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VIENNA'S FAIR.

An Incomplete Show—No Sights for the People—Nationalities vs. Philosophy—Austria's Army—Ball Scenes.

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VIENNA, Saturday, May 10, 1873.

Until the exhibition here has assumed some aspect of completeness I prefer to treat of its accidents—of persons and things outside of it. I cannot imagine that it would be of interest to Americans to hear that Turkey was more advanced than Italy, or that Egypt was more forward than Brazil; that a new case of agricultural implements had been opened in the British section, or that an ingenious scutching apparatus had been forwarded from Russia. America proper—the great United States—are as yet represented principally by the spaces their exhibitors *will* occupy hereafter by an array of cases which gives promise of plenty to fill the vacant shrines. One fact is pretty evident, that the effect of the Grand Rotundo will be ruined. It may not be too late to prevent complete and utter destruction of the fine sweep of the base by an incrustation of booths, stalls, boxes, and crypts of all shapes and sizes filled with heterogeneous wares and products, but it is quite certain that if any considerable addition be made to the structures which have risen and are rising with mushroom-like rapidity the great feature of the architectural display will be marred. With alacrity commendable had trade been the sole object of the exhibition a number of the stall proprietors began to sell the contents right off, and the first comers would have served and been served but that the Commissioners stepped in and put a summary stop to the sales. There is, so far, no great rush of visitors to the exhibition. Ten or twelve thousand people are lost in such a vast area, and when one-half of these are free the pecuniary returns are small, indeed, compared with the outlay. But there is faith in the good time coming. As far as I can judge there are more people leaving than arriving.

NO SIGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

There is really very little to interest the multitude as yet. The imperial Court has no great aptitude in devising popular attractions. It is all very well for the Emperor and Empress to entertain their guests imperially, and to lavish attentions on them and on their followers; but there is a want of that solicitude to please the masses of the people—if you will, to pander to their vulgar appetites—which made Paris, under the Empire, so eminently attractive. Even military shows are held, as it were, privately, and officers who have come here expecting to see parades and reviews have been told, at one Embassy at least, that it is not etiquette for them to attend if they are not specially invited. One sees a congregation of carriages outside a palace and is told that the Archduke so and so is entertaining the royal Princes of so and so, or he goes to a theatre and finds the imperial boxes filled with distinguished personages, and that is all. There is no attempt to associate the people with the festivities of the great. It must be said that the Viennese accustomed to this exclusiveness get on very well without any larger insight into the Hof-life than is afforded them by announcements like those in the *Court Circular* of England. They go to their theatres and bier-halles, their volk's gartens and music-saloons, crowd the avenues of the Prater, and "take the goods the gods provide them" in the way of a passing Prince or so, with gratitude, but do not seek them for themselves. In England imperial and royal visitors are soon *en evidence*—the Crystal Palace gets hold of them—the city entertains them. They dine with the great companies, attend flower-shows, are seen at levees, and are inspected at reviews of volunteers and regulars. In France, which will be left for some time unvisited of crowned heads, there were elaborate occasions arranged to gratify the appetite of the multitude in the matter in times gone by. There are not half a dozen people outside the door of the Finance Ministry to interfere with the beat of the Hungarian sentries as the Prince of Wales drives out, and not twenty assemble at Hetzindorf to watch the victor of Koniggrätz and Sedan as he drives into Vienna. In such things increase of appetite grows by what it feeds on. We are told of private theatricals at Schönbrunn which may interest the 700 or 800 people who can get into the Imperial Theatre, and there may be some fire-works and Bengal lights in the gardens, but so far the Court has not exerted itself materially to add to the attractions of the exhibition, possibly from its not having any idea that some well-devised shows would draw multitudes to Vienna who could not be induced to come by the wonders of skill and ingenuity displayed there in all branches of art and industry, or rather in the course of development. The formal Spring visit of the imperial Court, led by the Emperor and Empress, to the Prater, did not propitiate the weather, as it was fondly hoped it would, but there is a rising glass to-day and the sun is making a resolute effort to throw off the wintry coat he was enveloped in yesterday. There have been dinners of state and receptions which rank and fashion rendered brilliant, but my own impressions of the week, despite these, are that Vienna without fine weather for its universal exhibition is like most places under similar circumstances. To the crowd of princes already gathered here we have to add Prince George of Saxony, the Prince of Reuss, Prince of Saxe-Weimar, &c., and the Magyars are certainly flocking into the city. Admiral Alden has arrived at the Grand Hotel. The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, attended by their suite and some friends, leave to-morrow in a steamer for Pesth, and return on Wednesday to pay some farewell visits, take a last look at the Weltausstellung, and return homeward. Their places will soon be filled up by other royalties.

NATIONALITIES VS. PHILOSOPHY.

Do any of the good people who make what may be called Pecksniffian orations concerning the coming Utopia really believe what they say? Hypocrisy is the tribute paid by vice to virtue, and the praises of peace on earth and good-will toward men which rise to the skies when the wine-cup is passed round at their international feasts may be regarded as the utterances of that better and higher spirit which leads mankind to aspire to an ideal state of which this wicked world has never had practical experience. "Man never is, but always *to be* blest." I stood this evening as the warning bell announced that the exhibition was about to close and watched the vast stream of visitors, laborers, and workmen pouring past me to the gates. It was like the scene which Volney imagined in his *Ruin of Empires*. The human river flowed clamorous and many-tongued onward, but the waters did not mingle. Croats and Hungarians, Czechs and Germans, Austrians, Poles, Dalmatians, and Tyrolese, English and Americans, Celts of Gaul, Italy, Spain, and Teutons of Northern Germany, Russians and Turks, each little band preserving its identity and segregated, so to speak, passed on in detachments to seek their special haunts, indulge in their own ways and habits, and to pursue, as much as might be, their own mode of life in their temporary homes. Nationality is as yet too strong for philosophy. The very influence and action of an international exhibition, with its national distinctions, flags, sections, restaurants, and peculiar modes of living, and even of thinking, as exemplified in manufactures, industry, and products, promote the sentiment of national as opposed to international existence. It will be long 'ere the work of the Tower of Babel can be undone. The worst of the matter is, that it is from below and not from above any rapprochement comes. Prince Bismarck, for instance, has not near so favorable a view of French character as the Berlin workman entertains of his fellow-artisan from Paris, and alliances are not much sought after by patrician families not of their own countries. It is interesting to observe the attempts at establishing a common language by the workmen when they want to communicate with each other. The Englishman's favorite mode of obtaining information from a foreigner is to use bad English or adopt extraordinary terminations. "I say, you telly me, can you, wherzy Exhibition galey is?" It is not often successful. A Frenchman, much more demonstrative, repeats the name of the place as near as he can get it à la Française, and becomes violently excited in his gestures, but I was assured the most successful in finding their way about the chaos of the building are the Turks and Egyptians, (Mussulmans, of course, being intended,) who are accustomed to note the points of the compass, in order to turn their faces duly toward Mecca at prayer time. It is well known that the tendencies of working people of all countries to associate for political purposes has been developed by these exhibitions, and some have gone so far as to trace the Commune and its doings to the fraternisations of 1867, but there seems to be as yet very little danger of that nature to be apprehended from the Vienna Exhibition. Notwithstanding the sympathy all Austria now feels for France—not one founded on any more substantial basis than dread of the Prussian colossus—there is a broad gulf fixed just now between the politics of Paris and Vienna. The ouvriers of Belleville, Montmartre, and Charenton are busy with their own concerns, and the Germans of Austria are watching the doings of the Bohemians, Hungarians, Ruthenes, Federalists, and non-Federalists, Slovacs, and non-Germans, generally, who are to disport their fancies and theories at the ensuing elections. The English working men appear to be really men who work, and as far as can be judged do not contain any Odgers in their ranks. What is more practical in the eyes of the visitors is the fact that most of the great capitals have dispatched a very complete delegation of pickpockets, swindlers, and rogues of all classes to such a promising field of enterprise; but the authorities have not been unmindful of their duties, and a corps of detectives of all nations has been duly provided to look after their prey. The police have made some captures already, and I saw three vans discharging their cosmopolitan cargoes at the police cells, yesterday, and delivering over choice specimens of the predatory classes from London, Paris, and Berlin to the *peine forte et dure* of the Viennese penal administration. The theatres, the outskirts of crowds round the booths on the Prater, the concert-halls, and even the churches have been visited by these gentry, but they can not stay here long unless their gains be enormous, for, although I am told of abatements in price, I have seen no signs of it in my bills. One thing I have remarked that the tiny little rolls and worm-like rolls of bread are becoming smaller, and that the portions at the restaurants are fining down remarkably.

THE BOURSE PANIC.

The panic on the Bourse is attributed in some measure to the collapse of the ridiculously inflated expectations of an instantaneous plethora of strangers from all parts, and if so, it is a severe and almost legitimate punishment. It is all very well for Lord Dudley to pay £12 a day for his suite of rooms, which by the by are so magnificent that the landlord of the Hotel Imperial need not fear to be considered extortionate, or for Sir Anthony Rothschild to pay £9 a day for his quarters, but the proportion of charges for humbler accommodations increase instead of diminishing. I went into a shop in the Graben to-day, to buy some small articles of Viennese work in leather, and I found the prices exactly three times what they were in 1866. There are lodgings to be had at moderate rates, but it is not the custom to provide service, or linen, &c., and special bargains must be made for these necessaries in most instances. So, if you come to Vienna, "Put money in your purse." Exceptions there are, no doubt, but where is one to find them, and if you go to Jericho you can not be sure of always falling among honest men. However, let us hope that these matters, like the weather, may mend, and let me append a few extracts from my diary for the last few days.

A REVIEW.

MAY 7.—The Emperor, mainly at the request of Prince Arthur, ordered a review of a small part of the Vienna garrison this morning. It was intended to show the English Princes a specimen, so to speak, of the three arms in their present condition. To insure the arrival of his guests on the ground, the Emperor drove round to the Finance Ministry before 8 o'clock, but the Prince, although he did not leave the Jockey Club, the Vienna papers tell us, till an early hour in the morning, was in readiness, and the cortége went at a rapid rate to the Exercizplatz, where they found the troops drawn up to receive them. The guns fired a salute, which was the first notification to many idlers that there was a parade at all—the original hour was 9 o'clock, but the Emperor altered it to 8 to avoid a crowd, perhaps. There was none, however, and the greater part of the world knew nothing about the event. The force consisted of the infantry regiment Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, of one squadron of the dragoon regiment King of Saxony; of one squadron of the regiment No. 13 Radetsky Hussars, and of one light (four-pound) battery, and of one heavy (eight-pound) battery of the Eleventh Regiment of Artillery. The Exercizplatz is about one and a quarter miles long by three-quarters of a mile broad, and at one place a number of high inclines, ditches, and palings have been prepared for the cavalry exercises. The staff which accompanied the Emperor and Princes was so large that a certain number of the officers were desired not to accompany them.

THE AUSTRIAN ORGANIZATION.

Of the infantry one battalion was *en grande tenue*, the other in campaign dress. The Emperor and a host of staff officers having taken their places with their guests by the marching-past flag, the little army passed first in open column of companies, troops, and batteries. Each company was of its full peace strength, thirty-six files; the war strength is 250. There is no reduction in the number of officers, but a Captain and two subalterns seem very inadequate to take charge of 280 men, unless there be a sure supply of superior non-commissioned officers. A company from each battalion then went through its drill. They did their work rapidly and steadily, but there was nothing new in their movements. Considering that none of the soldiers had more than two years' training, and one-third of the force had only been six months in the ranks, the execution might be pronounced positively good. The pace was too quick for English ideas. They slung their arms while marching, and appeared to march more at ease than the Prussians. The great feature of the inspection was the cavalry movement. A number of steep inclines, made on purpose on the ground, a ditch, and a strong wooden paling were erected to show the training given the horses. The squadrons, in succession, went up and down the inclines at a trot, and took the ditch and paling at a gallop. Not an accident occurred—not a horse shied or man fell; and after half an hour of real hard work, trotting, galloping, jumping, there was no appearance of distress among men or horses. The artillery did not seem to be of equal merit. The eight-pounders had only six horses, and did not seem to move very nimbly. Three men are carried on each limber, and two on the trail, which is bracket shaped and heavy. In the four-pounders only one man sat on the trail, and generally the horses were not equal to those of the cavalry. The Princes of England had a long round of visits in the afternoon, and at 4 o'clock there was a State dinner at the Hofburg, at which their Majesties received the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, Prince of Reuss, Duke of Oldenburg, and about forty diplomatists, ministers, Court officials.

BALL SCENES.

MAY 7.—The ball at the British Ambassador's last night was exceedingly "well done," not overcrowded, with plenty of room for dancing and for seeing the dancers, and moving about from room to room, and when I left, soon after midnight, although there was a steady stream of carriages driving off with the Viennese, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and others of the foreign visitors were full of dance, apparently, and probably did not leave off till the time when a London ball-room is just beginning to be at its height of enjoyment. But the Austrians are very early people. Princess Metternich, who keeps her guests till 1:30 or 2 A. M., is regarded by them as a very reckless and sleepless person. The Prince Imperial of Germany, in the white tunic, with silver lace and silver epaulettes, white leather breeches, and voluminous jack-boots reaching high above the knee, of his Austrian cuirassier regiment, arrived punctually at 9:30, with the Crown Princess on his arm; but the dancing did not begin for half an hour, as the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur did not make their appearance. Soon after 10 o'clock, however, they came in, dressed in plain evening clothes, with their stars and Austrian decorations only. A row of footmen in the rich livery of the Ambassador, headed by a very gorgeous porter in laced cocked hat, gold-slashed coat, broad embroidered baldric, holding a portentous drum-major's-staff-looking wand of office, extended from the portal up the staircases, and so to the reception-room on the first floor, where Sir Andrew and Lady Buchanan met and welcomed their guests. From this apartment three rooms, opening one into the other, were prepared, two for dancing and one for supper. The musicians were ensconced in the adjacent angles of the former rooms, so that the band-master, standing in the door-way and much impinged upon at times, could direct the operations of each by the same movements of his baton. Before 10 o'clock there were congregated, principally in the inner, several members of the imperial family, all the royalties in Vienna, a great number of the great Austrian and Hungarian nobility, the diplomatic body, Gen. Von Schweinitz and his charming wife, daughter of Mr. Jay; the Count and Countess of Clam Gallas, Mr. Jay, Count Andrassy, &c., and distinguished strangers, and dancing began at once, the first set in the inner-room being formed by the Prince Imperial and the Princess, the Prince of Wales, the Countess of Flanders, the Duchess of Molina, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Arthur of England, Duchess of Ossinna, Earl Cowper, Princess Firstenberg, Prince and Princess Liechtenstein, Countess Cowper, the Archduke Ludwig, &c. There was a fair show of uniforms, but the majority of the men were in plain evening dress and only wore their small decorations. Lady Dudley attracted many admiring glances, and seemed to exercise a magnetic influence over Count Andrassy, whose face at least gives no promise of the poignant wit and shrewd repartee, in which he excels. The toilets were wonderful, and even the Dudley diamonds met their rivals in the parures of the Austrian and Hungarian ladies, who carry many thousands of pounds in pure carbon on their heads and persons. The Crown Prince and Princess left before midnight, and their example was followed by many of the guests, but the Embassy portals did not finally close till past 3 o'clock A. M.

METROPOLITAN SIGHT-SEEING.

MAY 8.—The Emperor and Empress and the Court drove through the Prater this afternoon, when the Hof dinner was over, and the first really pleasant evening which has visited Vienna since May 1 greeted their presence. It was not a State ceremonial—merely a string of carriages, open or shut, with all or most of the guests of the imperial family. The exhibition was more animated than I have yet seen it. There is a great accumulation of packing cases in the American Department, at the west end, and Colt and the Springfield Arms Company have their show of arms all but complete; indeed, they are in their places. The huge *chiaro-oscuro* of the pig-killing and curing, which adorns one side of the supplemental building, or annexe, here, does not attract many visitors. It is a grim realism, and the artist of this new "Slaughter of the Innocents" has not caught the spirit of Raphael, but no doubt his work will have its admirers when they find it out. The last of the cases for the United States exhibitors has now been put through on its way. There is a deficiency of mechanical appliances and skill to transfer and deliver the huge boxes from the wagons on the rails to the buildings, and a great waste of manual labor is the result.

WRETCHED WEATHER.

MAY 9.—This is the sort of day to test the fortitude of the fortune-hunters of Vienna—the waiters on Providence who look out for strangers very much as Bedouins peer along the desert for unprotected caravans. It is raining and blowing in true wintry fashion; the streets are deep in mud where unpaved, or filled with small lakes which lie in the hollows of the chaussées. The open-air restaurants in the Prater, the bands in their gay Hungarian dresses, the peep-shows and popular exhibitions, will have but a sorry time of it; and except for covered fiacres and in-door resorts, the prospects are poor indeed. The first news I had early this morning was delivered to me by a beplumed and booted apparition, which stood at my bed-side and announced that the parade for exercises which had been ordered stood postponed on account of the bad weather. So far there is small sign of amelioration. The poor people who are going to rack and ruin on the Bourse will find no sustaining influences in the look of the outer world; and unless the skies relent, there is reason to fear that the visit of the Princes of England to Pesth, on the 11th, will be marred, for a voyage down the Danube in wind and rain is not the most agreeable thing in the world. If the visitors will only wait for a little longer, they will do well in every way. The exhibition will be nearly in order by the middle of June, let us hope, and the hotel and shop keepers will have abated something of their prices. The statements which have been published in the German papers have exercised a very sinister influence in deterring persons of modest means from coming here, and that effect will, no doubt, extend itself unless the Viennese correct the evil. In torrents of rain the guests of Gen. and Mme. Schweinitz had to drive to the German Embassy to-night. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany dined with the Prince of Wales, who gave a dinner in their honor in the Finance Ministry, and had a small reception in the evening; but their imperial highnesses went away at 9 o'clock to the Ambassador's, and the result was that the reception was very brief and disappointing, as the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur followed soon afterward, and there were some ladies rendered quite disconsolate by the awful words "too late" when they drove up to present their respects to their highnesses at 9:15 o'clock.

HONORS TO VISITORS.

MAY 10.—The Emperor gives a grand dinner to-night, and receives the strangers in Vienna to-night.

LOUISIANA.

The Exact Condition of Affairs in that Distracted State.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 13, 1873.

The poor whites of Louisiana, who are densely ignorant and intensely jealous of the political equality of the negroes, are absolutely controlled in each parish by a pestiferous set of lawyers and politicians who hover around the Court-houses and would rather die than live without office. These desperate cliques have made their deluded followers believe that by keeping up a continual row until next Winter Congress will put McEnery in power, and that they will once and forever get the upper hand of the negro, drive out Northern men, and repudiate the State debt. Senator Carpenter's report on Louisiana affairs is everywhere, and all the time quoted by their inflammatory papers and orators to prove that Northern Republicans are with them. That report is indirectly responsible for the massacre at Colfax.

Flagrant injustice is being done to Gov. Kellogg by some Republican papers at the North. They call upon him to suppress this insurrection of the Democratic Party, by himself, without the aid of the General Government, and straightway rebuke him for "inciting a war of races," when he proposes to arm the negroes, who offer their services by tens of thousands. Do these journals forget that the Republican Party of Louisiana is composed almost exclusively of negroes? A few hundred carpet-baggers have to do all the fighting, and have thus far proved themselves equal to McEnery's entire army of Kuklux; but if the word is spoken 70,000 colored soldiers will spring to arms, and make short work of the ballot-box stuffers' insurrection, and that too without committing any excesses. The Kellogg Government is just as strong in itself as any other Republican State Government in the South, and has already made a better fight than any of them has ever made. In truth, the United States bayonets are the prop of them all, and must remain so until the negroes are armed and permitted to protect themselves. If the unrepentant rebels of the other Southern States were fool-hardy enough to take up arms in a fight for office, those States would be in precisely the situation of Louisiana. If the North is unwilling to see Gov. Kellogg keep the peace with negroes, it must not accuse his government of weakness because he calls for Federal troops.

Nothing can exceed the insanity, prejudice, arrogance, and ignorance of the Louisiana Democracy. Even in this great city it is treason to read a Republican newspaper. Nothing stronger than the *Herald* is seen at the news-stands. A young man with culture and brains, coming down from the North to teach school or clerk for a living, is insulted and ostracised like a dog by the same canting hypocrites who fall upon the dust and kiss the very feet of men of wealth and power, like Simon Cameron or Secretary Belknap when they come along. If the President could come South disguised as a Yankee school-teacher, and hear his name and career cursed and loathed by the same obsequious wretches who would overwhelm him with attentions and loyalty if he came as President, he would understand how useless it is for him to attempt to seek information by his own observations concerning the true condition of the South.

Conviction of David Murphy Confirmed.

In the case of David Murphy, convicted of the murder of one Barry, in General Sessions, in which an appeal was taken to the General Term, on the ground that there was error in the Judge's charge, a decision was rendered yesterday confirming the conviction.

ENGLISH NOTES.

The Conservative Reaction—Liberals and Liberals—The O'Keefe Case—Sir Samuel Baker's Fate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 10, 1873.

The return of Conservative candidates at Bath and Gloucester this week, in the place of Liberals, is another symptom of what is called the Conservative reaction. In both cases, it was the beer-shop people who turned the scale—the Conservatives, in their opinion, being more likely to keep clear of any attempt to impose further restrictions on the sale of liquor. But it would not have been possible for the publicans to exercise this power, unless a good many Liberals had felt doubts about the course on which the present Government have entered. There are Liberals and Liberals. There are Liberals who, while they are perfectly sincere in espousing Liberal principles, are in favor of making as few rash changes as possible, and who prefer cautious and gradual movements. There are other Liberals who hold that true Liberalism is only liberty, and who would be glad to see Legislatures kept within narrow limits, and, as much as possible, left to the natural action of society. Both these classes are opposed to the course of violent, coercive, meddling legislation into which the Government has plunged. The Government itself has rather taken fright at its own recklessness, and has been trying to put the skid on the wheels. This has only had the effect of dampening the fervor of their only friends—the advanced Radicals. The effect of these defeats of the Government will be to encourage the Conservatives to fresh exertions, to dismay the Liberals, and to decide waverers to join the dominant side. People are evidently getting back to the liberal conservatism of Lord Palmerston's last administration. Another sign of the times is the large and decisive majority with which the bill of the teetotal fanatics—the Permissive Compulsory bill, as it is absurdly called—has been thrown out in the House of Commons. The object of the bill is to permit local districts to decide for themselves whether they shall suppress the liquor traffic within their bounds; and it was opposed by the Government on the ground that it would lead to rioting and bloodshed, which is certain enough. Mr. Dalrymple gave his experiences under the Maine Liquor law in America. He said he had no difficulty in getting a drink of "Pennsylvania ale," and that the keeper of a refreshment-house told him the people had no objection to the law, but a great objection to its being enforced.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The recording of the old evidence in the first Tichborne suit is still occupying the Court of Queen's Bench, and will probably take up part of next week. This has somewhat cooled the public excitement about the affair.

THE O'KEEFE CASE.

A very important decision has been given by the Irish judges in regard to the authority of the Roman Catholic hierarchy over the priests of that Church. Father O'Keefe, parish priest of Callow, has brought an action for libel against Cardinal Cullen, who had suspended him for some alleged misconduct. The Cardinal pleaded that he had a right to suspend a parish priest under a rescript from the Pope; but the judges (three Catholic and one Protestant,) held that the Pope's rescript was waste paper in England. On the question whether a parish priest could bring a civil action against his superior, having previously contracted himself out of the right, the three Catholic judges held that he could not, and Chief Justice Whiteside, Protestant, that he could, he never having a right to contract himself out of his privileges as a citizen.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The panic at Vienna has naturally produced some anxiety over here. England's commercial and financial relations with Austria are not very intimate, but Austria is closely bound up with Germany, and whatever troubles Germany touches England. For the present the Paris Bourse has been completely shelved; the odor of Communistic petroleum has frightened the great capitalists away from what used to be their favorite haunt, and London, Frankfort, and Berlin are now the head-quarters of European finance. The financial disturbances at Vienna are probably not very great, but it is suspected that they are due to causes which have also been in operation at Berlin. The Board of Trade returns for the last month show that English trade is by no means improving. True, there is an increase in the exports, but not a large increase, and it is only in the value of the goods. There is a general decline in the quantities exported—more in some cases than in others. The value of the coal and iron exported last month is about a million sterling, while in quantity there is a diminution of 93,000 tons. On the other hand, the value of linen, cotton, and woolen goods decreased by about a million, but the quantity did not show an equal decline. The decrease in value is about twelve per cent., and the decrease in quantity one and one-half per cent. These facts would seem to point to the conclusion that the rise in prices has already reached its limit, and has also told prejudicially on the demand for English goods. Even if the high prices could be maintained, that would indicate only a partial and limited prosperity for the country, as long as it was obtained at the cost of reduced production. Manufacturers and wholesale dealers might, perhaps, make large profits, and in some measure the working classes would obtain a share of these profits. But when there is less work to be done there is less demand for labor; wages are then apt to fall; and, even if they are kept up by combinations among the men, high wages are not altogether a benefit unless they can be continuously earned. The important thing for the working man is not the amount paid per day or week, but his income for the year. From this point of view the present condition of trade is hardly satisfactory; but at least the pinch is not felt yet. The imports for April, the excise returns, and the statistics of pauperism all show that the country is consuming, and especially drinking, largely, and that pauperism is continuing rapidly to diminish. It would seem that the people are spending as fast as they earn money, and if a shock come, it will be all the more severely felt on account of the present profusion and extravagance.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

No authentic intelligence of recent date has been received from Sir Samuel Baker. All that can be said is that he is not known to have been killed, and that his friends in Egypt, and the Egyptian Government, profess to be sanguine as to his safety. The substance of some letters, which have just been received, may be summed up as follows: The expedition, consisting of some 3,000 men, was at first successful, and Sir Samuel pushed into the heart of Africa, with only a few brushes with badly-armed savages. Disease and desertion, however, told disastrously upon his little army, which from 3,000 speedily dwindled to a handful of some 168 men. At Dargan Baker reckoned upon receiving assistance from the Sultan, who had been very gracious to him on his former travels. But the old Sultan was dead, and the new Sultan knew not Samuel. Provisions and porters could be obtained only in exchange for arms and ammunition, and Baker refused to agree to these terms. He threw in his lot with some tribes which had revolted against the Sultan, but this turned out to be a bad speculation, for the rebels were defeated, and Baker had great difficulty in escaping to Gondokoro with only thirty-two men. This force was afterward slightly reinforced by stragglers, and some defensive works were hastily thrown up and other preparations made for standing a siege. The weak part of Baker's position was his scant stock of provisions and ammunition. There is little doubt that as far as mere fighting went, he could, with the aid of his fortifications, hold the besiegers at bay, but the danger was that he might be starved out. Whether Baker is still shut up in Gondokoro awaiting supplies, or whether he has endeavored to cut his way through the ranks of his assailants and perished in the attempt, it is impossible to say. If he had succeeded in breaking through the enemy's lines, he would have made some sign. The Egyptian Government is accused of being very lax in its efforts to rescue the English Pasha. The Khedive directed that an expedition should be sent to relieve Baker, and three American officers—Col. Purdy, Lieut. Col. Long, and Lieut. Col. Mason—were appointed to command it. Provisions, clothing, arms, and ammunition were purchased, and the members of the expedition were told to hold themselves in readiness to start at a day's notice. But on the 26th April they were still at Alexandria, and there, in consequence of the advanced and consequently dangerous state of the season, they are likely to remain for some time. Meanwhile, the American officers are impatient at these delays, and anxious to be off. It is also said that there is a considerable body of Egyptian troops in the Soudan available for an expedition to Gondokoro, but none have been moved thither. By the way, I may mention that the Judge of the English High Court of Admiralty has just decided that the Khedive is not a sovereign prince, but a dependent of Turkey, and that he is therefore not exempt from an action for damages caused by one of his ships coming into collision with a steamer in the Thames. The Judge also showed that the Khedive's ship was employed for the ordinary purpose of trading, and that no sovereign prince (even if the Khedive were one) could be allowed to assume the character of a trader as long as it was his interest to do so, and then to fall back upon the privileges of a sovereign to escape his legal obligations.

F. H. J.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

How the Czar Honors the Emperor—William's Sojourn in the Autocrat's Capital.

St. Petersburg (April 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

To-day being the Czar's birth-day, an elaborate programme has been drawn up to mark the anniversary—divine service in the morning, parade at noon, banquet in the afternoon, opera at night, and military serenade in the usual boisterous style as a final wind-up. The fare is varied enough to satisfy the most opposite tastes. There is much to be done, or, at any rate, to be seen. I have barely time to give you a supplement to my yesterday's letter before setting out for to-day's enjoyment. Upon his arrival at the Winter Palace, the German Emperor was conducted by the imperial family to the apartments once inhabited by his sister, the wife of Nicholas I. Hardly had he time to thank his nephew for this fresh mark of an all but filial affection, when the host directed the guest's attention to some costly and exquisite presents prepared for him. The finest of these are said to be the Czar's portrait, life size, and a sword of honor studded with jewels, and bearing an inscription commemorating the campaigns of 1866 and 1870. In the course of the afternoon the Emperor William paid ceremonial visits to the Grand Duchess *héritière* and the other ladies of the imperial court, and in the evening attended the new ballet "Camargo," at the opera. All the members of the Russian imperial family at this moment at St. Petersburg were present at the brilliant spectacle, which had also attracted the whole German suite. Prince Bismarck and Field Marshal Moltke had to endure a more concentrated and prolonged stare than any planet venturing within the range of the telescope. Prince Bismark, who an hour after his arrival had called upon Prince Gortchakoff to-day attended by Count d'Arnim, went to see Gen. Ignatieff, with whom he is said to have had a good long talk. A little later, the Emperor Alexander, in the fullness of his condescension, walked over to the apartments occupied by Prince Bismarck and Count Moltke, who, as indeed the whole suite of the German Emperor, have been lodged in the Winter Palace.

The German Emperor seems to have devoted all yesterday to military and domestic duties. He began by visiting Field Marshal Prince Baryatinski, the conqueror of the Caucasus. After that, the officers *du jour* of the various Russian regiments commanded by his German Majesty, craved permission to wait upon their Royal Colonel to deliver the ordinary reports of the day. At noon the Emperor, attended by Prince Suvaroff and a single adjutant, drove over the bridge, which is just under his window, and, turning a little to the left on the opposite bank of the river, visited the Fortress Church. This church has a history of its own. It is situate upon a diminutive island, formerly the stronghold of the Swedish power in these lands. When the repeated blunders of the Swedish Generals had given the Neva to Peter the Great, the Czar at once rebaptized the fort of Nyenschanz, ("new sconce,") by the names of St. Peter and Paul, and began strengthening the ramparts. By the year 1718 the fortifications are said to have reached their present extent; and strange enough they look with their rectangular zig-zags in the centre of a huge and undefended capital. At present the marshal isle unites the heterogeneous purposes of citadel, treasury, state prison, and imperial burial-place. Situated just opposite the Winter Palace, it protects the Imperial family, who literally live and die under the cannon of the fort; it furthermore contains the cellars which concealed those fabulous millions of Nicholas, which melted away so fast in the Crimean war; and, but a few weeks ago, it held in its dungeons the insane Netchayeff, one of those boy revolutionists who every now and then in rash childishness attempt to subvert the throne of all the Russias. But his German Majesty's errand concerned none of these localities. His was a pilgrimage to the Island Church, a shrine in which all the members of the dynasty have been buried since Peter the Great. With flowers and wreaths in his hands, he entered the sacred edifice to spend a few moments at the tombs of Nicholas and Alexandra, his brother-in-law and sister. Having made his way to the chapel containing the sarcophagi, and passed by the grave of Peter the Great, with all its curious relics of Turkish colors and turners' work—the former won, the latter carved by the gigantic Czar—he deposited the flowers on the graves of his relatives, and soon after was seen recrossing the bridge to the palace. The church, which is built in the usual cupola style of the Byzantine art, with impressive dome, but comparative scarcity of column and arch, was entirely empty on the occasion of the Imperial visit. If any of your readers ever come to St. Petersburg they must not omit to acquaint themselves with this remarkable edifice, filled as it is from floor to ceiling with historical relics of the most interesting kind. By the time the Emperor returned home, crowds had assembled, eager to catch a glimpse of the hoary warrior. There was, however, no cheering, this mark of exuberant feeling not being usual in Russia except on occasions of a more official character. Dinner having been served at the Anitchkov Palace, the residence of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke, the heir to the throne, the day was terminated at the French theatre, a treat impossible at Berlin since 1870. After what happened in that eventful year, French actors, you ought to know, are too patriotic to perform to a Prussian audience. Chancellor Bismarck, who had the afternoon at his own disposal, received a visit from Chancellor Gortchakoff, then called upon the Austrian Minister, and ultimately dined at the German Minister's, in company with Field Marshal Moltke.

The National Cemeteries Open to All.

From the Washington Chronicle, May 22.

In the late discussion relative to proceedings on Decoration Day, some of the writers appear to have supposed that the national cemetries had been placed under exclusive control of the Grand Army of the Republic, on the 30th of May, by some order of the Quartermaster General. This is an error. The letter quoted directed that on whatever day the Grand Army of the Republic determined to decorate the graves all other work should be suspended, and all organized processions and parties desiring to take part in the ceremonies should be admitted, and their object facilitated by the superintendents. The national cemeteries are national property, always open by day for free entrance of all well-behaved persons, citizens or strangers, who desire to visit them, and the Quartermaster General assumes no right to exclude on any day such visitors.

THE HAVANA LOTTERY.

American Gold Fighting the Revolution—A New Fashion of Bankers—Pauperism and its Cause in Cuba.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, May 15, 1873.

A few weeks ago THE TIMES announced that it would no longer publish lottery advertisements, and very justly compared their character with those inserted by quacks and disreputable concerns generally. The Havanese are so accustomed to seeing men buy lottery-tickets and to buy themselves, that such a decision would not excite the slightest attention here. Your correspondent has seen the Roman Catholic Bishop purchase a piece of a lottery-ticket from a vender, on the very steps of the cathedral, just after performing high mass. Buying lottery-tickets is not considered gambling; and the lottery is a recognized branch of the Government, the revenue it produces figures in the yearly estimates like any other source of revenue, and the persons who don't purchase tickets are very few, indeed. It is commonly supposed that the drawing of the lottery is conducted in a fair manner; this is probably true, because no open charges have ever been made to the contrary, and because the public is always invited to witness the public drawing, and to ask for any number wished, previous to their being placed into the big wheel. At present the Havana lottery consists of 30,000 tickets, at $20 each, making a total of $600,000 collected by the Government at each drawing. But only $475,000 of this amount is distributed among the ticket purchasers, as the Government takes $125,000, or twenty-five per cent. of the whole, as its share of the business. Therefore we must admit that the purchaser loses twenty-five per cent. in the first place. About one ticket in thirty-seven draws a prize, and, tickets not presented within a year are no longer valid, the Government earning another handsome sum every year from unclaimed prizes. In order to find out something of the number of lottery-tickets sold to different parties in and out of the island, I conversed with an official of the lottery-office, and was by him informed that out of the 30,000 tickets about 15,000 were sold in this island and Porto Rico; 4,000 in Mexico and Guatemala; 2,000 in Central and South America and the West Indies, and 9,000 in the United States. The latter were again subdivided as follows: New-York took 5,000; Boston and New-England, 1,000; San Francisco and the West, 1,000; New-Orleans and the South, 2,000. Of these 9,000 tickets, mostly sold by cigar-dealers, many of them native Spaniards or Cubans, about 3,000 are purchased by Americans and other foreigners, and the remainder by Spaniards or Hispano-Americans—the latter principally Cubans. When the officials here read THE TIMES' article, they laughed at it and ridiculed it; stating plainly that neither THE TIMES nor any other journal, even aided by the Government and all the courts of the United States, could prevent the sale and introduction of Havana lottery-tickets into the United States; that the people wanted to gamble and preferred Havana tickets to those of smaller concerns; and that the futile efforts made by the home lotteries to suppress the Havana lottery in New-Orleans, and other places, had been ineffectual. Any persecution of the venders in New-York, or elsewhere, they added, would only result in an increased demand for tickets—a demand which has been and is steadily augmenting. Furthermore, it is claimed that the authorities in New-York would shut their eyes, and that a temporary persecution would only last for a month or two; that the police and courts were so well aware of this fact as never to molest the so-called bankers, who openly advertise lottery-tickets for sale.

TICKET-VENDERS' PROFITS.

The profits of these ticket-sellers, with a fixed residence, are enormous; one party in New-York receives 900 tickets for every drawing. Each ticket costs him $20 in notes of the Spanish Bank, equivalent to $16 66 in United States currency, allowing $3 33 on each ticket as exchange. Selling the ticket in New-York at $28 currency, this leaves the vender $11 33 clear profit on each ticket, or $10,200 on his entire batch every sixteen to eighteen days, which makes quite a handsome pile at the end of the year, not counting the profits on the few prizes which are drawn. The drawer of a prize who thinks he has obtained $300 finds out his mistake on visiting his banker to cash the lucky ticket. The $300 are but $240, and this latter figure only if the banker (!) chooses to treat his customer fairly. The sale of tickets for island consumption is decreasing, but it is increasing for the United States. For the purpose of carrying on the Spanish Government and the war, the people of the United States purchase 9,000 tickets for eighteen drawings per annum: this is equal to 162,000 tickets at $20 each, making $3,240,000, of which the Government receives twenty-five per cent. directly, or $810,000, the ticket purchasers running their chances for the remainder of their outlay, and receiving a larger or smaller premium. As only six large prizes are given, 29,994 people are disappointed every drawing; six out of 30,000 get a respectable prize, which generally finds its way back again to the coffers of the island treasury.

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.

Cuban life is inimical to pauperism. The climate, the few necessities of life, and the extreme ease with which these are obtained, prevent any of those harrowing scenes which are caused by want and cold in almost every northern country. And yet one meets with crowds of beggars in Havana. If we inquire whence this poverty arises in a land of plenty, at times we learn that nine-tenths of all cases can be traced directly to the purchase of lottery-tickets, wherein the Count and the beggar, the bishop and the sexton, the judge and the rowdy, invest a portion of their savings, the poorer classes depriving themselves and their children of the most necessary articles of food and raiment in order to set aside enough to purchase ever so small a fraction of a ticket, while every pious female of mature age burns innumerable candles to her favorite saint, praying that he may use his influence and "give her the lottery," meaning a prize.

With most people the purchase of lottery-tickets becomes an almost incurable habit, which only the removal of the tempting object can cure. If the sale of lottery-tickets, foreign as well as domestic, is to be stopped, an incessant persecution of the policy-dealers will be necessary. As the sale of Havana tickets is forbidden by the laws of the State of New-York, no decent journal ought to make itself the accomplice of the so-called bankers in announcing the execution of an illegal scheme, intended solely to convert respectable men into criminals; if the infatuation to purchase lottery-tickets makes a man a thief in Havana, it will surely have the same effect in New-York. If the gamblers and proprietors of gambling-houses are pursued and looked down upon, why are not the ticket-venders and buyers; it is only a different kind of gambling. If tickets are no longer sold publicly in the United States, the sale being aided by advertisements, their sale would decline here also, and the opponents of the lottery here would soon grow strong enough to deal to it a deathly blow. The lottery lives by the credulity of the people and augments whatever gambling propensity the individual may possess. The numerous Havana mercantile houses who forward tickets to the United States, thus aiding in placing a prohibited article on the market and indirectly producing crime, are well known; so is the manner of carrying the tickets clandestinely from here to New-York. No public exposure of the parties connected with it is necessary at present.

QUASIMODO.

EARLY MODOC HISTORY.

From 1838 to 1852—How the White Pioneers Treated the Indians—The Story of Ben. Wright.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SALEM, Oregon, Wednesday, May 7, 1873.

It may be said, with considerable justness too, that the Modocs have had no recent occasion to complain of the whites. They have been fed on the reservation whenever they chose to reside there, and the Government has complied with its obligations, so far as the Indians would accept of such compliance. This generation of Modocs has dwelt near to white settlements, and had intimate dealings with the white race, so that Capt. Jack's band speak the English language much better than ordinary Indians. There is, however, a chapter of Indian history which goes back to the past; and as the Modoc leaders have referred to this in their talks with the Commissioners, and evidently justify their treachery because they claim to have revenged acts committed upon their fathers, it must be of interest to the public to know what were the facts of this early history.

In the earliest times known to us these Indians were troublesome and treacherous. All the tribes of Southern Oregon and Northern California were so until peaceable relations were established; and they were only established when the Indians had waged battle to their hearts' content, and had been thoroughly vanquished.

It is not easy at the present time to find authentic information as to when the Indian tribes of that region first knew the whites. The Catholic missionaries of California never extended their labors so far north. The Hudson's Bay Company did not extend their operations so far south, and the Russian Fur Company had forts along the coast, but did not penetrate the interior. Of course there was not much travel between California and the Columbia River until comparatively late times. The first I learn of is that a small company of whites made the overland journey north in 1838. This party reached Rogue River in safety, and drove their horses on an island where there was grass, so that they could be kept from roaming abroad, and possibly they had fears of being stolen by the natives. They camped here several days to rest, and were all taken sick with the ague. While in this condition two Indians visited them, with only friendly pretenses, to be sure, but the travelers argued to themselves that there was danger that these would report their condition, and bring their tribe upon them to murder them. They therefore deliberated, and concluded to kill these visitors; and the story told by one of the party is that they did kill them, and then pushed northward.

The revenge for this act was that the next year, in 1839, another party of emigrants from California, seventeen in number, were attacked by Indians in that same vicinity, and only four escaped. Two of these men are living here now. I believe these stories may be received as authentic, and they serve to show that the first impression made on the Indians of Rogue River Valley and all Southern Oregon was unfavorable. Occasionally, in early days, a hunter, trapper, or mountaineer may have made an expedition through that region, but those men were politic and cultivated peaceful relations; for they traded among the Indians and got supplies of them. The country remained undiscovered, almost, until in 1846, when a large emigration was crossing the plains, and the difficulties encountered in descending the Columbia River induced a large number to come in through Southern Oregon. I know a number who did so, and I learn that they came in directly through the Modoc country and were greatly molested by the Indians. One man, whom I see every day, has an arrow-head in his shoulder now, carried there twenty-seven years as a memento of the time when the Modocs stole all their animals and the men of his train were obliged to fight three days to recover them. The weapons of the whites were very superior to those of the Indians, for the latter had but the poorest of bows and arrows.

I myself went through from the Columbia River to California with an ox team in 1851, and the region I have referred to was then hostile. We went armed and kept constant guard. I remember having heard complaint made then by fair-minded persons that some reckless Oregonians had ruthlessly killed two Indians, and provoked by this means the massacre of unoffending travelers. It was a season when mining discoveries were made in Northern California and Southern Oregon. Yreka sprang up like a gourd in the night and became a city of tents. We could raise a company of men to kill Indians at the drop of a hat, and as the miners numbered thousands and were well armed, the Indians soon made peace, but did not keep it long at a time.

At the first discovery of gold in California, in 1848, many went overland from Oregon, and I have heard stories often told by them of the hostility of the Indians on the way. The Modocs did not live on the direct route, but rather to the east of it; the country they inhabited was east of Yreka. That place was within their range, but their homes and fisheries were on the Tule lakes, about eighty miles distant.

In 1852 another emigration came by the southern route, crossing from Humboldt through the lake country to the Rogue River Valley and Northern California. The Modocs considered themselves at war with the whites, and undertook to destroy the intruders. Old Schonchin, who now resides with the peaceable portion of the band on the reservation, was then the great war chief, and in a speech made to the Peace Commission, this Winter, he explained that he then thought he could kill all the whites, and undertook to do it. He fought until he had sixty warriors killed out of his band, and found the whites more numerous than ever; then he made peace and went on the reservation. He says they made legitimate war—according to Indian ideas; the whites had imposed upon them in the beginning, and they undertook to kill them off.

In the Fall of 1852 word came to Yreka that an emigrant-train had been destroyed in the Modoc country. The details were sickening, horrible. Volunteers were immediately called for, and one Ben. Wright, a frontiersman, possessed of all the recklessness and much of the chivalry that dwells upon the border, raised a company of thirty-two men, and went out to bury the dead, avenge the wrong, and pilot other emigrant-trains safely through the danger. Ben. Wright was a genuine Indian-killer, who spent much of his life among Indians, and whenever excuse offered was as ready to kill them as to eat. He was afterward assassinated—in 1856—by the Indians of the coast tribes, among whom he was then stationed as subagent.

There is quite an interest now felt in the history of that expedition, because the Modocs claim that he was guilty of an act of treachery to them which excuses them for the death of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas. From the first Jack told the Commissioners: "We remember the treachery of Ben. Wright long ago, and will trust no one. More than twenty years ago, when I was a little boy, Ben. Wright murdered my father and forty-three others who went into his camp to make peace." The facts which I give below are taken from one of the company, whom I have known from that day to this, and are corroborated by the account of the affair Ben. Wright, himself, gave to Rev. J. L. Parrish, an early missionary, an old and well-known citizen of Oregon. They are also in accordance with the statements made by Old Schonchin, the peaceable Modoc chief, who is loyal and considered reliable. They differ somewhat from statements lately made by persons who were also in the company, but who claim they discovered that the Modocs intended treachery and took the initiative themselves.

Ben. Wright's company, while on the way to the Modocs' country, killed several Indians they found digging camas near their route; they then found the spot where the emigrant train was massacred, and buried thirty-two men, women, and children who had evidently been found sleeping in their beds and brutally murdered. Their bodies had even been horribly mutilated after death. They learned afterward that two children saved alive from the massacre were murdered by being thrown over a precipice—very likely one of the precipices found in the lava beds.

The party did not succeed in finding the Indians, who easily concealed themselves in the tall tules that skirted the rivers and lakes. Wright finally used a Modoc woman—who was the pro tem. consort of one of his men—to open negotiations, and by feasting those who came into his camp they induced others to come. The Indians were camped near the volunteers, and between them and the lake. One day Wright made them a great feast, roasting an ox, but the Indians refused to partake, so Wright and his men opened fire on them, and only two escaped; forty-four Indians were killed, and the excuse now given is that the Modocs intended treachery. My informant knows nothing of that, but does know that it was generally talked in camp that the Indians were to be killed that day. Old Schonchin says they were informed by a Columbia River Indian, named Sill, who was with Wright that they were to be feasted on poisoned meat. Sill had become "impressed" by the charms of a Modoc woman, and notified her of the danger, and she informed the rest. My informant adds that this Indian received a hundred lashes, and was sent out of camp the next day, and they think he was pursued and killed by another Indian, who was also in the company. Old Schonchin says he and his followers took warning and went away before the massacre.

It is claimed by some of Wright's men, who now publish statements, that the Indians were saucy, said they would not surrender the goods and things stolen from emigrants, and said they were more numerous than Wright's men, and could not be made to do so. It may not be easy to justify Wright's conduct, but we can remember that these men's souls had lately been fearfully harrowed up at the scene of the massacre. They felt toward the Indians only implacable hostility, yet they have hearts that could grieve over that scene of murder, and could hazard much to avenge it. They did faithful duty toward other incoming trains, and that, too, without hope of reward, and on their return they counted up about sixty Modocs killed, while their own loss was only one man wounded.

I have gathered some interesting facts from Mr. A. B. Meacham, late Peace Commissioner, who has returned to his home in this city, and is rapidly recovering from his wounds. He believes that Capt. Jack and Scar-faced Charley were willing to accept peace conditions, and several times they partially did so; but the war element prevailed in the band, actuated by John Schonchin, who had treasured up the Ben Wright affair, and was one of the two Indians who escaped from it. He and others brought a pressure on Capt. Jack that made him carry out the final bloody programme. Jack, too, remembered that he had a father killed in Ben Wright's attack. If we conclude that these savages deliberately resolved to revenge what they deemed Wright's perfidy toward their race by enacting, so long after, their own appalling treachery, the act assumes dramatic proportions, and, viewed from an Indian stand-point, it can almost command respect. Capt. Jack said to Meacham: "I cannot ever consent to become a slave! God made me free and I have always been free, and never will consent to live on a reservation and have to ask for a paper pass to permit me to leave it." While we join in the cry: "Hunt down the Modocs!" let us not forget that these words were manly, and that, possibly, the Modoc chief had an uncivilized pride that can trace some kinship with that of the Anglo-Saxon. I have no hesitation to believe that the act of Ben. Wright's men bore fruit after many days, and dictated the revenge which was finally carried out. The Indians are a treacherous race, but, strange to say, they bitterly resent perfidy in the white man. It may be a compliment they delicately pay us when they deem our civilization capable of greater perfection.

In 1851 the steamer Sea Gull left the Columbia River with a company which intended to land at Port Orford, the southernmost point in Oregon, and commence a settlement. They were under the lead of J. M. Kirkpatrick, but what knowledge they had of the country I cannot say, probably nothing more than that it was entirely unoccupied by white men, and gold mines were near there. They were landed on a rock, or point, separated from the shore at high tide and only accessible by a narrow ledge at any other time. They took ashore a howitzer, and mounted it to command this approach. There were Indians in abundance there at that time, and when the tide favored, the savages waded off and climbed the rock, until it was pretty well besprinkled with painted warriors, armed with bows and arrows, but committing no unfriendly act. Somebody remarked that Indians were getting thick, and one of the argonauts answered: "I can soon settle that." He brought the howitzer to bear, and sent its shower of grape-shot into the midst of the unsophisticated archers. Then there was war. Arrows flew in showers, and my informant, who lives in sight of my window, got a wound; one white man was killed, I believe, but the Indians were butchered, for their weapons made no head against rifles and revolvers. The result was that the settlement had to be abandoned, for Indians gathered on the beach by hundreds, and the white men pursued their way northward, as they best could, by land. I have given you this sketch to show what Indian first impressions often are of the white man.

For many years the Modocs have been at peace, and it has been asserted that they have had no cause of complaint of the Government, and Jack says that when he signed the treaty he was told it did not give up his home on Lost River, and he further says that whisky was abundant when the treaty was signed and was used freely. That is rather a serious charge of itself, for the Government interdicts and severely punishes the sale of liquor to Indians, and there was a serious dereliction if the representative of the Government violated the law and used whisky to induce Indians to sign the treaty.

When we trace back this scrap of history to learn that these Indians have treasured in their hearts a resentment against the whites on account of this massacre of their fathers; when we read the speeches they made to the Commissioners, where they complain bitterly that their lands have been taken from them, and their women debauched, it may occur to the most prejudiced that there is an Indian side to this story of war and tragedy, and that the white man is not altogether blameless.

When this story shall be told in the future, with all the light history can throw upon it, it may appear to coming times heroic in these Modocs to die in their lava caves rather than to leave their homes for other lands, and the vengeance they are taking may rank among the most striking tragedies of history, for they are literally fighting to the death.

Narrow Escape at Niagara Falls.

From the Niagara Falls Gazette, May 21.

An exciting incident occurred on the river last Friday evening. Four young men—James Parkinson, P. Walker, William Lahey, and John O'Brian—started out of Chippawa with an ordinary row-boat and made for Port Day on this side the river. Through some miscalculations the quartet eventually found themselves in a most dangerous part of the river channel—between the "Wing" and Goat Island, nearly opposite the residence of Mrs. P. A. Porter. The stream at this point is very swift and flows direct for the American Fall. There is no chance for a boat to make the head of Goat Island after getting once fully under the force of these currents. The boys were well aware of the hopelessness of making any safe landing below and they labored at the oars with that fierce energy which despair can only arouse. For a long time it seemed as though their efforts would prove fruitless and that they were doomed to certain destruction. A large number of people collected on the banks of the river and Goat Island, and watched every move made by the desperate boys with the most intense anxiety. The boat was finally brought out from the influence of the river currents, and slowly creeping up the channel brought hardly less relief to those who were helpless spectators than to the thoroughly-frightened occupants of the little craft.

THE MISSOURI FARMERS.

Nature and Extent of their Organization—What They Hope to Accomplish—Missouri's Water-Courses.

From a Special Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 16, 1873.

The Congressmen's Convention, now in session in this city, is attracting wide attention throughout the Mississippi Valley. For a fortnight past it has been the principal topic of discussion at farmers' meetings and in the country newspapers. As a consequence, the agitation of what is known as "the farmers' movement" has been less marked, and a real lull has succeeded the angry storms of the last two or three months.

Missouri's interest in this agitation has been somewhat peculiar, and has been manifested in an entirely different manner from that that has characterized the discussion of the same subject in Illinois and Iowa. As everybody knows, the impulse to the movement is a desire to secure cheaper transportation facilities. This is experienced alike in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and all the grain-producing States that are far removed from the seaboard. While in Boston and New-York and Philadelphia corn is a commodity that always commands high rates and a ready market, in the States I have named it is sold for a pittance, if by begging it finds a sale at all, or is burned for fuel, or lies scattered and wasted upon the ground from which it was coaxed after much weary labor. The cause of this wide difference in price at the place of production and at the place of consumption, is the cost of getting it to the consumer. It takes two bushels of Missouri corn—and last Winter it took four—to get one to market. Under these circumstances corn cannot be profitably raised, and as it is the crop for which the great prairies and the wide lowlands of the West are best adapted, the occupation of the Western farmer is practically gone. It thus comes as a dire necessity to the producer that he must have relief or be forced to beggary.

THE FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

To procure this relief, the farmers in nearly every Western and Southern State have completed a compact and wieldy organization, known as the Patrons of Husbandry, whose local chapters are called "Granges." This society has spread like wildfire, until now its membership will number millions. The first grange was instituted in Missouri less than nine months ago, and to-day there are within its bounds not less than two hundred. These are located in every agricultural county in the State, while some counties have as high as twenty and thirty. Within a fortnight, it is understood, although it has not been publicly announced, a State Convention will be held at Knob Noster, in Johnson County. Although the societies carry on their deliberations with closed doors, very little opposition is manifested toward them, and what little there is comes from a few conservative and independently-acting individuals. The country newspapers, without an exception, favor the movement. The alacrity with which the organizations have been formed in this State is doubtless partly owing to the fact that in their first encounter with the railroads the farmers failed. This was in an attempt last Winter to induce the Legislature to pass a pro rata freight and passenger railroad tariff bill similar to the one passed by the Illinois Legislature, and as to the constitutionality of which the Supreme Court of that State recently decided adversely. This bill, it may be remembered, provided that all railroads within the State should charge the same rate for local traffic per mile as for through traffic, and that this rate should not be in excess of the rate charged for through traffic prior to the passage of the bill. Thus it was hoped to prevent the railroad companies from discriminating against the home farmers in favor of long-distance shippers. Although the bill was vigorously pressed and the sentiment in favor of it was augmented by a deep-seated feeling against several local lines in the State, it failed to become a law. It passed the House by an easy majority, but in the Senate was overwhelmingly defeated, owing to the protest of the merchants and manufacturers of St. Louis, who contended, with every show of reason, that if such a law were passed it would destroy their trade with all localities beyond the boundaries of the State, and prevent them from making the special rates with the roads necessary to enable them to compete with the jobbers and manufacturers of other cities. Beyond this no action has been taken, save in the formation of the granges to which I have alluded, which work has been so quietly carried on that none save those directly interested and personally appealed to are aware of their extensive existence. The peculiarity of the movement is, in fact, its noiselessness. While in Illinois and Iowa it has been conducted with angry discussion and violent harangues, from the rostrum and in the Press, in Missouri it has witnessed no outward manifestations. This has been ascribed to the fact that the merchants of St. Louis, who, as the handlers of the grain, are equally interested with those who produce it, are looking for a solution to the dilemma in a different direction than that which would lead them to a contest with the railroads. I am confident that this feeling is shared by the farmers, and that, while they have been quick to fall into line as grangers, they are learning the drill only to use it in case other means fail, and not as a first resort, as in the case of their brethren in other States.

MISSOURI'S WATER COURSES.

It must be remembered that the Mississippi River is the eastern boundary line of the State; that the Missouri River traverses it on a line midway between its north and south boundary, and flowing north after completing the transit of the State, forms its north-west line, and that three other navigable streams—the Osage and the Gasconade, emptying into the Missouri, and the White, which flows into the Mississippi—drain its wheat and corn producing areas. A faith in the establishment of large grain barge lines on these streams is the secret of the hope the producers and merchants of Missouri have of solving their present difficulties in the way of transportation. A year or two ago—perhaps earlier—such a line was established between St. Louis and New-Orleans. It has been successful from the start, adding new boats to increase its facilities, and reaping large profits for its owners and the shippers. Other lines have been organized and a wonderful but natural enthusiasm has been aroused over the new traffic. The following figures will give a comparative statement of the expense of different kinds of transportation.

	Mills per ton per mile.
By wagon	200
By rail	13
By canal	7
By ocean	6½
By lake	5
By river, (barges)	3

At these rates at present it costs only thirty cents to carry a barrel of flour to New-Orleans by barge, while it costs $1 30 to convey a barrel of flour to New-York by rail. The difference in bulk corn is still more striking, from the fact that the capacity of the barges, when compared with those of freight-cars, is enormous. A single barge of the average tonnage of those at present employed in the river trade will carry 1,000 tons of grain. For the transportation of a like amount by rail just 100 box-cars are required. When it is considered that the barges can be conveyed from one lading place to another, while the cars must always receive their grain from the same depot—to bring it to which often requires two or three handlings—and that the load of the barges can be emptied by elevator directly into the hold of the steamer at New-Orleans, it will be seen that convenience as well as economy will be satisfied by employing the barges. Recent computations made by the managers of several lines centring in this city have demonstrated the fact that the present rates charged for shipping corn to New-York and Boston are not exorbitant, but are barely sufficient to pay expenses. It is asserted that if this were not the case, the present alleged high tariff would be modified, in order to check the advance of the farmers, and divert them from their contest. Whether these statements are correct or not, they have been impressed upon the farmers of this State, and have had much influence with the more intelligent of them. So much, in fact, that they have virtually abandoned their antagonism to the railroads, and are agitating with renewed interest the question of improving the water routes. This is the feeling that has led to the calling of the convention which concluded its sessions to-day. It will be the moving impulse in all demands for special local legislation by Congress in the future, and in this way the Eastern people may expect to hear from the thoroughly aroused Missouri agriculturists. It is claimed that for a million and a half of dollars the channel of the Mississippi can be put into such a condition that it will afford an excellent stage of water all the year round from St. Louis to Cairo. For another million the Missouri River and the local streams can be made successfully navigable for nine out of the twelve months. This will enable the grain handlers of St. Louis to convey all the corn and wheat of the North-west to the New-York and Liverpool markets at a small fraction of the price now charged by the railroads. As it is at present, this mode of motion is becoming more popular every day, and the barge lines are crowded to their utmost capacity. This year, for the first time, a grain barge line is being put into operation on the Missouri River, between Kansas City and New-Orleans. It will doubtless be extended to Omaha, and possibly beyond, while other lines will be established on the Illinois and the Upper Mississippi. The steam-ship line between New-Orleans and Liverpool proved very successful last year—so successful, in fact, that two steamers were withdrawn from the Canada line to engage in the Southern traffic. There is every reason to believe that this season will show still more encouraging results.

WHAT MISSOURI FARMERS MEAN.

This is, therefore, what the Missouri farmers are driving at, and they are pegging away with a vim and an intelligence that assure their success. The Granges will doubtless continue to thrive, but only as a kind of co-operative societies, to enable the farmers to escape the charges of middlemen and not as institutions whose sole object is antagonistic to the railroad monopolies. Through their Granges they hope to buy of St. Louis and Chicago, and New-York jobbers, at wholesale rates, both provisions and agricultural implements. They are also taking steps to establish manufactories of plows and reapers in their own communities, and to give a start to starch and sugar-beet and other factories for the utilization of the products which otherwise would hardly pay them to send to market. If this really is the case—and there seems to be no good reason to doubt the professions of which they have already given an unmistakable earnest—their movement is a most laudable one, and deserves unqualified and unlimited encouragement.

CURIOUS WILL CASE.

A Countess' Title and Property in Dispute—A Singular Story.

Galignani's Messenger of May 6 says:

A suit, in which the right to the title of Countess, and the possession of a magnificent residence in the Avenue Friedland, estimated at a value of 1,500,000 francs, are disputed, has for some days past been going on before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, and has excited great interest from the romantic nature of some of the details which have transpired concerning the parties interested. The case in reality reposes on the question of the validity of a will, but an additional complication is introduced by the right of the testator to the property devised being contested. To make the facts intelligible, it is necessary to go back to the year 1843. At that time a Polish Seigneur, named Count Mieceslas Potocki, and possessing immense estates, remarked one of his serfs, Matrona Knietz, a young girl of great beauty; intimate relations between them followed, and the result was the birth of a son, who was named Grégoire. Shortly afterward Count Potocki married, but his conjugal life was of short duration; his wife, who also possessed great personal charms, appears to have attracted the attention of the Czar, who, to remove all obstacles to his designs, banished the husband to Siberia, and ordered the Countess to go to reside in Siberia with a son, Nicholas, who had been born of the marriage. The Count went, in consequence, to the town of Saratoff, taking with him his illegitimate child Grégoire, who thus became the companion of his exile for fifteen years, when in 1860 he succeeded in escaping, and then came with his son to Paris. He was, during the following years, able to transfer a part of his property to France, but to conceal it from the vigilance of the Russian Government he invested it in the name of Grégoire, who had been naturalized an Italian citizen. The latter, however, signed a document, in which he declared: "I acknowledge that the funds, capital, and securities placed by my father at the Bank of France and elsewhere in my name, do not belong to me, and have only been so invested as a precaution." This was in 1864. In 1869 Count Potocki purchased a house and grounds in the Avenue Friedland, and furnished it magnificently with works of art, including paintings by the old masters. As before, the purchase was made in the name of Count Grégoire Potocki, who, however, was living on a small allowance made to him by his father, and occupied only two small rooms in the mansion in which Count Mieceslas continued to reside. The son had in the meantime formed an illicit connection with a young German woman named Rose Catana, the present plaintiff, a sort of adventuress resembling Lola Montes for her habits and her energetic character. The war intervened, and while Count Mieceslas went to London, Grégoire remained in Paris, and during the siege took his mistress to reside at the mansion, where she assumed the title of Countess. That step was highly disapproved of by the father, who, on learning of it at the close of the siege, wrote a letter of reproach from London, and the young man excused himself by alleging the exceptional circumstances in which they had been placed by the investment. Grégoire and Rose Catana then went to live at a villa near St. Cloud, where he was one day mortally injured by the explosion of an unused shell, the capsule of which he was endeavoring to unscrew. After his death the plaintiff brought forward a will, dated the 4th September, 1870, and signed Count Grégoire Potocki, and according to which he leaves to his wife, Countess *Potocka, née* Rose Kette Catana, or if the marriage is not valid, to Mlle. Rose Kette Catana, his residence in the Avenue Friedland, on condition that she shall pay his debts, and assure a dowry of 100,000 francs to their daughter. The plaintiff and Count Mieceslas Potocki had previously been on most friendly terms, but on this claim being put forward his sentiments at once changed; he accused her of poisoning his son, and had the body exhumed, but his suspicions were proved to be unfounded. He, however, disputed the will, and the consequence was the present suit. He contested the right of the illegitimate son to the name of Count Potocki; he denied that the house in the Avenue Friedland ever belonged to Grégoire, and he declared that the marriage and birth of a daughter were fabrications. In proof of these latter allegations, he showed that, whereas the date of the union was fixed in 1865, she had in 1866 written to the young man a letter of menaces, in which she declared that if he did not make her his wife within three days she should become the mistress of an officer at St. Germain, who had made propositions to her. Grégoire replied by refusing to accede to her demand, and it was not shown that any such ceremony ever took place. Also, with respect to the child, the defendant alleged that the whole affair was a mere comedy; a birth was simulated at Barbizon, a village near Fontainebleau, in 1867, but the medical man who was called in after the pretended accouchment had taken place, declared that the child was a week old, and, moreover, it was a boy, and was registered as such, while the will speaks of it as a girl. On May 9, *Galignani's Messenger* gives the result as below: "The Civil Tribunal of the Seine gave judgment yesterday in the strange trial, an account of which was published in the *Messenger* of Monday last. The Court decided that the mansion in the Avenue Friedland did not belong to Grégoire Potocki, and that the plaintiff, Rose Catana, had not proved her marriage with the deceased; consequently rejected her demand for the delivery of the legacy, and forbade her to assume the title of Countess Potocki or Potocka, under a penalty of 50 francs for each infraction of this order."

Thrifty Irish Settlers in Ulster County.

From the New-Paltz Independent, May 22.

One of the most striking facts impressed by a visit to the different schools through this section, is the great multitude of children of Irish parentage. In districts where there do not seem to be very many Irish people living, one-half of the children in attendance at school are Irish. They are said by the teachers to be quite as bright and intelligent as the American children, although there is usually a little more mischief in them. In another generation, if the present state of affairs continues, the descendants of the Irish will equal the Americans in numbers hereabouts. Wherever land is to be had cheap they have been buying up farms for a score of years past, and by industry and economy they will make money where an American would starve to death.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Financial Condition of the State—Its Debt and Resources—The Talk About Repudiation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, May 19, 1873.

The debt of North Carolina, principal and interest, is $36,681,467, which is classified as follows:

First—"Old," or ante-war bonds	$8,878,000
Second—Bonds issued for internal improvement purposes since close of the war, not special tax	4,365,000
Third—Bonds issued for funding since close of the war	4,133,000
Fourth—Bonds and registered certificates since close of the war, for other purposes	483,045
Fifth—Special tax bonds	11,407,000
Total	$28,772,045
Sixth—Add bonds issued after May 20, 1861, and prior to May, 1865, for internal improvement purposes, not marketable	1,128,000
Total	$29,900,045

The interest on each class is as follows:

First class	$2,010,768
Second class	1,038,600
Third class	993,312
Fourth class	127,422
Fifth class	2,160,090
Sixth class	451,230
Total interest due on entire debt	$6,781,422

Very serious doubts exist as to the validity of the sixth class. These bonds were issued during the rebellion for the purpose of completing railroads and in aid of other works of internal improvement. The argument in favor of their validity is that these bonds were not issued in aid of the rebellion, and are, therefore, under the Constitution of the State, valid and to be included in the debt of the State. Several attempts have been made to put a bill through the Legislature recognizing the validity of these bonds, but without success. It is probable, however, in any settlement or compromise of the debt that this class will be included.

STATE STOCK.

The State is owner of the following stocks:

North Carolina Railroad Company	$3,000,000
Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company	1,266,500
Western North Carolina Railroad Company (Western Division)	6,367,000
Western North Carolina Railroad Company (Eastern Division)	4,254,000
Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company	4,000,000
Western Railroad Company	2,420,000
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company	350,000
Roanoke Navigation Company	50,000
Total	$21,707,500

The whole amount of stock owned by the State in the Eastern Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and in the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad Company, was received in exchange for special-tax bonds. Of the State stock in the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, $273,000 was received in exchange for special-tax bonds. Of the State stock in the Western Railroad Company, $1,320,000 was received in exchange for special-tax bonds. The Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad has passed out of the hands of the State, having been sold under decree of New-Hanover Superior Court, and is owned by the "Carolina Central Railway Company." It was the opinion of the Attorney General in 1871, that the State had surrendered her stock in the road; therefore, the road having been sold, the State not intervening to protect her interest if she had any, the four millions of stock owned by the State in this road is as worthless as Confederate bluebacks. Hence, we may put down the amount of State stock at $17,707,500, and not $21,707,500, as heretofore stated. Dividends from the stock of the Roanoke Navigation Company are appropriated to the Board of Education. Excepting the stock of the North Carolina Railroad Company, which is loaned the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for thirty years, the stock of the other companies mentioned is almost worthless.

An act was passed by the Legislature in 1871, professing to exchange the stocks of the State above mentioned for bonds of the State with which such stocks were obtained. This act was advertised in this city and New-York for six months without inducing a proposal from any party. The hope that these stocks could be exchanged for bonds of the State "has gone where the woodbine twineth."

PROPERTY VALUATION.

The valuation of real and personal property in the State, as returned for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, is $123,507,628. Upon this valuation the Revenue bill for this year was framed, and is calculated to raise $750,000 to supply a deficiency in the State Treasury, and to meet the ordinary expenses of the State Government for the ensuing year.

The valuation of property is very much below what it was in 1860, and yet there are but few counties in the State in which all classes of property have not advanced from 25 to 100 per cent. above that of 1860. The valuation of real and personal property in 1860 was over $300,000,000. Now it is only $123,507,628. This is the first stumbling-block in the way of levying a tax to pay interest on the debt. If property was valued at its real worth in cash the valuation would exceed that of 1860, and the same ratio of tax as levied for this year would raise $1,500,000—more than twice enough to defray the ordinary expenses of the State Government.

The people of the State are clamoring for a settlement of the State debt. Both political parties are afraid to grapple with the question, consequently at each election no issue is made relative to the debt. The great majority of the people are anxious that the debt should be settled at the earliest day possible, and would cheerfully pay taxes to meet the interest on such portion thereof as a fair settlement might leave upon the shoulders of the people; but the class of men who make up the Legislatures of this State are shifting politicians, who have but one object before them, and that is to make such a record as will insure a re-election without any regard to the interests of their constituents or the demands of public duty. North Carolina, like other States, is seriously afflicted with a large crop of demagogues, who are uniformly ready to bleat from every stump in the State—"high taxes," "high taxes"—if taxation is increased one mill beyond the rate of the year 1860. A majority of the present Legislature are representative men of this class, who pay no taxes, own no property, many of whom cannot draft the usual stereotyped resolution reciting the virtues and eulogizing in the superlative degree some recent member who has resigned his earthy commission as a legislator, and is supposed to be discharging the functions of that office in some world, the portals of which is the grave. Any fair and equitable settlement of the debt, which must of course include the prompt payment of interest on such portion of the debt as may be settled or compromised, will meet with fierce and determined opposition from this class of men.

REPUDIATION.

The confessed inability of the Legislatures elected in 1870 and in 1872 to deal successfully with the debt, is bringing forth legitimate fruit. Hon. W. A. Smith, Republican Congressman elect from this district, has published a card in which he takes ground for absolute repudiation of the entire indebtedness of the State. It may be said that the failure of the State to pay interest on the debt, and the non-payment of bonds which are now due, is tantamount to repudiation. In reply it may be urged that a large portion of the people of the State recognize the "old" debt of $8,878,000, and would not hesitate to pay interest on that portion of the debt, and make provision for the payment of the bonds at maturity; but the "old" debt is linked together with the new debt created by the issue of special tax bonds, and until a final adjustment is made of the whole debt no tax will be levied to pay interest, or any provision made to redeem the bonds as they become due. This is virtual repudiation, but the obligation to pay and a consciousness of the debt overhanging them are understood and accepted by the people of the State. So long as this condition of affairs prevails there will be reason to hope for a fair adjustment of the debt; but if the people should become restless and vote for repudiation, all opportunity for a compromise will thus come to an abrupt end, the bondholders will lose the whole of their investment, and the credit of the State would be irretrievably ruined. Both political parties of the State have, up to this date, refused to commit themselves to the policy of repudiation, but the repeated and successive refusals of the Legislature to do anything whatever toward a settlement of the debt is making converts to repudiation. Resolutions drawn up by Wm. A. Graham, ex-Governor, and candidate on the Whig ticket in 1852 for Vice President, and adopted by meetings in the various counties, pledging the Democratic Party not to pay off the debt in special-tax bonds one cent more than the bonds sold for at the first bona fide sale, is a long stride toward repudiation. If the bondholders of the State would hold a meeting and make a proposition of compromise, the Legislature would have something tangible before it; if the proposition were equitable, a solution of the vexed question might be reached at an early day. The proposition must come from the creditor and not the debtor in this instance. "The King can do no wrong," and as an evidence of sovereignty, it is now said: "The State cannot be sued." The trite phrase, "where there's a will there's a way," has not, as yet, verified itself by a discovery of process by which a State may be forced to meet just liabilities. With the debt in its present shape, the Legislature will not levy a tax to pay interest; neither will the people ever consent to pay the face of the special-tax bonds, which were issued and squandered as the result of a damnable conspiracy of Republicans and Democrats, members of the Legislature and private citizens, conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, and concocted for the purpose of enriching the conspirators, with no intention of applying the proceeds of the bonds in aid of the works of internal improvement, for which they were ostensibly issued. And thus of the $11,407,000 in special-tax bonds, the State did not receive more than $2,000,000. The readers of THE TIMES will perceive that we have had financial operations *a la* Tweed & Co., of New-York City.

TALK OF ENFORCEMENT.

Some time ago several gentlemen who hold the bonds of the State, held a meeting in Baltimore for the purpose of ascertaining if there is any process of the courts by which the State can be compelled to pay interest on the debt and provide for the redemption of her bonds at maturity. Hon. Reverdy Johnson gave an opinion in the affirmative, but proceedings have not been instituted up to date. A mandamus issued by the United States Court, requiring the commissioners of the several counties to levy a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the debt, would be a speedy means of compelling the State to fulfill her solemn obligations; but the United States courts have not original jurisdiction of proceedings in mandamus, and therefore cannot issue the writ. What other remedy has been suggested has not been made public. However, *nec scire fas est omnia.*

HOW THE DEBT WAS CREATED.

The Legislature elected in 1868 was more than two-thirds Republican. As in every other Southern State the carpet-bag element numbered one-third, and controlled the Legislature as they had the State up to that time. Nine-tenths of the members were men of very ordinary ability, without experience as legislators, and fit subjects for the corrupt lobbyists who infested the legislative halls during the session of 1868-69. At this time the debt of the State was about $19,000,000. Numerous investigations had since 1869 prove conclusively that a railroad ring was organized for the purpose of securing the passage of bills appropriating special-tax bonds, ostensibly to complete the unfinished roads of the State, but really for the sole purpose of speculating in the bonds and enriching the ring at the expense of the credit of the State and the abandonment of work on the several unfinished roads. About this time, say January, 1869, the bonds of the State were quoted in New-York at 67. The ring was composed of Republicans and Democrats, who vied with each other as to who should be foremost in advocating and voting for the bills as prepared by the ring. George W. Swepson laid the plans and Littlefield lobbied the bills through and prevented amendments that would have protected the State and frustrated the wholesale robbery that resulted from the peculiar characteristics of the bills.

To aid the passage of the bills, and to keep representatives in "good humor" and "pliable order," a "third house" was established in a room on the same floor with the legislative halls, where the finest liquors and cigars were furnished at the expense of the ring. The Legislature was in session four months, and during this period of time bills were passed authorizing the issue of special-tax bonds to the amount of $16,000,000, four of which were declared to be unconstitutional. The whole amount of bonds appropriated to the various roads were given to each of the several presidents, and they speculated with and squandered the proceeds, or applied the money obtained by sale of the bonds to building the roads, as their sense of honesty dictated.

The amount of money spent during this session of four months in bribing members of the Legislature to vote for the Railroad bills of the ring, as sworn to by Geo. W. Swepson, who was paymaster, amounted to $241,000.

This, in brief, is a truthful account of the operations of the railroad ring in this State. Geo. W. Swepson, Wm. Sloan, and Andrew J. Jones were the Presidents of the various roads who received the special-tax bonds. Jones was indicted in Cumberland County for embezzling State funds; was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary. He appealed, was granted a new trial, and died about six weeks ago. Sloan has not been indicted. Swepson stands indicted in Buncombe County, as does Littlefield. Swepson's case is continued from term to term, and Gov. Hart, of Florida, shelters Littlefield under his official wing and refuses to honor a requisition of Gov. Caldwell for Littlefield.

FINALE.

These large appropriations, misapplied as they were, ruined the credit of the State. The fraudulent disposal of the bonds, and the abandonment of work on the unfinished roads, demoralized the Republican Party. This, with the very efficient aid of the Kuklux organization, which numbered 40,000 strong in that State at that time, enabled the Democrats in August, 1870, to elect their candidate for Attorney General and two-thirds of the Legislature. Had the administration of affairs been in the hands of honest, capable men, the Republican Party would have been 30,000 stronger in the State than it now is, a majority of the Congressmen and two United States Senators would have been Republicans, and each Legislature would have been Republican.

It is only necessary, to complete this chapter of bribery, fraud, and official villainy, to inform the readers of THE TIMES that at the next session of the same Legislature, every act making appropriations of bonds were repealed—a majority of those who had previously voted *for* the bills voting *for* the repeal. Such is the situation, without any prospect for a change for the better. RAD.

Barnum's Latest Purchases.

Mr. P. T. Barnum has purchased a colossal painting of London, as seen from the top of St. Paul's Cathedral. The picture is 400 feet long by 75 feet high, and was painted by Parris, who took ten years to complete the work. It was formerly exhibited in the Coliseum, in Regents Park. Mr. Barnum will erect a special building on Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, in which to exhibit the painting, so that visitors looking from a gallery will observe the full effect of the picture, and have a bird's-eye view of London. Mr. Barnum has also purchased a picture of some size giving a view of Paris by moonlight. A night view of London as it is will be shortly added to the exhibition.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Death of Agramonte—A Mystery—Matters in Santiago and Manzanillo—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 17, 1873.

The death of Gen. Ignacio Agramonte, announced on the 12th inst., continues to be the absorbing topic, the Spaniards, and even many Cubans, believing that the revolution will now decline rapidly. But few particulars of his end have reached us, except the information that the fatal bullet entered his skull, back of the ear. As nobody could possibly suspect that the famous revolutionist ever thought of turning his face from his hated enemies, the following extract from a letter of a Cuban in Puerto Principe to a Cuban here, merits more attention than a mere item of gossip. The extract says:

You are aware that two attempts to assassinate Agramonte were frustrated, and that on discovery of the plot against his life, Ignacio had the culprits hung. Agramonte had undoubtedly some enemies among his own people, but none sufficient bitter as to assassinate him, and yet I am certain from private information received, that Agramonte was shot treacherously from behind, and not by the Spaniards in front. The body was brought here on the 12th, and laid out in the San Juan de Dios Hospital, where I saw it. Some people here say that Agramonte shot himself with his revolver when he saw that the Spanish guerrillas had cut off his junction with the main body of his men, but the nature and spot of the mortal wound causes me to doubt this story.

The foregoing may be true, other letters from Puerto Principe giving similar accounts; and some Havana Cubans think that the Spanish Government paid heavily to have him killed. This is doubtful, and not at all certain, as it would have been somewhat difficult to find anybody daring enough to undertake such a difficult job; besides, the policy has been abandoned since the departure of Valmaseda, who was very fond of buying up Cuban chiefs. One of these renegades, Capt. José Urquiza, who abandoned his cause and joined the Spaniards, was killed a few days ago near Holquin, the rebels having killed the other brother about a month ago. A subscription at 20 cents a head was started about two years ago to make up a purse for the man who would kill Cespedes, but Cespedes is still alive. The fight with Agramonte was brought about by an engagement occurring on the 7th of this month, where Agramonte attacked the destroyed Molina plantation near Puerto Principe, killing the Spanish commander, Col. Abril, Capts. Larumbe and Torres, and seventy-six soldiers out of the ninety-three, who garrisoned the place. The fight at Jimaguayu, wherein Agramonte lost his life, lasted but a short time, the troops, numbering about 700 men, attacking the Cubans, who were in about equal force, with the greatest fury. The contra guerrillas managed to get the right wing of the Cubans between two fires, by attacking them from the flank and rear, cutting the right wing off from the main body, and causing a loss of over sixty killed on the Cuban side; among the dead was their celebrated leader. The Cubans got into disorder on seeing their chieftain fall, but subsequently rallied and drove the Spaniards from the battle-field, and carried off their wounded. Three ineffectual attempts were made to recover Agramonte's body, but the troops beat the assailants off, and returned leisurely to Puerto Principe. The body of Agramonte, according to a private letter, was buried in the cemetery. A rumor was set afloat that the body had been burned, but this is hardly likely. In order to congratulate the Captain General on Agramonte's death, Mr. Julian Zulueta, the President of the Havana Casino, and several other gentlemen, all innocent of any intention to go in person and fight the insurgents, called at the Palace. The country is safe.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The drouth in Santiago de Cuba is excessive, good drinking water selling at ten cents a bucket. Some charitable people who have a surplus divide it among the poor.....Referring to the affair of the bark Union, it is desired by all Americans residing in the island that the question should be definitely settled, as, although the men were given up, the principle of allowing the Consul to be present when any declaration or testimony is to be taken has not been assented to. On the contrary, the Spanish Government opposes the proceeding, and similar cases will be attended with like trouble.

MANZANILLO.

The vicinity of Manzanillo is infested by insurgent bands, and an attack on the town is expected. Cespedes and Modesto Diaz rule in the open country, and only lately made a regular clearing raid from Manzanillo eastward. Two men-of-war are generally stationed broad side to the town, so as to shell it at a moment's notice. The prison is full of country people, principally from Vicana, where it is said a conspiracy was discovered to sell the encampment and the Spaniards therein to the insurgents..... The authorities never denied the passing over of 300 Cuban volunteers to the insurgents, with arms and equipments, but this example does not seem to have been followed, as the sympathizers with the rebellion confidently asserted. A very large extension of ground, embracing the communications with Bayamo, the Canto and other military centres, is protected at times by these volunteers; their services were mostly gratuitous, and they are in all respects equally efficient and in some more efficient, than the regulars, so that anything like wholesale desertion, or even permanent dissatisfaction, would oblige the Government to have at least from 4,000 to 5,000 regulars in addition to those it now maintains in the district.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The editors of the *Tribune* on one side, and those of the *Voz, Constancia*, and several interior journals on the other, keep up a fearful racket, proving that the darts of the *Tribune* go home. The *Constancia* continues to criticise and dissect editorially the Quasimodo letters in a truly journalistic spirit, and its editor only errs when he attributes partiality to your correspondent. QUASIMODO.

Colored Men's Convention in New-Jersey.

The following is a copy of the call for a State Convention of colored men, to be held in New-Brunswick, N. J., June 3:

To the Colored Voters of the State of New-Jersey:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are again called upon to meet in State Convention, to take into consideration grave matters of public polity affecting our best interests, and of vital importance to us as citizens of this Commonwealth. Our united action is absolutely indispensable to the security, protection, and maintenance of these interests, and the importance of conventional organization cannot be estimated, now that it is obvious that our strength and power as voters depend on our combination of action and unity of purpose. There are many questions of importance other than our political interests that demand our immediate action, and among them are the pursuits of labor, professional, mechanical, and agricultural. Our educational interests need our fostering care, and the establishment and support of proper facilities of information, and the general diffusion of our sentiments and views upon all questions affecting us as citizens of the State should receive our earnest attention.

Fellow-citizens, let us take immediate action, and select as our representatives tried men; men who have the interests of the whole people at heart, whose deliberations shall reflect credit to the State, profit to the people, and honor upon themselves. The convention will assemble on Tuesday, June 3, 1873, in the City of New-Brunswick, at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the New-Jersey State General Committee.

A Yankee Attempt to Decide a Bet.

From the Boston Traveller, May 22.

Recently, a couple of clerks were discussing, after the close of a day's work, as to the relative amount of work at their respective desks. Each averred that his was the "hardest desk." Finally, they "bet" a dollar each, and agreed to put the money into a third clerk's hands and await his decision. The next morning one of the disputants inquired of third party if he had decided the case. He deliberately replied: "No, I shall reserve my decision!" Shortly afterward this referee was sick and at home a couple of days. On his return he told his interested friends that he had been "sitting on that case and found that it would have to come before the full bench in October." Also, that "the costs of court had amounted to $1 80, and only twenty cents would come to the lucky man." Both now regard their case as hopeless.

THE MODOC WAR.

Capt. Jack's Force Run to Earth—Half His Band Surrender Unconditionally—Gen. Davis' Rifle Talk.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GEN. DAVIS' HEAD-QUARTERS, FAIRCHILD'S RANCHO, May 22, by Special Courier to YREKA, Cal., May 23.—The Modoc band is completely broken up, and all but run to earth, by the relentless pursuit which Gen. Davis instituted as soon as he took command. Capt. Jack is still at large with a small remnant of his band, but with the divisions and demoralization caused by their repeated reverses, and the consciousness that their leader is overmatched, even in his own mode of warfare, their resistance can be but temporary. A very short time will determine whether he will follow the example of the Hot Creek portion of the band, which has just come in and surrendered, or will seek concealment in the mountains.

SURRENDER OF THE HOT CREEK BAND.

The two Modoc women, Artena Chokus and Dixie, through whom the Hot Creek branch of the band were communicated with, and who, after the interview with Gen. Davis, declined to convey the General's terms to the Indians, afterward, in company with Mr. Fairchild and a party for protection, returned to the Hot Creek warriors and held a pow-wow. The conference ended in the savages returning with them to Gen. Davis' head-quarters and surrendering unconditionally. They number sixteen warriors and thirty-nine squaws and papooses, in all fifty-five.

THE SURRENDERED WARRIORS.

Among the warriors are most of Jack's most noted fighters, including Bogus Charley, Curley-headed Doctor, Shack Nasty Jim, Shack Nasty Frank, and others. When they were brought to head-quarters, each warrior laid down his breech-loader and ammunition in front of the commanding officer, and as he did so, the hard, savage face betrayed, through the habitual Indian stoicism, the depth of the demoralization to which they had been brought. They could hardly keep from weeping.

THE REST OF THE BAND.

Boston Charley, it has been ascertained from the captives, was killed. Hooker Jim and some others are hunting. The entire band will come in to-night. This probably ends the war.

GEN. GILLEM RELIEVED.

Gen. Davis has relieved Gen. Gillem and placed Gen. Wheaton in command of the forces in the field. S. A. C.

Capt. Hasbrouck's Brilliant Pursuit and Fight—The Savages Asking Terms.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The following dispatch has just been received in Yreka, dated Fairchild's Rancho, May 20, 4 o'clock P. M.:

While Gen. Davis, Inspector General Hardie, Col. Green, Col. Sumner, Col. Gillem, Col. Hoyt, Lieuts. Rockwell and Adams, with their escort, were en route to Van Bremer's, having left the lava bed about 10 o'clock in the morning, a courier intercepted them and delivered a dispatch to Gen. Davis, whereupon the Warm Spring Indians and scouts in advance were recalled, and the programme instantly changed, and Gen. Davis determined upon Fairchild's Rancho instead of Van Bremer's for his future head-quarters. The place is about twenty-three miles north-west of the lava bed.

CAPT. HASBROUCK'S OPERATIONS.

Capt. Hasbrouck left Boyle's camp May 7, and has been scouting ever since. His command consists of Battery B, Fourth Artillery, troops B and G, First Cavalry, and Warm Spring Indians, numbering in all 210 men. Capt. Jackson had charge of troops B and G, with which he harassed the Indians. His men fought well in every instance, and paid little heed to hunger so that they vanquished the Indians. Capt. Hasbrouck specially praises the gallantry of B troop, and a portion of G, in the charge at Dry Lake. The men scaled a ridge twenty-five feet high, in face of the Modocs, and drove them away. Capt. Jackson led the right, and Lieut. Moss the left, and Lieuts. Boutelle and Kyle held other bold positions. Capt. Hasbrouck has not lost a man since the Dry Lake engagement.

THE CAPTURED MODOC WOMEN.

Artena Chokus, Long Legs, One-eyed Dixie, and two Modocs, residents of this rancho, last evening interviewed the five women captured by Capt. Hasbrouck's command, and from them gleaned interesting accounts of Modoc operations during the last few months. The captives are Mrs. Wachmeted, Boston Charley's two sisters, the mother of Black Jim, and one maiden whose relatives have attained no notable distiction.

MODOC LEADERS KILLED.

They report that Shack Nasty Frank, Shack Nasty Jake, Shack Nasty Bill, Steamboat Frank, Ellen's Man, Hooker Jim's father, Boston Nick, and several other Modocs have been killed, and many wounded. Curley-headed Jack carried a piece of lead in his body several days, and when last seen was apparently booked for the happy hunting-ground. The inability of Little John to travel at a rapid pace delayed the band Hasbrouck encountered, and got the Modocs into this last difficulty.

CAPT. JACK'S MODE OF ENCOURAGING HIS MEN.

The account of the cause of the disaffection among the Modocs after the battle is interesting. Jack consulted a stolen chronometer, and, after sundry gestures and exclamations, promised his followers that they would shed rifle-bullets as a duck does water and escape unharmed. The confidence this statement inspired was rapidly dispelled by Capt. Hasbrouck's encounter, when several Modocs were killed and others wounded. Indignation reigned supreme in Jack's household.

DISAFFECTION IN THE BAND.

The Cottonwood branch of the tribe from Fairchild's decided they would fight no more. This resolution led to Jack's clandestine departure. The Cottonwoods, numbering twenty warriors and fifty women and children, hurried to the Snow Mountains, at the southern end of the lava deposit, preparatory to traveling to the Yainox Reservation, and imploring pardon from the Great Father at Washington.

The sudden and unexpected advent of Hasbrouck's cavalry and Warm Spring Indians disturbed their peaceful meditations, and caused them to run or fight. During the stampede, Mrs. Hendricks, alias "Limpey," threw her six-months' old infant to the ground in the hope of escaping, but was soon afterward killed by a Warm Spring warrior. The babe was brought hither and turned over to a squaw. Artena also learned from the Modoc women that the Cottonwood Indians earnestly desired any action, looking to the restoration of peace and would yield to the soldiers if an opportunity were offered to them.

AN INTERRUPTION TO THE CONSULTATION.

About this time, the gentle Warm Spring Indians, who were outside the interviewing apartment, commenced singing one of their national melodies and drawing their bright knives across their neat moccasins, which caused an uneasiness among the squaws, and terminated the consultation.

FEMALE INDIAN DIPLOMATISTS.

Capt. Hasbrouck said he was willing to have the Modocs surrender, and would afford them every facility for so doing. Artena Chokus, and Dixie, who have hitherto been of great service to the Government, caught the idea immediately, and wanted to be employed as emissaries. They were provided with horses and provisions for two days, and sent after the Modocs. They started on their mission early this morning. The results thus far achieved are in a great measure attributable to the conduct of Gen. Davis. He found the officers and men disheartened by their terrible reverses, and that demoralization had really commenced.

THE KLAMATH INDIANS QUIETLY DISPOSED.

A second dispatch, dated May 21, 6 o'clock A. M., says that Gen. Davis has just returned from the Klamath Reservation. He says there is no disposition on the part of the Indians in that locality to join the Modocs. A few young men and "hoodlum" warriors on the reservation might have been induced to enlist under Capt. Jack had he met with continued success, but his defeat has dampened their ardor. No trouble is now apprehended from the Modocs slipping into the Yainox agency and inciting the young "bucks" to mischief.

A third dispatch, dated Fairchild's Rancho, May 21, 8 o'clock A. M., says: The latest order locates the head-quarters at Van Bremer's, whither the infantry went yesterday. Gen. Davis remains here for the present.

RETURN OF THE FEMALE ENVOYS.

A fourth dispatch, dated Fairchild's, May 21, says: Artena Chokus, and One-eyed Dixie, returned at dusk this evening from the direction of Dorris' Rancho. Mr. Fairchild, the gentleman who has cleverly engineered this consultation business, judged that the Modocs must be at least fifteen miles away. Both the women said, in substance, that they had traveled a long distance. The women were taken to Gen. Davis' tent, into the presence of Gen. Hardie, Col. Gillem, and Capt. Hasbrouck, Fairchild interpreting.

AN HOUR AND A HALF OF TALK, AND LITTLE SAID.

True to their nature, these women talked a long while and said but little. Finally Artena said the Indians were fifteen miles from here, and numbered fifteen warriors and fifty squaws and children. The Great Spirit had caused their hearts to bleed for the white people, and they all wanted to return to the fold and live in peace among the whites, but in the present condition of affairs a due regard for their lives prevented them from appearing within reach of the army. They wanted a peace talk, and to have the great white father, meaning Gen. Davis, come out and see them alone and talk over matters. Through that medium the parties might come to an amicable understanding, but no Modoc would surrender without a peace talk. Dixie corroborated the statements of Artena.

GEN. DAVIS WILL ONLY TALK WITH RIFLES.

The interview lasted an hour and three-quarters. At the close, Gen. Davis told Artena and Dixie to go back to the Modoc's camp to-morrow morning, and tell the Indians that he should not come out for a peace talk; that he did not believe in peace talks away from his men; that the Indians must come to him if they wanted to talk. He would allow them to surrender, and they had until Friday morning to make their appearance at his head-quarters; after that time he should shoot every Modoc found with a gun. The women told Mr. Fairchild that they would not return to the Modoc camp. That question will be settled in the morning. Col. Perry has arrived with his cavalry. Snow is falling.

OTHER DISPATCHES.

The following are the latest dispatches received at Yreka:

BOYLE'S CAMP ON THE PENINSULA, May 21—10 A. M.—Nothing has transpired here since the arrival of the patients from the camp at the Southern end of Tule Lake. All the wounded are doing well, save the Warm Spring Indian scout. He will die unless he consents to have his arm amputated.

VAN BREMER'S, May 21—2 P. M.—The infantry arrived here last evening, and have established a camp on Willow Creek.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCHO, May 22—8 A. M.—Gen. Hardie, Col. Gillem, and Lieut. Rockwell leave for Yreka; the former going North; the two latter to proceed to San Francisco.

Particulars of the Surrender.

YREKA, Cal., May 23.—From J. H. McCoy, who just came in from Fairchild in eight hours and fifty minutes, we learn that the Hot Creek band were brought in by Fairchild's party and surrendered to Gen. Davis. Their surrender was apparently unconditional. They gave up their arms, and were put under guard. The band numbers fifty-five men, women, and children, including fifteen warriors. Among the latter are Bogus Charley, Shack Nasty Jim, Curly-headed Doctor, Frank, and others—the best fighting men Capt. Jack had. Boston is believed to have been killed. Troops are hunting for Hooker Jim. It is supposed that there are twenty warriors with Capt. Jack, whose whereabouts is unknown, though it is surmised that he is in the Pitt River Mountains.

Gen. Gillem has been superseded by Gen. Wheaton.

Gens. Hardie and Gillem and Lieut. Rockwell and others are expected from the front this evening, when further particulars of the surrender will probably be obtained.

Mr. McCoy says Gen. Davis was very bluff with the Indians, and gave them to understand that if they attempted to escape they would be shot by the guard.

Mr. A. B. Meacham, ex-Peace Commissioner, arrived this morning from Salem, Oregon. The object of his visit has not transpired.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* gives the following particulars of the surrender of the Hot Spring band of Modocs:

FAIRCHILD'S RANCHE, May 22—3 P. M.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon One-eyed Dixie returned to Gen. Davis' head-quarters at a slashing pace, her horse being completely blown. She made obeisance, and at once let her tongue loose, reporting that the Indians were close at hand and ready to enter the camp under escort. All they asked was Fairchild to come out and meet them. No soldiers need come. The presence of Fairchild would be considered a guarantee of good faith. "Where is Artena?" asked Gen. Davis. "Tied up," said Dixie, "long ride and no water." The absence of Artena gave rise to suspicions of foul play, which were only dispelled by her sudden advent. She, too, reined her foaming Cayuse before Gen. Davis, and said that the Indians were hovering about the hills near here, yearning to surrender to the Typee. Fairchild, Blair, and two or three employes of the former, with whom the Indians were acquainted, mounted swift steeds, at the request of Gen. Davis, and started with Dixie.

WHY DIXIE CHANGED HER MIND.

5 O'CLOCK P. M.—The news of the intended surrender of the Indians spread through the camp like wild-fire. Soldiers, Warm Spring Indians and scouts were alike elated at the prospect of a peaceful victory. The squaw Dixie told Gen. Davis before she started that the Modocs feared the soldiers would kill them the instant they entered the camp. It required a great deal of diplomacy to convince her that the soldiers dare not disobey his commands. Donald McKay, Captain of the Warm Spring Indians, also had to pledge his word that the scouts would not interfere. Dixie would leave, but Dixie had very little choice. She was told that the Government did not intend to trifle any longer. She might go to the Modocs or not, according to her own wishes, but she must leave the camp. The great Typee wanted no squaws about here. She saw the point of the argument and hesitated no longer. That is why she changed her mind this morning after she had decided not to carry any more messages to the Modocs.

"HERE THEY COME."

FAIRCHILD'S RANCHE, May 22, 6 P. M.—"Here they come," was the cry that startled the camp a few moments since, and brought every person, citizen and soldier, old and young, to his feet, hurrying forward to the crest of the hill west of the camp. I secured an excellent view of the scene, beyond the procession that was slowly creeping along in this direction. First came Mr. Blair, the manager of Fairchild's ranche, mounted; fifty yards behind him was Mr. Fairchild, and further still, twelve Modoc bucks, with their squaws and papooses. Never did a procession move more slowly. The few ponies ridden by the Modocs were gaunt and weak, and seemed scarcely able to bear the women and children who were literally piled upon them. Among the bucks were Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Curly-headed Doctor, and others of lesser note. They were dressed in motley garbs, nearly all of them wearing a portion of the regular uniform of the United States Army, and every buck carried a Springfield rifle. The women were dressed in clothes that had evidently been used by the fair sex within the confines of civilization. All of them entered camp at a funeral pace.

THE SURRENDER.

The noise and bustle among the soldiers were hushed; few words were spoken. The Modocs said nothing. No one approached them until Gen. Davis came forward. He met the procession fifty paces from the house, and was formally introduced to Bogus Charley. Charles is a slender, athletic, intelligent warrior, of about twenty years of age. The man thoroughly understands and speaks English. The scamp smiled sweetly on the General, and shook his hand, and then all the leading warriors came forward and greeted him cordially. Then every buck laid his gun beside him and awaited orders. Gen. Davis said, "Give up your pistols and all your other arms." Each buck said he had no arms. "Then," said the General, "I shall give you a camp where you can remain to-night, and if you try to run or escape you will be shot dead." The order was explained and all obedience promised. The procession then moved across Cottonwood Creek to a clump of trees. At this point the trailings of the crowd came in. There were half-naked children, aged squaws who could scarcely hobble, blind, lame, halt, bony, and the scum of the tribe. There were sixty-three persons, men, women, and children, twelve bucks, twenty squaws, and their children.

THE MISSING.

Mr. Fairchild says there are twenty bucks missing from the Cottonwood branch of the tribe. Bogus Charley said Boston Charley had been killed. The disaffection heretofore reported is corroborated by the Captain of the Modocs who parted company with Capt. Jack eight days ago.

Capt. Ives is now drawing rations and arranging for a feast. Capt. E. M. Camp arrived from Van Bremer's this afternoon. Companies E and G of the Twelfth Infantry will remain here on guard. Capt. Kingsbury commands Company E. Gen. Wheaton and Capt. Winters reached here this morning. The artillery has been divided into squadrons, and the Warm Spring Indians into small parties, for the purpose of following Capt. Jack's faction of the Modoc tribe, and the respective commands will start out in a day or two.

WHEREABOUTS OF JACK'S PARTY.

S. A. Clarke, NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent, and other parties from Ball's Ranche, report that they saw Indian signs on the road. Probably the Modocs are in that vicinity. It is now well known that the Modocs have been within reach of the road from Ball's Ranche to the lava beds for a week or more, and could have done an extensive business in the butchering line had they been so disposed.

7 O'CLOCK P. M.—Another Modoc has just entered the camp and surrendered. It is Hooker Jim, the Lost River murderer.

Gen. Davis' Commission.

WASHINNTON, May 23.—By direction of the President Col. Jefferson C. Davis, of the Twenty-third Infantry, is assigned to duty according to his commission of Brevet-Major-General, while in command of the Department of the Columbia, to take effect from the date he assumed said command.

Gen. Davis' Dispatches to Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following was received here to-night:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23, 1873.

To Gen. Sherman, Washington:

Col. Davis reports that about half the Modocs, being whipped and hard pressed by Hasbrouck, have surrendered unconditionally. Col. Davis says he will push the pursuit of Jack and his party, and hopes to end the war soon.

(Signed.) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

A Man Hanged at Marion Court-House, South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 23.—Levi Sauls was hanged at Marion Court-house to-day, for the murder of Noah Sutton on Feb. 10. Both men were white boatman on the Peedee River, and Sauls was under the influence of liquor when he committed the crime. A large crowd, principally colored persons, assembled to witness the execution. Sauls met his fate with remarkable calmness, and gave a brief warning to the assemblage around the gallows of the evils of intemperance.

TORNADO IN IOWA.

Houses, Barns, Cattle, and Human Beings Whirled into the Air—Many Lives Lost.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, May 23.—A terrific tornado or whirlwind, accompanied by hail and rain, passed over this county about six miles north of Washington yesterday afternoon. Its path was about half a mile in width, and it tore into fragments everything in its course. Houses, barns, fences, trees, cattle, and human beings were caught up and whirled through the air like mere toys, and then dashed to the ground with such violence as to produce instant destruction. Houses and barns were torn into fragments and scattered in all directions, and for miles around the fields are dotted with large timbers driven into the ground at an angle of 90°. The cattle were actually driven head foremost into the ground. One can scarcely conceive the desolation, or realize the force of the tornado. Already we have heard of thirteen farm-houses and many barns that were literally torn to pieces, and many others badly damaged. School was in session at a school-house six miles north of here, and the tornado tore the building to pieces, and carried the fourteen-year old daughter of Hnery Rothmel about a quarter of a mile from the school. When found she was crushed to a jelly. Miss Smith, the teacher, and six or eight scholars, were injured, some of them severely. The wife of Henry Walters was killed. A Miss Gardner and the son of Abe Gibson are lying at the point of death. Jacob Seek was seriously hurt. A Mr. Baker was hurt in the back. The family of J. Campbell, New-Keota, are injured. Mrs. McCoy was seriously hurt. A gentleman who was near the tornado reports that it was balloon-shaped, with the small end to the ground, and moved at the rate of twenty miles an hour. It began its fearful work near Keota, where it demolished several houses. We next hear of it about six miles north-west, where it destroyed two or three houses, and, as it passed to the north-east, scattered to the four winds the fine residences and barns of Alex. Gibson, J. A. Babock, and J. C. Callingham. It also leveled to the ground the dwellings of D. Canees, F. and H. Walters, Mr. Carringer, and Mr. Kerr.

The lives of many persons were saved by their hastily getting into the cellars of their houses. Sad havoc was made with all kinds of stock. From the description of an eye-witness it seems almost a miracle that anything in the track escaped alive. He says he could see large pieces of timber hurled from the cloud as though shot from a cannon. Hail-stones fell that measured nine inches in diameter. Some were brought to this city, and four hours after they were picked up they were still as large as hens' eggs. The roaring of the tornado was fearful, and could have been easily heard ten miles. At this place, six miles away, it was perfectly appalling, surpassing in terror anything ever heard, except war and the din of a terrific battle.

A telegram from Keota last evening says that five persons were killed about three miles from that place. One child was torn to pieces.

The reports received thus far are from only a few points along the line of the terrible destroyer, and the amount of damage cannot be estimated, but it must be many thousands of dollars.

Many more lives were probably lost than those reported, and no estimate can be made of the stock killed.

Nothing so terrible or violent has ever befallen this section of the country heretofore, and it is considered a miracle that so few lives were lost.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 23.—A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says that the severest thunder-storm in that region for years occurred yesterday. Nine houses were blown down or moved from their bases by the wind. The Methodist church was blown down. An unknown man, stopping at a farm-house, was killed in his bed by lightning.

IOWA CITY, May 23.—The great tornado of Washington County exhausted itself twelve miles south-west of this city. There was high wind and lightning here, one house being struck. No persons were injured.

THE STORM IN KEOTA.

KEOTA, Iowa, May 23.—The most terrific storm ever known in this part of the State passed over here yesterday about 3 o'clock P. M. It started, as far as heard from, ten miles south-west of here, on Skunk Bottom, and traveled to within two and a half miles of this city, sweeping everything before it. Up to the present time four persons are reported killed, eight slightly hurt, and eight houses, three barns, one saw-mill, and several granaries demolished. Between 200 and 300 head of cattle were killed. Building material, agricultural implements, including threshing-machines, reapers, &c., were strewn the entire length of the storm.

The storm did not exceed in width from 100 to 400 yards.

It is reported that the town of Lancaster, fifteen miles south-west of here, in this county, is in ruins.

Further Details of the Ravages of the Storm—Eight Killed in Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, May 23.—Additional particulars of the tornado make the damage a great deal more than heretofore reported. Six more persons have died since the dispatch of this morning was sent, making eight in all. The names of the victims not before reported are: Laden Housel, Mr. Davison, Mr. Baker, a daughter of Jacob Seek, and two children of Henry Waters. There are many others who are very low, and whose lives are despaired of. These are all reported to us within six or eight miles on the line of the storm. To what extent the storm raged in other parts of the country has not yet been learned. An enormous amount of property has been destroyed. It is impossible to describe the scene after the storm had passed. It resembled a long tract of country that had been suddenly overflooded and everything carried away, and as if the water had suddenly fallen and left everything in complete ruin. The force of the storm was such that nothing resisted. Heavy objects were carried over a quarter of a mile, and thrown to the ground with such violence as to half imbed them in the earth. Wagons and farm implements of all kinds were strewn all over. Even spokes were broken out of wagon-wheels. A hog was found pierced through and pinned to the ground by a spike of timber 2 by 4 inches. Over 1,000 persons from this place visited the scene to-day, and rendered all the assistance in their power to the sufferers.

A telegram from Sigourney says that at Lancaster every house but one was entirely destroyed, but no one is reported killed, though many are seriously hurt.

The Tornado in Illinois—Great Destruction of Property.

PRAIRIE CITY, Ill., May 23.—A fearful tornado passed a mile and a half north of this place yesterday, about 5:40 P. M., the extent of which is not yet known here, though it has been heard of from ten to fifteen miles east and west. The storm traveled eastward, sweeping nearly everything before it for half a mile in width, blowing down houses, barns, outhouses, fences, telegraph-poles, and killing and injuring several persons. A number of horses and cattle were also killed and injured. The following are a few of the casualties: Vanderver's house was destroyed, and a boy fourteen years old killed; Joel Nichols' house and barn destroyed, and a child's leg broken so badly that it is not expected to live. Eight persons were in the house, some of whom were more or less injured. A. J. Cayton's house and barn destroyed. Cayton had an arm broken and one child killed. Charles Perry's house and barn were destroyed. Mrs. Perry was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured. Andrew Mulholland's house destroyed and he had a leg broken. Brendmeyer's house destroyed. He was alone in it and was badly hurt. Some idea may be gained of the force of the storm from the fact that it carried heavy sills ten rods, and even moved heavy stones some distance from the tops of cellar walls.

CAIRO, May 23.—The heaviest storm of wind, rain, and hail that has been known here for years began about 3 o'clock this afternoon. The hail continued falling for thirty minutes, and the rain for nearly two hours.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 23.—A special dispatch from the vicinity of the tornado in Washington County, Iowa, adds nothing to the Associated Press dispatches. The extent of country devastated by the storm is probably not very great, as dispatches from along its supposed route, outside of Washington County, in answer to telegraphic inquiries, report it did not reach them. McDonough, Ill., where almost a precisely similar tornado occurred about the same time, is some 250 miles, a little east by south of Washington County, Iowa.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Debate on the Conservative Interpellation in the French Assembly.

PARIS, May 23.—The debate on the interpellation introduced by the Conservatives began in the Assembly this afternoon. The floor and galleries were crowded. President Thiers and several members of the Cabinet were present.

The Duke de Broglie opened the debate with a speech in support of the interpellation.

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, declared on the part of the Government that it was now necessary to abandon the provisional régime and acknowledge the Republic.

President Thiers then mounted the tribune to speak. Instantly a storm of objections and protestations came from the Right and Right-Centre, which was met with counter cries from the other side. A scene of excitement and confusion followed which baffles description. The President in vain endeavored to make himself heard; his voice was drowned in the uproar. Finding that the House would not hear him, M. Thiers descended from the tribune and consulted with the Minister of Justice.

M. Dufaure took his place in the tribune, and securing silence, said that he had been instructed to formally notify the Assembly, in accordance with the law adopted last session, that the President desired to address the House in person, and requested an adjournment until to-morrow morning, when he would proceed to deliver his speech.

The Chamber accordingly adjourned.

A special meeting of the Deputies of the Left has been called at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Left are pleased with M. Dufaure's speech and conduct. No decisive vote was taken to-day, and the supporters of the Government are hopeful of securing a majority of twenty against the interpellation.

The Acheenese War.

LONDON, May 23.—The Sublime Porte has sent to the Dutch Government its protest against the war with Acheen.

M. Thiers and the Assembly—Precautions Against Disturbance.

PARIS, May 30.—President Thiers expects fourteen majority to-morrow. If defeated, he is prepared to resign.

Expecting disturbance, the Minister of War has ordered Gens. Chanzy and Ducrot to rejoin their command at Tours and Nevers to night.

The Cuban Elections Postponed.

MADRID, May 23.—At a council of Ministers yesterday it was resolved to postpone the measures for the holding of elections in Cuba.

Death of Manzoni, the Italian Poet.

ROME, May 23.—Count Alexander Manzoni, the celebrated Italian poet and novelist, is dead. He was eighty-nine years old.

The Khedive and the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23.—The Sultan gave audience yesterday to the Khedive of Egypt, whose reception is stated to have been of the most cordial nature.

The Carlist Insurrection—Gen. Nouvilas to be Recalled.

LONDON, May 23.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the *Daily News*, says differences have arisen between Gen. Nouvilas, Minister of War, now commanding the troops in Navarre, and his associates in the Government, who are anxious for the recall of the General to Madrid.

A War Imminent Between the Wachita and Osage Indians.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—A special dispatch from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, states that great excitement prevails among the Wachita Indians on account of the murder of their principal Chief, Isadawah, by Osages, recently. The chief was out hunting alone, and next morning his headless body was found with a bullet-hole in the back, and 100 yards distant his scalped head was found. It is believed that the Wachitas and their allies will immediately take the war-path against the Osages in spite of all efforts to restrain them. The deceased chief was a great friend of the whites. Seventeen years ago one of his warriors killed a sentry at Fort Arbuckle, and the chief promptly brought the assassin's head to the fort.

Rev. Father Desmet, for over thirty years a Jesuit Missionary among the Indians, died this morning. He was a native of Belgium and was born in 1801. He came to St. Louis in 1823, and was known everywhere for his intimate acquaintance and successful efforts among the Indians. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

Funeral of Gen. Canby.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 23.—The obsequies of Gen. Canby took place from the First Baptist Church this afternoon. The church was handsomely decorated throughout with emblems of mourning. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Day, of the Baptist Church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bayliss, of the Methodist; Kemler, of the Presbyterian, and Bradley, of the Episcopal Churches.

After the ceremonies at the church the remains were taken to Crow's Hill Cemetery, accompanied by a very large procession in the following order: The city police, Emmet and College Guards, preceded by a band, organized societies, the officiating clergy, the pall-bearers, Major Gen. Irwin McDowell, Major Gen. Cook, Lieut. Gov. Leonidas Sexton, Judge Walter G. Gresham, Gen. F. McGinnis, Gen. George H. Chapman, Judge Samuel H. Bushkirk, Gen. Lewis Wallace, John C. Wright, Gen. John S. Simonson, Austin H. Brown, Esq., Judge Livingstone Howland, the hearse, the mourners, the family, the staff of the deceased, the General of the army, the Lieutenant General of the army, the Governor and officers of State, Senators and Representatives in Congress from Indiana and other States, Judiciary of the United States and State of Indiana, clergy, Faculty of Wabash College, officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, Mexican war, and the late war, the Mayor and corporate authorities of the City of Indianapolis and adjacent cities, officers of the army, navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, officers and members of the Board of Trade.

Among the distinguished military men present were Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Ekin, Pelouse, Callender, Carrington, Baird, and others.

In the procession and immediately following the hearse was the horse used by Gen. Canby in the Indian campaign. The horse was led by an orderly, and the General's sword hung from the horn of the saddle.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 24—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen, with falling temperature, north-westerly to south-westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather in the North-west and upper-lake region, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky; south-westerly winds, rising barometer, cooler and generally clear weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; south-westerly to south-easterly winds, low barometer, partly cloudy weather in the lower-lake region and Middle States; north-easterly and southerly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain in Canada and New-England.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and lower lakes south-westerly to north-westerly winds, falling temperature, rising barometer, and generally clear weather; for New-England and Canada occasional rain, clearing weather, winds veering to south-westerly, and falling temperature; for the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee south-westerly to southerly winds, high temperature and partly cloudy weather; for the Ohio and lower Missouri Valleys, and northward to the upper lakes and Minnesota, north-westerly winds, rising barometer, cool and generally clear weather, with possibly an occasional local storm in the Ohio Valley and northward. Reports are missing from the North-west and South-west.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 58°; 6 A. M., 58½°; 9 A. M., 70°; 12 M., 70°; 3 P. M., 78°; 6 P. M., 72°; 9 P. M., 63°; 12 P. M., 60½°. Average temperature yesterday, 66¼°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

James W. Ready has been appointed Internal Revenue Surveyor of the Fifth District of Tennessee.

Postmasters throughout the country will be furnished with the new official postage stamps next week.

The Lake Champlain steamers begin their trips on Monday next, in connection with the steamer on Lake George.

The project to erect a monument to the memory of Philip Embury, in Philadelphia, is being actively pressed forward.

John Hallahan and his son fell into the Connecticut River at Middletown yesterday from a fishing-boat, and were both drowned.

Henry Baker, who was injured on Thursday by falling down a flight of stairs, in the new Mint, in San Francisco, died yesterday.

James Flannagan, a laborer, residing at No. 105 Morton-street, Albany, was seriously injured by the falling of a portion of a building yesterday.

Fred. Lulz, aged twenty-three years, was run over and killed, yesterday, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at Belmont, Penn., where he resided.

The United States steamer California, from Honolulu, experienced such a heavy gale off the harbor of San Francisco that she was obliged to put into Santa Cruz.

The President has recognized Manuel Aspiros as Consul of the Mexican Republic at San Francisco, and J. M. Alvarez Consul of the Republic of Salvador at San Francisco, Cal.

The statement telegraphed East from a newspaper here, that the troops at Camp Douglas, Utah, are opposed to the Mormons taking part in the decoration of the soldiers' graves, is untrue.

Yesterday was the last day of the session of the Baptist Convention at Albany. The annual report of the American Baptist Historical Society was read, and showed a very fair exhibit of work done.

The Congressional excursionists, at New-Orleans yesterday, went down to the Passes on the Belle Lee. They will return to-day, and leave at 4 P. M., by special train on the Jackson Railroad, for St. Louis.

The Connecticut House of Representatives has passed the bill incorporating the New-York and New-England Railroad, but in the Senate yesterday objection was made to some of its provisions, and it was tabled.

Capt. E. Q. Thompson, of the Twelfth Infantry, is ordered to report, by letter, to the Superintendent General of the Recruiting Service, at New-York City, to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Pacific coast.

Articles of agreement were signed last night in St. Louis for a prize fight between Tom Allen and Mike McCoole, and the first deposit of $100 a side made. The fight is to take place Sept. 23, within 200 miles of St. Louis.

The new iron steamer Arabia, belonging to the Western Transportation Company, left Milwaukee, on the 20th inst., with a freight of 1,600 tons. This is the largest tonnage ever carried on the lakes by any craft.

Deluce, alias Lewis, convicted of burglary, in Boston, is sentenced to the State Prison for sixteen years. The jury disagreed in the cases of O'Rourke and Murray. The previous announcement of their acquittal was erroneous.

A special dispatch from St. Paul says the Minnesota State Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment in the case of Seeger, the State Treasurer, found him guilty, last night, and passed sentence, formally removing him from office.

In the Massachusetts Senate, yesterday afternoon, a bill was reported for the consolidation of the Eastern and Boston and Maine Railroad Companies, with power to make a through road to Halifax. The capital stock is fixed at $18,000,000.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were as follows: Currency, $4,336,938; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,875,000; coin, $74,621,068, including in coin certificates, $26,387,100; legal tenders outstanding, $356,353,708.

The report that the War Department had ordered certain revolutionary relics to be sold at Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, N. Y., is pronounced untrue by Secretary Belknap, who says he would never have countenanced such sale, even if it had been contemplated by the Ordnance Bureau.

The President has appointed J. S. Robinson, of Kenton, Ohio; O. P. Chubb, of Fairmount, Minn., and Charles Aldrich, of Webster City, Ohio, commissioners, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, to ascertain the value of certain lands in Iowa, north of Raccoon Fork of Des Moines River, held by settlers under the Pre-emption and Homestead laws.

A Colonel and a Physician Exchange Shots.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23.—Considerable excitement prevailed last evening relative to a shooting affair between Col. R. E. Johnson, United States Army, commanding at Fort Porter, and a Dr. Perkins, regarding an alleged intimacy between the former and the latter's wife. Shots were exchanged, Col. Johnson receiving two flesh wounds. Popular sentiment is against Johnson.

Adjournment of the Dominion Parliament—Sir G. E. Cartier.

OTTAWA, May 23.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir John A. Macdonald moved that an address be presented to the Governor General, praying that directions be given for a public funeral and monument to Sir George Cartier. The motion was carried. In the afternoon the Governor General arrived at the House and assented to all the bills passed during the session, and Parliament adjourned until the 13th of August.

The Kansas Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23.—Ex-United States Senator S. C. Pomeroy passed through this city last night, en route to Kansas. He gave a newspaper reporter to understand he would at once inaugurate a campaign for the Senatorship left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Caldwell.

Brooklyn Water Board Patents.

The Special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, appointed to inquire into the use of patent stop-cocks, water-metres, &c., held another session last evening and heard the testimony of Patrick Corcoran, of No. 291 Court-street, and Bernard Reed, of No. 559 Myrtle-avenue, both plumbers. The witnesses testified to being obliged by the regulations of the Board of City Works to use a patent stop-cock and a patent rammer, the latter being for filling in excavations. The witnesses thought that the prices for these articles were excessive, and gave their opinion as experts that the stop-cock was no better than that formerly used, and that the rammer was useless. The investigation was then adjourned for one week.

WASHINGTON.

Ruppauer Reinstated as a Vienna Commissioner—The Yacht America to be Sold.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The friends of Dr. Ruppauer, of New-York, one of the assistant Vienna Commissioners, as well as the public generally, will be glad to learn that the suspension in his case has been set aside, and that he has been reinstated by order of the President, with the declaration of a clean record, not even the remotest suspicion attaching to his name. When the Commission was suspended Dr. Ruppauer was in Vienna. He determined to set himself right with the Government at once. As soon as he could obtain the certificate of Minister Jay that there were no charges against him he started on his return to the United States. He traveled night and day, catching the French steamer at Havre by only half an hour's margin; on Tuesday last he reached New-York, on Wednesday he was in Washington—to-night he returned to New-York to sail in Saturday's steamer on his way back to Vienna. The President to-day authorized the Secretary of State to request Commissioner Schultz to reinstate him, and a letter was addressed to the Doctor informing him of that fact. He also gave the latter a warm personal assurance of his entire faith in his integrity, and requested him to return and resume his duties at once.

THE RESCUE OF THE POLARIS.

Consul Malloy telegraphs to the Navy Department this morning from St. Johns, N. F., announcing the arrival of the United States steamer Frolic at that port from New-York, and stating that she will leave to-morrow, Saturday, night for the South, with the Polaris survivors.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NATIONAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is an official statement of the receipts and expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending March 31, 1873:

Net receipts.	
From customs	$49,902,018 67
Internal revenue	24,232,779 33
Sales of public lands	641,678 38
Miscellaneous sources	8,771,323 65
Total	$83,878,679 60
Loans and Treasury notes	43,091,100 00
Total net receipts	$126,969,779 60
Net balance in the Treasury Dec. 31, '72.	107,780,546 49
Total	$234,750,2[illegible] 49
Net Expenditures:	
For civil and miscellaneous	19,20[illegible],432 27
War Department	11,874,136 18
Navy Department	5,59[illegible],419 65
Indians and Pensions:	
Indians	1,877,609 36
Pensions	6,312,922 31
Premium on bonds purchased	986,576 46
Interest on the Public Debt	35,614,324 52
Total	$81,860,562 79
Redemption of Loans and Treasury Notes:	
Purchase of bonds for Sinking Fund, &c.	54,560,787 49
Total net expenditures	$136,420,349 69
Balance in Treasury March 31, 1873	98,329,974 80
Total	$234,750,226 49

THE YACHT AMERICA.

The Navy Department will soon offer for sale the yacht America, now at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. This yacht is about 100 tons capacity, and it will be remembered that in a contest of speed, some years ago, she defeated the English yacht fleet. During the war she fell into the hands of the Confederates, and was used as a blockade-runner, on account of her superior sailing qualities, but was captured in St. John's River, Fla., by the boats of the Wabash, and again brought North. She has been somewhat altered, and is not so fast now, though she is still a very rapid sailer.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

The Health Officer has given directions to all the sanitary inspectors in relation to the cleanliness of the streets, alleys, &c., in view of the possible approach of the cholera the coming warm season. He directed them to be vigilant, and spare no pains to ferret out existing nuisances and apply the proper remedies to their abatement.

WRIGHT, THE CONVICTED MURDERER.

Tom Wright, who is condemned to be hanged next Friday, had an interview this morning with Margaret Woods, who was the principal witness for the prosecution in his case. He insisted to her that it was not he that killed Rogerski, and charged it upon one Bembry, who was also a witness in the case.

CRUISE OF THE MIDSHIPMEN.

The sailing-vessel Constellation, recently used as a gunnery-ship, at Washington Navy-yard, will go out with the midshipmen from Annapolis on board, for the annual practice cruise. There was some talk of this vessel being turned over to the Ordnance Department, but as she was used as a practice-ship last year, and is well suited for that purpose, she will again be assigned to that duty.

VIGNETTES OF THE LATE WM. H. SEWARD AND THOS. CORWIN.

There have been engraved at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department a vignette of the late Wm. H. Seward, and another of the late Thomas Corwin. The former is for use on the checks of the Disbursing Clerk of the State Department, and the latter for the use of the Interior Department.

OUR NAVAL SQUADRONS.

Incidents and Movements Reported to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Rear Admiral Pennock, commanding the naval force on the North Pacific Station, informs the Navy Department, under date of May 2, that he would leave Honolulu in the flag-ship California, on the 4th inst., for San Francisco. He reports the condition of political affairs under the new King as satisfactory. The officers and crew were all well.

Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, commanding the naval force on the Asiatic Station, under date of Hong Kong, April 12, reports the movements of his vessels since March 19 as follows: On March 20, the Lackawanna, then the flag-ship, and the Monocacy, left Hong Kong, and arrived at Macao on the afternoon of the same day. They left Macao March 24, after an exchange of visits of a very cordial nature between the Admiral and the authorities, and arrived on the same day at Canton, where, on the 27th of March, the Admiral and staff were received by the Viceroy with a salute and the greatest courtesy. On the second day following the Viceroy returned the visit, and was received with the usual honors. The vessel left Canton April 1, and returned immediately to Hong Kong.

The Hartford arrived at Hong Kong from Manila March 30, and on April 3 the Admiral made her his flag-ship. It was the Admiral's intention to proceed with the Hartford and Monocacy to Savatow, Amoy, and the coast ports, reaching Shanghai about the 1st of May.

The Lackawanna sailed April 10, for Yokohama, where she will remain for the present, Capt. Shirley being the senior officer in Japan.

The Iroquois left Shanghai March 12, and arrived at Nagasaki March 15, whence she intended to proceed, March 20, through the inland seas to Yokohama, stopping a few days at Kobe.

The Saco left Shanghai March 1, and proceeded via Nagasaki to Yokohama, where she remained at last accounts. She will return to Nagasaki soon after the arrival of the Lackawanna at Yokohama.

The Ashuelot remains at Tien-tsen. The Palos is in Yangtse River; she will be ordered to be at Shanghai about May 1. The Idaho remains at Yokohama. The Yantic intended to sail from Singapore for Hong Kong April 1.

Break in the Champlain Canal.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—The bottom of the new lock on the Champlain Canal, near Waterford Junction, has given out. The break is a serious one, and will involve a large expenditure as well as cause serious delay. A part of the aqueduct at Spraker's, on the Erie Canal, has gone out, and a bridge has fallen near Little Falls.

Maryland Jockey Club Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 23.—The Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club over Pimlico Course commences on Tuesday next, and will be continued Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. A number of fine horses belonging to the first stables, including those of Sanford, McDaniel, Belmont, Doswell, Chamberlain, and others, are already here. A few days of sunshine similar to to-day will bring the track in splendid condition. A number of gentlemen are already here, and a large concourse is expected.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Condition of the Life-Saving Apparatus Along the River Front—Danger from Soil Pipes.

The Board of Health met yesterday, Prof. Chandler presiding.

A complaint was received in relation to the bad condition of the pavement in Fifty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and was referred to the Department of Public Works.

The bill of Francis Swift, amounting to $634 63, for removing night-soil from the city for the past week was presented. Prof. Chandler stated that there were serious doubts in his mind in regard to signing any more of these bills. He believed there was great impropriety in the way the work was done, and he did not wish to certify any more of the bills until he had considered more fully. The bill was therefore laid over.

A communication was received from Controller Green asking for estimates of the expenses of the board for 1873. Referred to Finance Committee.

Dr. E. H. Janes, Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following report in relation to the condition, &c., of the life-saving apparatus in charge of the Board of Health:

In compliance with a resolution adopted on the 20th inst., I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the rescuing apparatus along the river front:

It will be remembered that in view of the large number of deaths by drowning, reported from time to time to the Metropolitan Board of Health, that body, by resolution adopted early in the year 1868, instructed its Sanitary Committee to report whether any, and what measures could be taken to diminish the number of such casualties in the Metropolitan District. The result of this action, a full account of which is given in the annual report for that year, was the construction of a rescuing apparatus, including a ladder, a grappling-pole sixteen feet in length, and a heaving-line or coil of rope, with a light weight or float attached to one end, by means of which the rope may be thrown its whole length before striking the water. Twenty-four sets and parts of sets of this apparatus were constructed and distributed to as many places within the City, while several other places beyond the City limits, yet within what was then known as the Metropolitan District, were also supplied with similar appliances. In addition to this printed instructions for the resuscitation of drowning persons were prepared and posted at the different stations, and officers on duty at these stations were taught practically the necessary manipulations.

During the time these sets have been in use no repairs or additions have been made until recently, and hence the exposed condition in which they were necessarily kept began gradually to have its effect, and many of them became more or less impaired. About the 1st of March last I directed that a careful inspection be made of the different stations where these sets had been placed, with a view of obtaining a correct report of the condition of the rescue apparatus at each station. This duty was performed without delay, and the following was found to be the condition of the apparatus after having been in use during a period of nearly four years:

NORTH RIVER STATIONS.

Pier No. 1—Grappling-pole and heaving-line in good order.

Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 15 and 16—Grappling-pole and ladder in good order.

Foot of Barclay-street—Grappling-pole and heaving-line in good order; ladder broken, but can be repaired.

Foot of Desbrosses-street—Grappling-pole in good order; ladder broken, but serviceable.

Foot of Spring-street—Grappling-pole, ladder, and framed set of instructions all in good order.

Foot of West Houston-street—Grappling-pole in good order.

Foot of Christopher-street—Grappling-pole and ladder in good order.

Foot of West Twenty-third-street—Grappling-pole and ladder broken, but serviceable; heaving-line in good order.

EAST RIVER STATIONS.

Pier No. 1—Ladder in good order.

Pier No. 2—Grappling-pole and ladder broken, but serviceable.

Pier No. 8—Ladder in good order.

Pier No. 12—Grappling-pole and heaving-line in good order.

Foot of Wall-street—Grappling-pole, heaving-line, ladder, and framed set of instructions, all in good order.

Peck-slip—Grappling-pole broken, but serviceable.

Foot of Roosevelt-street—Grappling-pole and heaving-line broken, but serviceable; ladder in good order.

Foot of Catharine-street—Grappling-pole and ladder in good order.

Foot of Pike-street—Grappling-pole, heaving-line, and ladder all in good order.

Foot of Clinton-street—Heaving-line and framed set of instructions all in good order.

Foot of Grand-street—Grappling-pole broken, but serviceable, heaving-line and ladder in good order.

Foot of East Thirty-fourth-street—Grappling-pole and heaving-line broken, but serviceable, ladder in good order.

Harlem Bridge—Grappling-pole, heaving-line and ladder all in good order.

From this it will be seen that about one-third of the apparatus had yielded to the effects of wear and tear since it was constructed in 1868, an amount of waste not excessive when it is borne in mind that all of the pieces were so located as to be readily used by any chance comer, and equally liable to be broken by carelessness or stolen by mischievous boys.

In regard to the success attending the use of this apparatus, it was found upon inquiry that although occasionally an ordinary boat-hook had been preferred to the grappling-pole, (a preference resulting from want of proper instruction in the use of the latter,) all persons familiar with the facts considered the rescuing apparatus as an important and useful means of saving life. The following are some of the facts gathered during this inspection:

A man was saved by means of the apparatus at Pier No. 1 North River.

The ladder at Pier No. 47 North River was used last Summer in rescuing a boy.

The ladder at the foot of Christopher-street was used, last Winter, in rescuing a drunken man who had fallen into the water from the bulkhead.

On a very cold day last November, the ladder at the foot of West Forty-second-street was used in rescuing a man who fell from the bridge of the ferry-house.

At the time of the "Westfield explosion," the apparatus at Pier No. 1 East River was used by the Customs inspectors, and saved many lives. At this time the heaving line was used by Mr. Schermerhorn in rescuing a lady who would have drowned about ten feet from the shore without that assistance.

On a very cold day in the latter part of February last, the ladder at Pier No. 8 East River was used in rescuing a man, and it had also been successfully used on several previous occasions.

The grappling-pole at the foot of Catharine-street was used last Summer in rescuing a man who fell overboard at Pier No. 38.

The ladder at the foot of Pike-street was used last February in rescuing a drunken woman who fell overboard at about 11 P. M.

The ladder at the foot of East Twenty-third-street was used last Winter to assist a young woman who had fallen overboard and a man who had jumped in to rescue her.

The heaving-line at the foot of East Thirty-fourth-street was used on the 5th of March in rescuing a man who had fallen overboard.

These are a few of the more recent incidents related from memory, and without the aid of written memoranda, by officers and others on duty at the several stations; but concerning the full value of this apparatus in saving life, too little is known to enable us to make a just estimate. In the police records of rescues from drowning, no mention is made of the means employed, and the inspections of the several stations have been too irregular to enable the officers of this department to obtain complete statistics, and it may be safely assumed that the above form but a small fraction of the number of lives saved by the means thus provided.

As soon as the above facts had been obtained, the subject was laid before the Sanitary Committee, with the recommendation that immediate measures be taken to improve the condition of the rescuing apparatus, and accordingly, at the next meeting of the board, a resolution was adopted authorizing the committee to expend a sum, not to exceed $300, in making such repairs and additions as were deemed necessary.

The work of repairing was at once commenced, the pieces were all collected from the several stations, put in order, painted, and redistributed; and subsequently seven new sets were obtained and distributed to such places as seemed most to need them. The following stations are now supplied with such portions of the apparatus as were required:

NORTH RIVER.

Pier No. 1—Grappling-pole and heaving line.

Pier No. 4—Grappling-pole, ladder, and heaving-line.

Liberty-street—Grappling-pole and ladder.

Barclay-street—Grappling-pole, ladder, and heaving-line.

Desbrosses-street—Grappling-pole.

Spring-street—Grappling-pole and ladder.

West Houston-street—Grappling-pole.

Christopher-street—Grappling-pole and ladder.

West Twenty-third-street—Grappling-pole, ladder, and heaving-line.

West Forty-second-street—Grappling-pole and ladder.

Harlem Bridge—Grappling-pole, ladder, and heaving-line.

EAST RIVER.

At Piers Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 12, 15, 22, and 24 are full sets, including grappling-pole, ladder, and heaving-line.

Roosevelt-street—Ladder.

Catharine-street—Grappling-pole and ladder.

Pier No. 39—Grappling-pole, ladder, and heaving-line.

Pike-street—Grappling-pole and ladder.

Clinton-street—Heaving-line.

Grand-street—Ladder.

East Eighth-street—Full set.

East Twenty-third-street—Grappling-pole and ladder.

East Twenty-sixth-street—Full set; making in all 29 stations.

As additional measures for the rescue of drowning persons, it is respectfully recommended that instructions be given to officers on duty at these stations, not only in the handling of the apparatus, but in the approved methods of resuscitation; and that cards of a proper size and containing printed directions for the resuscitation of asphyxiated persons, be distributed to the rescue stations, to the police, to ferry-houses, barge offices, and other places along the river-front where such information may be needed.

It is also recommended that ferry companies and owners of vessels of whatever description, engaged in conveying passengers on the waters contiguous to the City of New-York, be required by ordinance to keep such vessels supplied with suitable appliances for the rescue of persons from drowning, and that said appliances be kept in such position as to be available without delay.

Frequent inspections of the stations will show whether any change is necessary in the distribution of the pieces, and will also enable us to obtain more facts in regard to the usefulness of the apparatus.

The subject was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

DANGER FROM SOIL-PIPES.

Sanitary Inspector Stiles, and Assistant Engineer Ingraham, made an elaborate report in relation to the danger of running soil-pipes through the walls of dwellings without having the same properly trapped and protected, so as to prevent sewer-gas escaping into the rooms. The following is an abstract of the report:

We desire to call the attention of the board to a practical fault in the present mode of constructing houses, which is, in our opinion, fraught with most serious danger to the lives and health of the community. We refer to the practice, common among all architects and builders, of providing in the side-walls of dwellings a "recess," or channel, in which are placed the soil, waste and water supply-pipes, with which water closets, sinks, baths, &c., are connected, and which must pass from the upper floors downward in a vertical direction to connect with the house sewer-pipes below or at the level of the cellar floor.

The following are our reasons for believing that the recesses universally used in all our City houses are an inevitable and highly dangerous violation of the above-stated principle:

First—The use of the "recess" prevents the proper caulking or sealing of the joints of the soil and waste-pipes within it, and thus permits of a free (and frequently unsuspected) escape of sewer gas and foul odors into the house.

These recesses are generally in old 8-inch walls, made about 4 or 5 inches in size. In the 12-inch walls required by later Building laws, they are from 6 to 8 inches deep, and from 5 to 8 inches wide. They contain the soil and waste pipes and two or three water-pipes—no cold, hot, and circulation. The vertical soil-pipe generally used has a diameter of from 4 to 5 inches. It must be remembered, however, that these pipes are made in 5 and 6 feet lengths, and that on the upper end of each length is an enlarged rim, or "hob," which receives the lower end of the length of pipe above it. So that, while a 4-inch soil-pipe, for example, may fit easily into a 5-inch recess with room to spare, yet at the joints the enlarged "hob" fits so snugly as to leave little or no space between it and the sides of the recess. This difference between the diameter of the pipe and that of its hob is, strangely enough, always overlooked by architects and builders in providing the recess. The consequence of their neglect is that the plumber who places the pipe within the recess finds himself so hampered by the restricted space within which he is obliged to work that it is almost impossible for him to close or cement the joints perfectly by any means at his disposal. In calking the joints of iron soil-pipes the space between the two pipes at the "hob" is first packed with paper, rags, or oakum, as a base. Upon this, well rammed down into the interspace, molten lead is run. It is, under the most favorable circumstances, a somewhat delicate operation to effect a complete and perfect closure of the joint in this way. For if the lead be too hot, and paper be used for packing, (as it frequently is,) the latter is burned, and the lead runs through and drops into the house-sewer pipe, forming there a nucleus for future stoppage of sewer matter. If, on the contrary, the lead is not quite hot enough, it is chilled by contact with the cool iron of the pipe, and fails to run completely around the joint. In either case the joint is not perfect, and openings remain from which sewer gas can escape. All these, and other practical difficulties in the calking of soil-pipe joints are, of course, greatly intensified when a plumber is obliged to perform that operation in a "recess" space so restricted as to afford him no opportunity to reach the sides, and especially the back of the pipe, either with his hand or by any calking-iron which can be invented; he cannot reach or see the condition of the joint at the back of the pipe. Thus we invariably find defects in soil-pipes, where the attempt has been made to calk them, occurring at the back, in the recess.

Nor is this all. The insuperable difficulties inherent upon this system of recessing pipes have a strong tendency to make plumbers careless and reckless as to the proper closure in joints. Finding it impossible to get at the joint so as to make it in all parts perfect, they do the best they can, and let it go. Fortunate, indeed, it is, if they even make the attempt to secure an honest joint to the soil-pipe. Many do not, and there are thousands of these recessed soil-pipe joints in the City to-day, (in the best as well as the poorest houses,) which are left perfectly open and unsealed. In the case of "recessed" soil pipes, all defects are quickly covered in several ways, viz.: by the usual lath and plaster, by slate and plaster, and by being cased in with a board in front of the recess.

What follows? Simply this, that the recess thus closed becomes a ventilating shaft from the cellar up to the top floor, through which shaft the foul odors escaping from imperfect joints in the soil-pipe, and also any foul gases generated by filth, rubbish, moisture, &c., in the cellar itself, are carried up. These odors and deleterious gases are distributed through the house in several ways. First, into the adjoining house, through the brick wall at the rear of the recess—for the subtraction of wall thickness caused by the presence of the recess leaves a remaining party-wall only about 4 to 6 inches thick. In these days of rapid construction and poor building material, it frequently happens that a brick wall of this thickness offers little obstacle to the passage through it, by chink and crevice of foul odors.

Second—As sometimes happens, in blocks built by contract or on speculation, the water-closets and water-pipes of each house are placed back to back, the common soil pipe recess in one house being connected, through the party-wall, with the closets, &c., of the adjoining house. In making such connections, plumbers are by no means careful about knocking out holes in the wall, and never think of stopping them up around the pipes after the connection is established; a leak in the soil-pipe in the recess of one house will thus find free access into the water-closets of the neighboring dwelling, a class of complaints with which the inspectors of this board are well acquainted.

Third—We have said that the closure of the front of the recess made it, in fact, a ventilating shaft. The interspaces, however, which occur on every story between the floors and the ceilings, are not cased in. Consequently, the foul odors arising from any defects in soil-pipe, &c., are drawn off under the flooring of each story. New floors, in our New-York houses are generally very loosely laid, and through their open seams rise the foul sewer gases, sucked in by the warmer atmosphere of the apartments. When we add to this the amount of sewer gases, &c., leaking into rooms more directly from other defective forms of plumbing, (such as want of traps, imperfect traps, &c.,) the City residents seem to be surrounded by innumerable sources of disease.

Fourth—The use of the recess, covered in, as it nearly always is, by plaster, wall, slate, &c., prevents a proper examination of the condition of the soil-pipes within it by the inspectors of the board or by the plumber who may be called in to remedy any suspected defect. So serious is the amount of labor, expense, and defacement of walls and ceilings involved in the opening of such a recess, that it is very rarely resorted to, and temporary expedients are adopted which utterly fail of their professed purpose, i. e., the removal of causes detrimental to health.

There is a remedy for the defect of which we have spoken. It consists simply in the abolition from all dwellings of the soil and water-pipe recess, and in the conveyance of all such pipes down the angles of walls, or in such other places as may afford free access to every part of them for construction, examination, and repair. They may be cased in—but the covers should be fastened on with screws, so that they can be easily removed. The interspaces between floors and ceilings should, also, be carefully and tightly cased in, so as to prevent the dissemination of foul odors under them.

On motion of Commissioner Vanderpoel, the Sanitary Inspectors were directed to pay particular attention to this evil in the inspection of all dwelling-houses, and make report thereon to the board.

AN ATTEMPT TO KILL.

Conviction of "Dr." Browne for a Murderous Assault on Sandford Murray.

The case of "Dr." Edward M. Browne, accused of making a deadly assault upon Sandford Murray, collector for the New York Gas-light Company, at the office of the former, No. 251 William-street, on the afternoon of April 21, was brought up yesterday before Justice Davis at the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Sandford Murray, of South Ninth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., testified that he had been in the employ of the New-York Gas Light Company for thirteen years. He had known "Dr." Browne since the latter had lived at No. 251 William-street, and saw him at about 2 P. M. on April 21. As witness entered the house he spoke to the landlord, Mr. Markowitz, on the steps, and passed on to Browne's office, which was ten or twelve feet from the entrance door on the first floor, for the purpose of collecting a gas bill. He knocked at the door, which was opened by Browne, who took witness by the hand, invited him in, and asked him to sit down. Witness sat on a chair facing the folding doors, about four feet from a desk, and presented the gas bill to Browne, who went into the back room and soon returned with a $20 note. The hall door latched with a spring lock, and as Browne handed witness the $20 note, the latter heard a click at the door, as if a key had been turned. While in a stooping position, writing, witness received two blows on the right side of the head. Jumping up he saw Browne aiming another blow at him with an instrument something like a hammer or hatchet. (Witness was shown a weapon composed of a broad knife-blade fixed to a hatchet-handle with cord and rags, and made heavy with a piece of stone, which weapon he identified.) Witness dropped the book containing his money, about $520, and rushed to the door, which he found locked. Browne made other attempts to strike witness; after which he dropped his first weapon, and taking a hatchet from under his vest, struck at witness, who caught the upraised arm, wrested the weapon from Browne and knocked him down with it. Witness then took off the spring latch from the door, but could not open it, until he had turned the key in the lower lock. Murray next described how he raised an alarm and caused the arrest of Browne.

John Markowitz, the landlord of the house, testified that he met Murray on the steps, and received a gas bill from him. Witness went up stairs to get the money, and soon returned. While waiting in the hall he heard the noise in Browne's room, and on trying the door found it locked. He inquired the cause of the trouble, but received no answer. Soon after, the door was forcibly opened from the inside, and Murray came out bleeding. Witness had been on the steps from about 1 o'clock, and no other person beside Murray had entered Brown's office, nor had any other person left it.

Dr. John A. Brady, who attended Murray described the wounds received by the latter, and testified that they could have been inflicted by a weapon similar to that produced.

The prisoner, Edward M. Browne, testified in his own behalf as follows: He was born on Oct. 20, 1802, and had been in this City over twenty-five years. He had lived at No. 251 William-street nearly two years, and had known Murray all that time, by his coming to collect his monthly gas bills. On April 21, a strange man came to his office for consultation, and while there, hearing a knock, he requested privacy. The stranger was told to go behind a high desk, where he could not be seen. Murray then entered the room. Browne corroborated Mr. Murray's testimony up to the point of paying him the $20 bill. He then said, that while Murray was writing the stranger came from behind the desk and struck Murray twice with the knife-hatchet instrument. He (Browne) picked up a hatchet from the kindling-wood, and knocked the weapon out of the stranger's hand. The stranger made his escape by the door, and Murray supposing witness was attacking him, wrested the hatchet from his hand and knocked him down.

In answer to the District Attorney, he said he did not know the other man; had never seen him before nor since. He could not describe him or his clothes, or give any clue to his identity. Witness acknowledged being convicted on a former occasion, for malpractice, and serving a term in Sing Sing; but asserted his innocence of that crime as well as the one for which he was now being tried.

Counsel for the defense rested his case without summing up, and submitted to the charge of the Judge. The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned with a verdict of guilty on both counts of the indictment, viz.: assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill, and assault with a deadly weapon with intent to rob.

Sentence was suspended until Monday next, until which time the court was adjourned.

BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERY.

Macdonnell Held by the United States Marshal—Writ of Habeas Corpus Granted.

The proceedings in the case of George Macdonnell, the alleged Bank of England forger, were finally terminated before United States Commissioner Gutman yesterday afternoon. After some delay, caused by the non-arrival of the deputy marshal with the prisoner, Commissioner Gutman read his decision in the case, overruling the technical objections of prisoner's counsel and holding the accused for extradition. Among those present during the proceedings were Mr. Archibald, the English counsel; Hon. Russell Gurney, Recorder of the City of London; Messrs. Marbery and Da Costa, for the prosecution, and Mr. Brooke, counsel for Macdonnell.

Commissioner Gutman read the following as his decision in the case:

In stating the conclusion to which I am led by the evidence in this investigation, it is necessary for me to discuss again the competency of the testimony. It was carefully weighed by me and my views thereon given as it was arrayed, piece by piece, by the counsel conducting the prosecution, and contested, fragment by fragment, by the counsel for the accused, with all the inexhaustible fertility of legal resource for which he is distinguished. On a thorough re-examination of all legal points raised in that behalf I find no reason to change my views as heretofore expressed. I think that a wider scope of objection has been allowed by me to the defense in the case than has probably been heretofore permitted in kindred cases. There were, however, advanced by the learned counsel for the accused, on the close of the testimony, three legal propositions upon which his discharge is claimed, and it is proper that these should be disposed of by me before addressing myself to the question of alleged criminality as upon the evidence.

The first of these is that there is a want of jurisdiction over the person of the prisoner, owing to what is termed the illegality of the arrest. This subject was thoroughly discussed and passed upon by me on a motion made at an earlier stage of the proceedings. I see no ground now for receding from the rule then asserted by me.

The next claim made was that all the duties required of the Government had been performed under a former mandate issued on the 13th of March, and all the powers exhausted thereunder, and that there was no right in the Government to issue the second mandate while the accused was in custody under the previous mandate charging the same offense. The reply to this is: The accused is not held by virtue of the mandate, but under the warrant; second, the issuance of the mandate is the performance of a political act by the Executive, which the Commissioner has no authority to review, question, or impeach; and third, the second mandate was not issued for the same charge or offense, but upon other and distinct charges; and again, there can be no conceivable reason for assuming a restriction upon the Executive's issuing as many mandates or authorizations as may be deemed expedient.

The third legal proposition stated by the learned counsel is, that the depositions offered in evidence are not competent for any purpose herein; because, upon their face, they purport to emanate from a magistrate of limited and special jurisdiction, and that there is no proof before the Commissioner of his jurisdiction. It is sufficient to say, in this regard, that by the provisions of the act of Aug. 22, 1860, it is declared that all such documents as those introduced shall be admitted and received in evidence if properly and legally authenticated, so as to entitle them to be received for similar purposes by the tribunals of the foreign country from which the accused party shall have escaped; and the certificate of the principal diplomatic or consular officer of the United States resident in such foreign country is to determine whether such documents are so authenticated. The sole question, therefore, is, are the papers authenticated in conformity to the requirements of the act, and the answer is the certificate of the United States Minister resident at London, which states that they are, and that each of them is properly and legally authenticated so as to entitle them, and each of them, to be received for similar purposes by the tribunals of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and so as to entitle them, and each of them, to be received by the tribunals of the said Kingdom as evidence of the criminality of the parties in the certificate hereby named.

I come now to the question as to whether, in my opinion, the charges set forth in the warrant and complaint are sustained by the evidence; and in view of the earnestness with which the counsel for the accused has, throughout the entire proceeding, contended that the evidence adduced in order to hold him thereunder must be such as would insure a conviction if he were on trial, I refer to the act of Aug. 12, 1848, and briefly quote from the opinion of Judge Blatchford in the Farez extradition case. Section 7 of the act provides that the delivery to the demanding Government shall be "upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime and offense had there been committed." The learned Judge in the Farez case, after citing Chief Justice Marshall to the same purport, says: "To say that the evidence must be such as to require the conviction of the prisoner if he were on trial before a petit jury, would, if applied to cases of extradition, work great injustice. The theory on which treaties for extradition are made is, that the place where a crime was committed is the proper place in which to try the person charged with having committed it, and nothing is required to warrant extradition except that sufficient evidence of the fact of the commission of the crime, shall be produced to justify a commitment for trial for the crime." This is the established rule as to the evidence in extradition cases. I am not to say what would be the effect of the evidence were the accused on trial, but to ascertain if it is of such a character as should insure his commitment for a trial on the merits. Applying this rule to these proceedings, and after a very careful and earnest examination and consideration of the evidence, I must arrive at the conclusion that the documentary and other proofs introduced before me are sufficient to establish and sustain the charges set forth in the warrant and complaint. The accused is, therefore, committed to the custody of the Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, to await the action of the proper authorities.

Mr. Brooke excepted to so much of the opinion as committed the prisoner, and asked the benefit of a general exception concerning it. He asked to have the opinion go upon the record as part of the proceeding to be reviewed. As to this latter point a brief argument ensued between counsel, and the Commissioner decided that he would not introduce the opinion in full upon the record. Mr. Brooke formally excepted to the commitment and finding, for want of jurisdiction over the prisoner, and the subject-matter of the warrant thereunder. He objected to the decision of the Commissioner with respect to the jurisdiction of the gentleman who purported to be a magistrate on the original proceeding, and to the Commissioner's decision that a sufficient case had been made out and a sufficient charge established upon competent testimony.

The prisoner left court in custody of Deputy Marshal Winslow, his counsel intending to procure from a United States District Judge writs of certiorari and habeas corpus, to have the proceedings before the commissioner reviewed.

Subsequently Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on application of Mr. Brooke, granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case. The writ was made returnable on the 30th inst., and the chief ground set forth in the petition on which it was granted is that Commissioner Gutman was without jurisdiction in the case.

The Postal Cards.

Postmaster James yesterday issued the following circular respecting the new postal cards:

The superintendents, clerks, and carriers of this office and its stations are hereby instructed that postal cards, in their treatment as mail matter, are to be regarded the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, with this exception, viz: that when undeliverable, unclaimed, or unmailable, they are not to be returned to writers or sent to the Dead-letter Office. No "return request" written or printed on a postal card is to be regarded. * * Postal cards on which are printed, drawn, or written any obscene, vulgar, or indecent words or pictures, or any scurrilous epithets or disloyal devices, cannot be delivered by carriers or conveyed in the mails; and all which may be discovered bearing such objectionable pictures or devices will be sent, once each day, in a package or envelope addressed to "Searchers' Department, Post-office," and marked "X. P. O." * * Although unprotected by a seal, postal cards are nevertheless mail matter intrusted to the Post-office for transmission and delivery only, and as such should be exempt from all idle curiosity and comment on the part of Post-office employes. Clerks and letter-carriers are therefore instructed not to make the messages, &c., on postal cards the subject of conversation among themselves or with persons not employed in the Post-office, and (except as may be required by the preceding paragraph,) not to give special attention to any part of a postal card except the address. In no case will any clerk or carrier be allowed to exhibit an addressed postal card, or communicate any message which may be written upon it, to any one not employed in the Post-office, except to a person authorized to receive it. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

An Important Decision.

Postmaster Ward, of Newark, yesterday received from the Post-office Department, in answer to an inquiry, the following important letter:

In reply to your letter, I have to say that no person should forward through the mails two postal cards joined together—one containing an inquiry, and the other blank to be used for the reply. It should be the duty of the postmaster at the mailing office to cancel both stamps, and the card intended for reply would be worthless. The department therefore decides that postal cards cannot be sent through the mails in this way.

I am, very respectfully,
J. W. MARSHALL,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City treasury, viz.:

From taxes, Croton rent, and interest	$4,729 54
From street openings and improvement and interest	3,332 07
From arrears of taxes, assessment, and interest	2,785 45
From water-lot rent, market rents, and fees	977 59
From Croton-water rents	6,363 72
Total	$18,188 37

TWEED'S JURYMEN.

Names of the Petit Panel for the Next Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Term.

The following list of names comprises the full panel summoned as petit jurors, to serve in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, during the June term. As it is from this panel that a jury is to be selected for the trial of Wm. M. Tweed, the list deserves close inspection by the people:

Bond, James B., office, 36 Clinton-place, 32 Broadway.
Symington, James, merchant, 312 East 18th, 121 Front.
Ripley, Dwight A., wool, 63 Pine, 13 East 32d.
Heilman, Solomon, gentleman, 307 3d.
Hohenthal, Charles F. L., drugs, 200 East 52d, 857 3d-av.
Corwin, Walter E., cloaks, 194 Church, 208 5th-av.
Clark, Hugh, liquors, 75 Greenwich-av.
Woodward, John W., merchant, 125 East 30th, 918 Broadway.
Sweeny, Daniel, junk, 8 Gouverneur-slip, 209 Madison-av.
Lesley, Alexander M., refrigerators, 224 West 23d, 419 West 21st.
Cottrell, Nathan B., ice, 69 10th-av., 5 Bethune.
Manheim, Henry, clothing, 140 West 25th.
Bradley, Francis H., clerk, 249 West 21st.
Ryno, Crowell H., merchant, 153 West 48th, 35 Chambers.
Alexander, Washington, produce, 691 3d-av., 113 East 42d.
Rockefeller, John P., Jr., eating-house, 295 West 11th, 10 Union-square.
Gardner, Watts, merchant, 18 West 21st, 553 Broadway.
O'Callahan, Daniel, distiller, 205 West 19th, 844 Canal, 317 West 24th.
Jones, George A., clocks, 56 Cortlandt, 18 University-place.
Bigelow, Prescott J., shoes, 3 East 17th, 33 Murray.
Adams, William H., broker, 41 West 11th, 19 New.
Lawson, John D., gentleman, 558 Broadway.
Frank, Alex., shoes, 92 Chatham.
Curtis, James F., wines, 33 Murray, West 106th, N. Boulevard.
Green, Richard G., carriages, 144 and 148 East 129th.
Wyman, John H., agent, Grand Hotel, 168 Church.
Milbank, Charles E., brewer, 13 East 24th, 70 Madison-av.
Mulford, John, president, 479 8th-av., 235 West 53d.
Schlesinger, Henry, fancy goods, 66 Greenwich.
Weil, Simon, shoes, 124 2d, 80 Warren.
Denel, Thomas Wright, grain, 224 West 40th, 47 Pearl.
Arnold, Hubbard, broker, 149 Pearl, 149 East 15th.
Brown, George W., secretary, 23 Abingdon-square, 141 West 14th.
Thompson, Albert L., ice, 354 West 17th, 444 West 20th.
Neustadt, Gustav, merchant, 15 Cedar, 326 East 50th.
Brummer, Bernard, clothier, 355 Broadway, 137 West 41st.
Gitterman, Henry, importer, 132 Church, 43 West 46th.
Naughton, Jas., carpenter, 218, 203 East 13th.
Hamilton, George, merchant, 350 Broadway, 32 West 21st.
Seixas, Meyer L., dry goods, 23 Walker, 34 West 60th.
Woodgate, Henry, plumber, 319 West 43d.
Weinberger, Isaac S., auctioneer, 238 East 62d, 15½ Bowery.
Kempner, David, agent, 147 West 45th, 270 West 36th.
Wright, Daniel, saddler, 311 4th-av., East 23d, near 3d-av.
Moses, Oscar, patent medicines, 166 East 51st.
Banks, George J., notary, 5 West 53d, 15 West 20th.
Guernsey, Alfred H., editor, 331 Pearl, 260 West 34th.
Courtenay, Wm., president, 34 West 15th, 61 Broadway.
Swartz, Leopold, liquors, 80 West 124th.
Louderback, Wm. S., hardware, 23 Park-row, 32 West 54th.
Bound, Charles F., banker, 40 Union-square, 52 Wall.
Bruckman, John, chains, 4 Maiden-lane.
Hathaway, Bailey J., Jr., dry goods, 78 Leonard, 301 West 22d.
Beardsley, Joseph A., cashier, 236 West 25th, 44 Wall.
Dean, Royal E., stoves, 295 Water, 281 West 4th.
Potter, Joseph M., books, 205 East 16th, 15 3d-av.
Moore, Joseph R. E., hides, 159 West 15th, 86 Gold.
Trappe, Frederick W., drugs, 117 East 60th, 71 Warren.
Frobisher, Louis, agent, 737 7th-av.
Maitland, Alex., merchant, 9 West 14th, 43 Broad.
Shepherd, Scott B., 332 West 22d.
Caswell, John R., drugs, 1,099 Broadway, 672 6th-av., 259 West 24th.
Woods, Wm. D., tailor, 1 Great Jones.
Vail, Frank, lumber, 55 Ludlow, 327 Grand.
Thompson, John B., importer, 139 Broadway.
Hanna, David, wood, 462 and 214 West 20th.
Tompkins, Samuel D., dry goods, 1 West 46th, 64 Thomas.
Earle, Thomas J., secretary, 452 West 20th, 512 West 22d.
Richards, Wm. H., plumber, 333 West 16th and 39 University-place.
Chapin, Addison D., builder, 337 West 15th, 319 West 15th.
Kahn, Louis M., merchant, 368 Broadway, 322 West 51st.
Purdy, Israel C., provisions, 407 West Washington Market, 4 Vannest-place.
Major, Wm. K., leather, 39 West 51st, 92 Cliff.
Robitscher, Fred., liquors, 273 Bowery, 324 E. 13th.
Cook, Milton J., books, 737 Broadway.
Ecclesine, Jos. B., publisher, 98 Broadway, 129 East 15th.
Seaman, Arnet, brick, 1 Vannest-place, foot Bank, North River.
Hall, Thos. H., cigars, 76 Barclay, 346 West 33d.
Stuart, Wm. C., glass, 19 East 24th, 57 Beekman.
Major, D. K., hardware, 439 West 43d, 243 Pearl.
Blagden, Sam. P., merchant, 50 William, 60 W. 20th.
Kaliski, Fabian, findings, 336 W. 48th, 28 Warren.
Robidour, Jos., scales, 24 Downing, 195 Water.
Blake, Wm. J., buckram, 453 West 51st, 324 Canal.
Rosenthal, Abraham, dry-goods, 189 Greenwich, 722 5th.
Loucks, De Lacy, merchant, 45 Warren, 305 E. 30th.
Stone, Edward, gentleman, 36 West 10th.
Pierce, Robt. T., fruits, 23 West 20th, 212 Washington.
Rochell, Henry, grocer, 142 3d-av.
McCoy, G. W., real estate, 222 E. 105th, 2,038 3d-av.
Willets, Wm. H., clerk, 63 Park-av.
Reitlinger, Albert, importer, 30 W. 9th, 29 Spruce.
Thalman, Morris, teas, 202 East 55th, 352 3d-av.
White, Clarendon A., clerk, 1 Washington-square.
Emberson, Wm., laces, 811 Broadway, 3 East 30th.
Swick, Michael, grocer, 383 7th-av., 167 West 31st.
Solomon, Harris, broker, 55 Reade, 459 West 23d.
Smith, Edward F., stages, 60 West 34th.
Spencer, Wm., twine, 38 Walker, 350 West 46th.
Tucker, Edgar, broker, 8 West 34th, 85 Beaver.
Tobey, John A., provisions, 4 East 42d, 579 10th-av.
Lindheim, R., dry-goods, 333 W. 50th, 397 Broadway.
Rindskopp, Samuel, gentleman, 113 Columbia.
Altmayer, Mayer, hosiery, 223 East 52d, 218 Church.
Wendt, Bernard F., dry goods, 22 White, 122 W. 21st.
Plumer, C. W., drugs, 196 Greenwich, 74 Orchard.
Sulzberger, Joseph, merchant, 306 Broadway.
Beach, Edmund, gentleman, 28 West 9th.
Baker, Geo. F., cashier, 140 Broadway, 427 Lexington-av.
Young, Richard F., dentist, 737 Broadway.
Tyler, Henry D., broker, 34 West 12th, 95 Wall.
Murphy, S. O. A., drugs, 235 Lexington-av., 81 Barclay.
Wallach, Henry, shirts, 12 East 60th, 11 White.
Fessenden, Chas. B., merchant, 117 Wall.
Hazzard, Oliver W., brushes, 6 College-place.
Thorne, Richard, baker, 425 6th-av.
Schmidt, Christian W., tailor, 164 6th-av.
Demarest, D. M., twine, 100 Barclay, 65 West 53d.
Cooper, M. H., secretary, 21 Cortlandt, 212 E. 48th.
Shepherd, Wm. C., watches, 204 and 432 Grand.
Sanborn, Eugene B., drugs, Sturtevant House, 303 4th-av.
Miner, Benj., secretary, 449 West 47th, 4 Park-place.
Blake, Chas. H., merchant, 43 Broadway.
Wendell, Jacob, dry-goods, 59 Worth, 8 East 38th.
Redfield, Chas., jeweler, 1,500 3d-av.
Corlies, John W., agent, 57 Broadway, 21 Park-row.
Whitney, Wm. H., drugs, 756 Broadway, 245 E. 84th.
Arthur, S. D., butter, 26 Clinton Market, 726 Greenwich.
Clark, Wakeman, gent, 205 Wooster.
Wylie, Geo. W., importer, 110 East 39th, 91 Wall.
Waldron, Hampdin, importer, 17 Lafayette-place, 39 Walker.
Post, Alfred A., gent, 78 Broadway.
Dreyfus, Ludwig, merchant, 257 W. 54th, 48 White.
Emmett, Chas. E., barkeeper, 137 Eldridge.
White, Chas. E., insurance, 50 William, 18 W. 16th.
Williams, Geo., tailor, 759 Broadway, 271 West 11th.
Duncan, Jas. G., baker, 521 Pearl, 357 West 43d.
Hilker, Otto, liquors, 94 New Chambers.
Hutchinson, Wm., leather, 4 Varick-place, 5 Jacob.
Koehler, Francis, costumer, 346 Bowery.
Stringham, D. H., merchant, 363 South, 109 W. 28th.
Kaskel, Cæsar J., gents' furnishing, 653 Broadway, 72 7th.
Smith, Lenox, merchant, 453 West 21st, 43 Exchange-place.
Gardner, F. A., clerk, 361 West 20th, 846 Broadway.
Wilkin, Chas. H., trimmings, 108 Grand, 138 E. 40th.
Besant, Thos., broker, 7 Coenties-slip, 83 Macdougal.
Lockwood, Howard, paper, 69 Duane, 58 West 33d.
Talbot, Richmond, coal, 26 East 33d, 115 Broadway.
Gibbons, Robt. H., broker, 143 Mercer, 281 W. 4th.
Pell, Arthur, secretary, 45 William, 18 East 30th.
Haar, John Henry, banker, 62 Rivington, 11 Wall.
Livingston Morris, importer, 121 Liberty, 313 West 4th.
Smith, Nathaniel, provisions, 228 Fulton, 112 West 49th.
Harding, Henry M., broker, 65 Beaver, 25 West 18th.
Wall, Thomas, watch-cases, 249 West 52d.
Mallon, John, liquors, 144 East 28th, 1,427 Broadway.
Colton, John B., secretary, 24 West 39th, 32 Vesey.
Vaughan, George, Jr., frames, 134 Prince, 448 Water.
Otersen, John, liquors, 77 6th-av., 133 Waverley-place.
Taylor, John T., gents' furnishing, 434 Grand, 96 Bowery.
Stamper, Robert Wilson, woolens, 78 Madison-av., 101 Spring.
Newberry, Squires L., watches, 58 Chatham, 437 West 36th.
Devos, Peter M., hotel, 114 Bleecker.
Chapman, Thomas F., painter, 131 Liberty.
Church, William Eric, clerk, 14 Bond.
Harris, Levy, Jr., glass, 251 East 32d, 101 Cedar.
Sichel, Joseph M., tobacco, 330 East 50th, 218 Pearl.
Rogers, Edmund J., dry goods, 42 West 27th.
Waitzfender, Ezekiel, merchant, 39 Worth, 177 West 11th.
Carey, George, carriages, 216 West 42d.
Carey, John James, gentleman, 124 East 117th.
Hickinbottom, Alfred, jewelry, 524 Grand.
Gray, Robert, stationer, 298 Bowery, 21 7th.
Green, Garret E., lumber, 521 West, 811 Greenwich.
Cooke, John, lamps, 78 Greene, 26 2d-av.
Hecht, Meyer, importer, 483 Broadway, 40 West 51st.
Chase, Lucius A., publisher, 245 Broadway, 236 East 34th.
Johnston, Simon B., agent, 83 Nassau.
Stoneback, William, roofing, 503 West, 329 West 12th.
Burke, John A., ice, 448 West 33d, 438 West 33d.
Lynd, James G., builder, 109 West 49th, 38 West 54th.
Grinnell, Moses H., President, 20 Union-square, 78 South.
Kellogg, Nathan, gentleman, 74 West 47th.
Polhamus, Abraham, grocer, 361 Bowery, 48 East 4th.
Gomperts, Benjamin S., gentleman, 111 West 23d.
Griswold, Nathaniel, merchant, 58 East 10th, 4 State.
Lehmann, Albert, fancy goods, 110 Hudson.
Benn, Isaac, leather, 255 9th-av.
Phillips, Edwin, rifles, 162 Madison, 78 Chrystie.
Knevals, Caleb B., importer, 122 East 36th, 91 Wall.
Campbell, William, carpenter, 164 Elm, 87 Crosby.
Weiss, Ferdinand, pianos, 340 East 56th.
Niblo, Joseph W., merchant, 70 West 125th, 180 Reade.
McMaster, William E., artist, 26 3d-av., 53 Bible House.
Weil, Isaac, shoes, 325 East 55th, 80 Warren.
Bernheimer, Abraham, dry goods, 218 West 14th, 88 Leonard.
Phillips, John C., merchant, 130 Water, 31 West 19th.
Scott, Thomas, gentleman, 111 East 46th.
Shaw, Isaac E., shoes, 175 Greenwich, 2 Bleecker.
Foster, John S., flour, 25 Canal, 47 Irving-place.
Bates, William H., insurance, 26 West 23th, 155 Broadway.
Lane, Thomas, shoes, 14 Warren, 233 West 43d.
Lauter, Gustave, printer, 8 North William, 60 Rivington.
Gibbons, James S., broker, 5 Pey, 161 West 44th.
Frankle, Joseph, trunks, 300 Broadway, 242 West 23d.
Moore, Robert, silver, 131 Macdougal, 53 Prince.
Reynolds, James E., banker, 137 East 21st, 18 Wall.
Griffiths, Roland W., shipwright, 18 East 31st, 257 South.
Rosenbaum, Jacob H., cashier, 61 Broadway, 145 West 47th.
Heymann, Adolph, china, 231 East 11th, 51 Barclay.
Goldman, Leopold, cloaks, 213 Church, 247 East 53d.
Flinn, Fitzallen, paper, 32 Beekman, 47 West 11th.
Sturges, Edwin C., Secretary, 116 East 19th, 175 Pearl.
Thompson, Frederick F., president, 92 Broadway, 293 Madison-av.
Vogel, Frederick, chairs, 84 Bowery, 225 East 36th.
McDonald, Daniel, crockery, 156 6th-av., 161 3d-av.
Connell, Andrew J., lithographer, 215 Fulton, 38 Laight.
McCall, James, machines, 9 West 42d, 543 Broadway.
Theiss, John, undertaker, 331 and 333 East 9th.
Bunker, William E., merchant, 16 West 33d, 142 Pearl.
King, Edward, merchant, 68 East 34th, 79 Worth.
Trisdorfer, Henry, laces, 310 West 46th, 401 Broadway.
Lippincott, Calvin J., broker, 337 8th-av.
Zinsser, William, manufacturer, 507 West 58th, 197 William.
Newton, Edmund, rattans, 163 East 62d, 371 Pearl.
Wimmer, Frederick, cigars, 413 Pearl, 2½ William.
Kruger, Richard O., wines, 19 Warren, 1,473 2d-av.
Underhill, Eugene, coal, 754 Washington, 262 West 25th.
Delamater, Jehiel, merchant, 45 Warren, 511 East 117th.
Kirkpatrick, William, forwarding, Pier 10 N. R., 116 East 38th.
Cooley, Eli P., brooms, 136 Worth.
Dolan, Philip, shoes, 442 4th-av., 47 2d-av.
Rogers, Charles, fancy goods, 341 West 55th, 317 Canal.
Sharpe, Jacob, broker, 38 Pine, 27 West 16th.
Strauss, Jonas, clothier, 340 Broadway, 205 West 14th.
Sears, Henry P., crockery, 9 College-place, 363 West 32d.
Bonton, Charles, carriages, 139 East 60th, 77 Bowery.
Spear, Joseph A., broker, 34 East 32d, 64 Broadway.
Byron, Wm. P., painter, 15 7th-av., 23 West 99th.
Jarvis, David S., gentleman, 114 West 41st.
Schrader, Augustus, finisher, 131 East 73d, 218 William.
Stevens, Martin M., dry goods, 233 West 51st, 791 8th-av.
Smith, Clifford E., hardware, 13 Lexington-av., 77 Bowery.
Harris, Edward C., cases, 247 West 53d, 199 Wooster.
McIntyre, Alexander, storage, 21 Ferry, 5 and 7 New.
Bernheimer, Jacques A., liquors, 216 West 14th, 67 New.
Warner, William G., merchant, 313 East 14th, 429 Broadway.
Campbell, Bernard, meat, 318 East 47th.
Heylmann, Charles, importer, 8 Maiden-lane.

THE TURF.

The Programme of the Fleetwood Association—General Notes.

The Fleetwood Park Association have at last resolved upon a programme for the regular Spring meeting, which is announced to take place on June 17, 19, 20, and 23. The premiums amount to $11,800 in the aggregate. On the first day a purse of $800 is offered for horses that have never beaten 2:50, divided so as to give $550 to the first, $150 to the second, and $100 to the third horse. This will be supplemented with a purse of $2,000 for horses that have never trotted better than 2:23, of which $1,100 will go to the winner, $550 to the second, and $350 to the third horse. For the second day's sport there will be a purse of $1,000 for 2:38 horses, with $600 to first, $250 to second, and $150 to third horse; also, a purse of $1,200 for the 2:29 class, $650 to first, $350 to second, and $200 to third. On the third day a purse of $1,000 is offered for horses that have never beaten 2:34, divided on the same basis as the 2:38 purse. The second race will be for a purse of $1,500 for the 2:25 class; $850 will go to the first, $400 to the second, and $250 to the third. On the fourth and last day of the meeting the sport will consist of a purse of $800 for 2:43 horses, and one of $3,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:21; of which $2,000 goes to the first horse, $1,000 to the second, and $500 to the third. All these races are mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and will be trotted under the rules of the National Association. The entries are to close at Chamberlin's pool-rooms, No. 1,146 Broadway, on Monday, June 2.

NOTES.

The Waverley Park Spring meeting is announced for June 17, 18, and 19, which will conflict with the Fleetwood meeting, but as horses owned by the members of the club only will be allowed to enter, there will be no injury resulting therefrom.

Mary Louise, the game daughter of Lightning, met with a severe accident during the late meeting at Lexington. She ran in the first heat of the two-mile-heat race, which was won by John Harper's filly Extract, and was being galloped in her blankets, when she tried the bolt, and struck a gate-post. It was found that she had fractured her shoulder, and Dr. Weldon ordered her to be shot, but Frank Harper saying he thought he could bring her round, the mare was given to him.

A special purse has been offered by the Point Breeze Association, of Philadelphia, for a contest between Lady Maud, Rosalind, and Jennie, to be trotted for on Monday, June 2.

Mr. Humphries, the owner of Judge Fullerton, is represented as wishing to match his horse against Rosalind for $5,000 a side, and no doubt he will be accommodated if he really means business.

Gang Forward, the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, is the favorite for the great English event—the Derby—Kaiser being second on the list and Hochstopler third. The race will take place on Wednesday next, May 28.

The great trot at Fleetwood, between Huntress, Wm. H. Allen, and Jno. W. Conley, formerly known as Beppo, is fixed for Wednesday next.

James A. Grinstead's stable, consisting of eight horses, has arrived at Jerome Park, and Price McGrath is stationed at Monmouth, with Tom Bowline and others. The recent performance of this colt at Lexington has made him a strong favorite for the fixed events for which he is entered.

Col. Sprague says that the Narragansett Park Association will give a meeting this Fall. This will be good news for the turfmen, as they all like to visit Narragansett.

Conviction of James Byrnes for the Shooting of Louis Stockwell.

James Byrnes was charged yesterday before Justice Davis, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, with shooting Louis Stockwell on March 11 while in the bar-room of the former in Washington-street. The principal witness, Stockwell, failed to put in an appearance, and the trial went on without him. William J. McGowan testified that Byrnes, on the day in question, while in a state of angry excitement aimed the pistol at his wife, and Stockwell getting within range received the bullet. Byrnes, in his own defense, testified that he was showing the pistol to Stockwell with the desire to sell it, and while examining it the charge exploded, and Stockwell was shot. The jury, however, found the prisoner guilty on the second count of the indictment, that of "discharging a pistol with intent to do bodily harm." The counsel for the defense objected to the verdict, and moved for the suspension of sentence, and a new trial for the purpose of producing Stockwell. The motion was, however, denied, and the prisoner sentenced to five years' hard labor in the State Prison, Judge Davis remarking that the use of the pistol had been too frequent. As the prisoner left the court he denounced the Assistant District Attorney as a "cut-throat."

A Horse Trade Tends to a Broken Skull.

On Wednesday, an affray occurred in Yorkville which will probably result in the death of one of the persons engaged in it. The particulars of the assault, together with the abuses which led to it, are as follows: A short time since, Peter Monahan, of Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, purchased a horse of Herbert H. Mixlow, of No. 252 East Seventy-eighth-street. The animal proved to be unsound, and Monahan demanded his release from the bargain. This Mixlow refused, but promised to find a purchaser for the horse. Both then went to the horse-market at the foot of Seventy-fourth-street, where the animal was sold. Something in the manner of the sale led Monahan to believe that there was collusion between the purchaser and Mixlow, and that he had been again swindled. On Wednesday, Monahan called at Mixlow's house, and accused him of fraud. A quarrel ensued, and both came to blows. During the affray, Monahan fractured Mixlow's head with a heavy stone. He was arrested, and, yesterday, committed by Justice Coulter to await the result of Mixlow's injuries, which are said to be of a fatal nature.

Not So Smart as They Thought.

Mr. Roswell W. Cadugan, of Erie and South First streets, Jersey City, was accosted in Greenwich-street, yesterday morning, by Samuel Hano, a "steerer" for Edward Russell's banco game, at the corner of Cortlandt and Washington streets, on the first floor. Hano, after asking Mr. Cadugan whether he had been in North Carolina lately, invited him up-stairs, as he wanted to be paid a lottery prize. In the usual way, Hano was paid $100, and received in addition a red ticket, with which he played "banco" and won. Then Hano asked Mr. Cadugan to play for him, and the latter did so, winning $50. Mr. Cadugan played $100 for himself and lost, so Mr. Russell said. Mr. Cadugan thought different, and snatched all the money lying on the board, amounting to $250. Mr. Russell at once locked the door, and drawing a knife, said he would cut Mr. Cadugan's guts out if he did not refund. Mr. Cadugan is small but very muscular, and after carefully putting the money in his pocket he knocked Mr. Russell down, and jumped through the front window, carrying the sash with him, out upon the awning of the store below. From the awning he reached a telegraph pole, and clambered down into the street. Officer Gorman, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, came up, and Mr. Cadugan had Russell and Hano arrested for keeping a gambling-house. They were the most disgusted looking gamblers ever seen in the Tombs Police Court when they were committed, yesterday afternoon, by Justice Hogan, to await trial.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

His Position Prior to and During the Presidential Contest of 1868.

Thinking that injustice has been done to the late Chief Justice Chase by many Republicans, who believe him to have been willing to sacrifice his life-long professions to secure the office of President, Col. William Brown, of Cincinnati, has furnished the *Commercial*, of that city, with four private letters received from him in 1868, in which he states, in the freedom of confidential friendship, his wishes and intentions, and, after the Democratic nomination, manifests an earnest desire to shield Mr. Seymour from many of the charges of bad faith made against him. In the first letter, written in Washington, April 29, 1868, Mr. Chase says:

"I have ceased, as I told you, to have any aspirations connected with the Presidency. It once seemed to me a position highly desirable for the opportunities of usefulness it afforded; nor was I indifferent to its distinctions. But I am almost surprised to find how contentedly I have seen the preference of the Republicans fall upon Gen. Grant, and how little I am troubled by any lingering desire for the place. You doubtless notice the talk there is about uniting all the opponents of military ascendency and military commission on one candidate, and making me that candidate. But I have no idea, with my known principles and convictions in respect to restoration on the basis of universal suffrage as well as universal amnesty, that there will any such unite upon me, and I am very sure that I shall not seek any nomination from any party. I don't want any office enough for that, and, indeed, if I could now do so with propriety, would prefer to resign the post I hold to being a seeker for any other. I am none the less grateful to you for your strong friendship. Should what some paper calls 'the miracle' of the suggested nomination take place under circumstances which would make it my duty to accept it, and should success attend it—what a succession of unhatched chickens!—it may be in my power to prove better than I can otherwise how I value it. Whether or no, it will always be pleasant to me to show my sense of it in any fitting way."

On the 2d of September he wrote from Rhode Island, and alluding to a public speech by his correspondent, says:

"I am sorry I do not see the path of political duty for myself quite as clearly as you have seen your own; and I cannot help regretting your quotation of what you understood me to say of the duty of patriots in the event of reactionary ascendency in New-York. I have no recollection of the language used by me in our various conversations; but I dare say that I expressed the opinion that nearly all the Republicans and many of the Conservatives who desired my nomination would vote for Gen. Grant if the New-York Convention should adopt a platform and make nominations indicating a purpose to overthrow, by national action, the governments and constitutions established in the South under the reconstruction acts. In this event I believed that this great body of citizens would vote for Gen. Grant on his own platform, 'Let us have peace,' trusting and believing in him, rather than in the party which nominated him. If I said anything stronger than this, it was more than I should have said, and more than I was in the habit of saying. And if I expressed any personal feeling of my own, it must have been that, in the event referred to, I should feel myself pretty effectually separated from both political parties, and left free of mere party obligations. I believe and feel now as I believed and felt then. I am neither disappointed by the course you have determined on for yourself, nor dissatisfied with it. Tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, who sympathized with you in the early days of July, act with you now. It is the natural and necessary result of the action at New-York. But, on the other hand, I am very sure that tens of thousands of Democrats, who sympathized with you then, and not a few Republicans, alarmed by the tendencies of their party, and desiring a change, will give their votes for Democratic Electors, in the full confidence, that if Gov. Seymour is elected he will give no countenance to reactionary violence, or to the subversion of the Southern governments. Under these circumstances I see at present no right or useful course for me except that of abstaining wholly from political conflicts; of performing faithfully the duties of my position; of adhering steadily to my constantly avowed principles, and of doing whatever I properly can in my proper sphere to recommend them to general acceptance and practical application."

From Washington, Oct. 28, he writes:

"Judge Pierrepont has made the true issue between Seymour and Blair and Grant and Colfax. He analyses it well when he says that it is an issue between Blair and revolution, and Grant and peace, leaving Seymour and Colfax almost wholly out of sight. I inclose to you with this a copy of Judge Pierrepont's speech. You will doubtless be struck, as I was, with the account of the conversation between him and Grant, and the declaration of Grant that 'his feelings and sentiments are entirely opposed to negro suffrage.' I hope that, having made enough progress during the war to become 'glad of a negro enlistment,' (which I certainly could never say,) he has made progress enough since, and will make enough hereafter to see in 'the South' the whole people of the South; in 'good citizens' all good citizens, of whatever complexion or nativity; and in securing the rights of all by the suffrage of all, something else than 'giving them (i. e., the white people of the South) negro suffrage.'"

And in a letter, also written in Washington, but dated Sept. 23, he said:

"I was sure when the [Democratic National] platform was adopted and interpreted on the vital question of the stability or forcible subversion of the accomplished work of reconstruction by the letter and nomination of Gen. Blair, that nearly all the Republicans and very many of the Conservatives, who are anxious to unite with the Democrats in opposition to the extreme measures of the Republican leaders, would be constrained to the support of Gen. Grant. But it was not and is not my belief that Gov. Seymour desired to have this issue made, or that he wished the nomination for himself. I have seen nothing in his action which makes me question the sincerity of his declared wishes for a different issue and for another candidate. Hardly any man would have resisted the approaches made to him by a convention which seemed to be, and perhaps was, unanimous, or nearly so, in demanding his consent to his own nomination. That he did not resist may be deplored on public grounds; but my friends should not complain. I had no claim on a Democratic convention, representing what may be called the old-line Democracy. The nomination was proposed only as a means of uniting in support of the ticket those in general sympathy with the Democracy on other issues that have arisen since the war, but who were as much as ever in favor of securing to the enfranchised people all the rights of men and citizens, as the best if not the only means of restoring order and prosperity to the South. By their action and by the Blair portion of the platform especially, the convention refused that union. This refusal may be regretted, but it is not matter of complaint. Gov. Seymour, I am confident, desired it. I blame nobody—no Democrat who thinks other issues paramount in importance to that of peace and the universal suffrage, for supporting Gov. Seymour; and no Republican or Conservative who thinks peace and reorganization on the basis of justice for all, and suffrage to secure justice, paramount to all other issues, for supporting Gen. Grant. These last can vindicate their position and at the same time do full justice to the abilities, statesmanship, patriotism, and pure private character of Gov. Seymour. The former can maintain theirs without aspersion upon Gen. Grant, and with full acknowledgment of the services he has rendered in his military capacity. I hope that your expectations of good results to the people of the late slave States, whether white or black, from the election of Gen. Grant, will be realized. I think they will be, at least in part. Reconstruction in the features which I approve, as well as in those which I disapprove, will probably become fixed and permanent facts under his Administration. I incline to think also that he will favor the removal of all disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment. In other respects my fears of the results of his election are stronger than my hopes. But it will be a great thing to have universal suffrage under the new Constitution assured, and all disabilities removed. In this way only, and in candid acceptance of this way, can the Southern States, in my judgment, look for sure prosperity."

Virginia Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Committee of Virginia has called a State Convention, to be held in Lynchburg, on Wednesday, July 30. The convention will nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General, to be supported at the general election in November next. The call says:

The Republican voters of the State and all who openly avow their adhesion to the Republican Party, and their approval of its nominees and principles, are hereby invited and called upon to hold timely meetings and to select delegates to represent their sentiments and wishes in the convention at Lynchburg, and we earnestly invite to these primary meetings all who give a hearty and unreserved concurrence in the Republican policy of reconstruction under which Virginia has been restored to the Union; all who sincerely accept the providential settlement of the sectional controversy on the fundamental principles of liberty and equal rights for all, as effected by the amendments to the National Constitution; who unreservedly indorse the Administration and measures of Gen. Grant; who disapprove the chicane, bad faith, and general mismanagement of our State affairs by the conservative party; who desire to restore this Commonwealth to her former relations of concord and loyalty with the National Union; who are determined to labor for the general education of the children of the State; the active development of her material resources; the prompt completion of her public works; the introduction of population, labor, and capital from all available sources, especially the North; the preservation to the State from emigration of her own admirable laboring population, by a policy of justice, amity and mutual trust and support toward our fellow-citizens of the colored race; and especially all who condemn the race-hatred, intolerance, abuse and social ostracism which fill the hearts and constitute the political policy of the conservative party of Virginia.

River Mysteries.

The body of a man, supposed to be Daniel Donnelly, of Bayard-street, New-York, who has been missing since the 16th inst., was found floating in the water, yesterday, at the foot of Clark-street, Brooklyn, and was conveyed to the Morgue.

The body found in the river at Harbeck's Stores, on Thursday, was yesterday identified as that of James Campion, who disappeared from his boarding-house, No. 435 Second-avenue, New-York, on the 3d inst.

GENERAL NOTES.

Women in Florida make from $18 to $23 a week braiding palmetto hats.

Illinois is now having the liveliest judicial contest the State has ever known.

They now claim to have discovered a quarry of lithographic stone in Utah.

English sparrows have appeared in Louisville, Ky., this Spring in large numbers.

Boston is to have no fire-works on the Fourth of July, and probably no balloon ascension.

Newport counts upon having forty arrivals and departures of steam-boats daily during the season.

After almost innumerable unsuccessful trials, Wilmington, N. C., has a Mayor, and his name is W. P. Canaday.

A respectable youth in Delaware is under bonds of $500, for kissing a married lady of his acquaintance, without her consent.

It is proposed to hold an encampment of all the surviving Vermont soldiers who served in the war, in Rutland, this Summer.

Honolulu has a hotel, and has gone into raptures over its opening. No other place, it says, ever felt its want so urgently.

Mr. L. E. Truesdell has published a defense of the integrity of his bridge at Dixon, Ill., and intimates that it was tampered with.

The Western New-York fair will be held in Rochester from Sept. 23 to the 26th. Not less than $25,000 will be offered in premiums.

Minnesota is invaded by an army of pigeon-trappers from Illinois, Wisconsin, and elsewhere, and the shipments of the captured birds increase daily.

The Cleveland *Leader* appeared in new type throughout on Monday. On the same day the Hartford *Post* appeared in an entirely new dress.

A hotel-keeper in Toledo, Ohio, has actually sent back by mail to a guest $3, which, he says, was accidentally overcharged in making out his bill.

Gov. Caldwell, of North Carolina, respited until June 27, George Graham, who was sentenced to be hanged May 23, for murder in Wilkes County, in that State.

A Boston paper asserts that this year's valuation of the land alone in the burnt district is actually greater than that of the land and all the buildings upon it before the fire.

The Norwich *Advertiser* wants the most beautiful street in its city named Leffingwell avenue, and says that their largest manufacturing village is "fitly named Greenville."

The officers of the charitable societies in Providence have published an appeal to the wealthy citizens to provide low-rent tenements in reputable neighborhoods in that city.

It is now believed that the report of the capture of the murderous Bender family was not true. It is feared they have separated, and that some are in Texas and others in Missouri.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* fears that city is in danger of having too many hotels, but makes an earnest call for the erection of another theatre, to compete with the present one owned by Mr. Young.

It is reported that over 1,000 hotels in Pennsylvania have closed since the elections on the license question. Travelers in the State being few, they could not live without the profits from the sale of liquor.

Announcing the untimely death of the Providence *Herald*, the editor plaintively says that of mere lip service and a desire to intrude impracticable advice, there have always been a more than sufficient supply.

Massachusetts papers note, as a singular circumstance, that, while all the towns on the north side of the Merrimac Valley have rapid growth, all the towns on the south side are losing, or having a very slow growth.

The chief employment of Pennsylvania politicians seems to lie in getting together in convention and "revising the rules," when they are not trying to discover wherein Pennsylvania has been "slighted" in the matter of appointments.

A Sandwich Islander recently dived a depth of forty-eight feet, and made a rope fast to an anchor. He then became insensible, floated to the surface, and was picked up, with the blood flowing from his mouth, nose, and ears. He soon recovered, however.

Five boys, convicted of larceny, were flogged in Petersburg, Va., Tuesday, after thirty days' imprisonment. They received twenty lashes each, and the local paper says the execution of the sentence, which was strictly private, was judiciously performed.

Thinking it full time to be rid of the idea that a man on foot has no rights in the street which a man going about with a horse is bound to respect, the Quebec *Mercury* makes an earnest protest against the longer use of that execrable machine called a truck in the narrow and irregular streets of that city.

The citizens of Hampshire County, W. Va., held a meeting recently, and listened to a speech from Gov. Jacob, after which they adopted a resolution declaring that they intend to sustain him, and moreover, that they do not submit their democracy, their honor, or their self-respect to the judgment of any Legislature whatever.

Nearly a thousand persons collected in front of a physician's residence, in Wilmington, Del., on Sunday night, to get a glimpse of a ghost reputed to make a nightly appearance there. The enraged physician, believing that all his patients rest quietly in their beds or their graves appealed to the police to disperse the unwelcome gathering.

A newly-married couple in Columbus, Ga., chartered an express-wagon at $1 an hour for a bridal tour, and having stopped on the way at a restaurant and indulged in a $5 treat for themselves and friends, became too hilarious on their return to the wagon, and were dragged off by the police to the station-house and locked up for the night.

An anti-Chinese public meeting was held in Beaver Falls, Penn., a night or two ago, and an anti-Chinese slavery league formed. Those present formally resolved that they would withdraw their support from any candidate for public office "who does not plainly and fearlessly make known his opposition to this worse than African slavery."

It is proposed in Louisiana to impose on the turbulent parishes the entire expense of the expeditions sent out to quiet them. The constabulary law of the State, which Gov. Kellogg has not yet availed himself of, authorizes him to appoint a chief constable, and any number of deputy constables, in a disorderly parish, and pay them out of the parish treasury.

The Concord *Monitor* urges the importance of a convention to revise the Constitution of New-Hampshire. It recommends among other things biennial elections, an increase in the membership of the Senate, and a decrease in the House, the abolishing of the Council and of the religious test, the adoption of minority representation in all practicable cases, and a change in the time of the annual elections now held in March to a less inclement season of the year.

The questions of immigration, radicalism, and State debt have so flustered the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* that it gets quite angry over them. It says it greatly prefers the people now there to any other that can come, and while it admits that immigration is much needed to develop the vast resources of the State, it declares that whether it comes or not, it is certain North Carolina "will never pay a dollar of the fraudulent so-called obligations imposed upon her, except at the point of the bayonet."

The dread ordeal before a New-Jersey candidate when he presents himself for examination at West Point, is thus set forth by the Hackensack *Republican*: "Then his eye-sight will be tested at near and far range, and for color blindness. Then he will be osculated (sic) to prove that he has no latent heart-disease, and he will be percussed to show that there is no tendency to lung complaint. Then each joint and each bone will be reviewed, and he will not be passed unless he is found to be a perfect specimen of the human animal."

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's* opens with a paper by H. D. Jarves on "Cheap Yachting," which is both well written and well illustrated. Mr. Jarves' conception of a cheap yacht is a cat-rigged sail-boat, which can be navigated by one man. No doubt a great deal of pleasure can be found in sail-boat cruises, but after all, the canoe is a cheaper and better yacht than the sail-boat. The canoe costs less and draws less water than the smallest sail-boat, and is quite as comfortable and safe. The cruise which Mr. Jarves so pleasantly describes he could have taken at half the expense in a "Nautilus" canoe, and in the latter craft could have defied the mosquitoes which troubled him by night, and the calms which baffled him by day. Mr. Benson J. Lossing has collected much material for the historian of America, but he has discovered and brought to light nothing more interesting than the sketches of Boston and New-York made by the Marquis of Hastings, a young officer attached to Howe's army. These sketches are reproduced in the magazine, together with an explanatory article from Mr. Lossing's pen. Miss Constance F. Woolson's "Wine Islands of Lake Erie," another illustrated paper, gives a readable account of Lake Erie and its islands, and incidentally describes the vineyards of that locality. The remaining illustrated article is a humorous account of a journey through the Hartz Mountains, by Mr. Blackburn, which is one of the most attractive articles in the number. Both Mr. Collins' "New Magdalen" and Miss Thackeray's "Old Kensington" are finished, the former maintaining to the end its extremely disagreeable features. Mr. Reade's "Simpleton" is continued, the present installment comprising the most interesting chapters that have yet appeared. A graceful poem by Bayard Taylor, and an argument in favor of penal colonies, by Charles Nordhoff, are among the other contributions.

—*Scribner* continues to surpass all its rivals in the artistic excellence of its wood-cuts. Those illustrating Mr. N. P. Langford's interesting account of the "Ascent of Mount Hayden" are among the best specimens of the art. "Our Postal-car Service," by Louis Bagger, and "Cornell University," by J. M. Hart, are also illustrated, and the latter has just been dragged into the list of timely topics by the zeal of Mr. Maguire. Mr. Robert F. Leaman contributes a story of a "Seance with Foster, the Spiritualist," which is to be commended to the attention of those curiously-constituted persons who believe in the supernatural origin of table-tipping. A good portrait of Mr. Bret Harte is accompanied by a biographical sketch, contributed by Noah Brooks. Most persons would find a story from Mr. Harte's pen decidedly more interesting than Mr. Brooks' sketch. Among the short stories, "Captain Luce's Enemy," by James T. McKay, is fresh and entertaining; and among the poetry "A Spiritual Song," by George MacDonald, is, perhaps, the most striking. Dr. Holland continues his story of the fortunes of "Arthur Bonnicastle," and exhibits that young man in a deplorable state of drunkenness, resulting from New-Year's calls.

—The *Galaxy* contains a noteworthy discussion of the whole controversy concerning "The Man with the Iron Mask," by James F. Meline. The author reviews all the theories that have been entertained as to the identity of the mysterious prisoner, and thoroughly refutes them. His own theory is then brought forward, but he will, of course, expect the future reviewer to explode this precisely as he has exploded his predecessor's theories. Mr. Justin McCarthy contributes a sketch of "Leon Gambetta," which, like all Mr. McCarthy's biographical sketches, is thoroughly readable, but, at the same time, offensive in its *ex-cathedra* tone. If we may believe Mr. McCarthy, there is no man living of whom he cannot give us, in five minutes, the exact measure and quality of his moral and intellectual nature. Mrs. Edwards' "Vagabond Heroine" is finished, much to the regret of its numerous admirers, who had anticipated four or five months of additional chapters. Mr. De Forest's serial, "The Wetherel Affair," makes good progress, and, like most of the author's novels, is good in all respects—perhaps too good to be generally appreciated. There are also short stories in this number by Henry James, Jr., and W. L. Alden, and poems, chiefly of a despairing and hopeless nature, by Julia C. R. Dorr, Mary L. Ritter, G. F. M., Charlotte F. Bates, and others.

—*Lippincott* delights its Philadelphia patrons with an illustrated description of Atlantic City, which the average Philadelphian believes to be the only spot on the Continent where surf-bathing is attainable. The other illustrated article is the conclusion of that interesting series of papers entitled "The Roumi in Kabyla." Ita Aniol Prokop—whoever it may be—contributes a pleasant story, called "A Reminiscence of the Exposition of 1867." From the author's description of ladies in their night-dresses, it is possible that Ita Aniol Prokop is a woman. If so, what are her present feelings toward her sponsors in baptism? Mr. William Black's "Princess of Thule" reaches its ninth chapter, and Mrs. Rebecca Hardinge Davis' "Berrytown" reaches the gloom and misery of its tenth. In "Bowery England" Mr. Wirt Sikes gives the public the inestimable privilege of sharing his European tour. Whether Mr. Sikes' stories written at home are more undesirable than his sketches of travel from abroad is a question which country lyceums can debate with much profit. The "Monthly Gossip" is, as usual, the best feature of the magazine.

—The *Popular Science Monthly* has a paper by Dr. H. Schellen, upon "The Constitution of Nebulæ," is a model of what a paper upon popular science ought to be, being full in its details, and perfectly intelligible from beginning to end. Prof. Tyndall contributes "Some Observations on Niagara," from which it appears that he saw more of the great cataract than any other traveler has yet seen. His story is one of remarkable interest, and his remarks upon the future changes in Niagara deserve the attention of all scientific men. A very valuable and suggestive article on the "Domestic Economy of Fuel," by Capt. Douglas Galton, is especially timely in view of the scarcity of coal in England, and a sketch of "Baron Liebeg" will warmly interest those unhappy invalids who know the great chemist through his ingenious and unpalatable essence of beef. Mr. Herbert Spencer contributes a paper on "The Study of Sociology," and a number of lesser articles, all of which are worth reading, enlarge the magazine to more than a hundred pages.

—The *Aldine*, aside from its pictorial attractions, includes a story by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Stoddard, entitled "Young Martin and Old Martin," which is one of the best stories of the month. There are few story writers who combine in such high degree strength and delicacy as does Mrs. Stoddard. "Turning the Wale," by Frances Lee, is another story of unusual merit, and there are besides, in this number, poems and sketches which are not out of place among the superb engravings which, to most people, form its chief attractions. Among the latter are a "View near Granby, Conn.," by Van Elten; a "Distant View of Mount Mansfield," by R. W. Hubbard; "The Bull Calf," by Peter Moran, and "The Old Mill," by A. Kessler, together with eight other landscapes and genre pictures, admirably drawn and beautifully engraved.

—The *Westminster Review*, for April, (Leonard Scott reprint,) contains an article on, "Henry Murger, the Bohemian," which is decidedly the best account of that eccentric genius which has appeared in English. An attack on Mr. Gladstone's "Defense of the Faith;" a paper on "Our Seamen," and another on "The National Importance of Scientific Research," are among the more notable of the remaining articles.

—We have also received the *Eclectic Magazine* for June, and the *Historical Magazine* for April.

Reception at Grammar School No. 29.

A very pleasant reception was given yesterday in the primary department of Grammar School No. 29. The interior of the school-room presented a brilliant appearance. The walls were completely covered with national flags, and richly-embroidered banners, bearing national devices, worked in gold and silver, were placed at intervals round the room. At 10:30 in the forenoon, the children, looking bright and happy, having assembled, Dr. J. N. Merrill opened the proceedings by addressing a brief speech of welcome to the friends of the pupils and other guests, who were present in large numbers. A varied programme, consisting of a number of choruses, duets, and solos, besides some excellent recitations, was performed by the children in a very creditable manner. A mirthful dialogue, entitled "Scandal on the Brain," participated in by Misses Katie Butler, Emma Finnerty, Mary Sexton, Anna M. Hall, and Ellie Riley, was received with much applause. At the conclusion of the exercises addresses were made by Messrs. Merrill, Keenan, and Sullivan, after which the children sang in unison, "Home, Sweet Home."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, May 23, 1873.

On motion of Mr. Woodin the report of the Conference Committee on the item of the General Appropriation bill appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of Gatling guns and small arms for the National Guard, was taken from the table and the report agreed to by a vote of yeas 20, nays 3.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably the amendments to the charter of the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity in the City of New-York.

The Judiciary Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the bill in relation to the Fifth Regiment, National Guard of the State of New-York, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill to authorize the Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company to construct its railway under ground in the City of New-York, and under the bed of the Hudson River, for the transportation of passengers and property to and from the City of New-York to the State of New-Jersey, the said railroad to commence in the City of New-York between Chambers and Fourteenth streets, not more than 3,000 feet easterly from the line of docks on the North River; said railway to be constructed under the direction of three practical engineers, two to be appointed by the Governor and one by the Mayor of the City of New-York.

The Senate then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Supply bill.

On motion of Mr. Ames, $1,000 was inserted for District Attorney Barnard, of Clinton County, and $500 to Judge G. M. Beckwith, of the same county; also an item of $15,300 for Clinton Prison, instead of $9,000, as reported in the bill.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the Sheriff of Yates County was allowed $887, for expenses in serving a requisition on the Governor of California and arresting the Treasurer of Yates County.

The salary of the State Assessors was fixed at $2,000 per annum each.

Two thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars was voted to the Normal School of Fredonia.

The appropriation of $35,000 for Henry Rankin, in payment for cattle killed by order of the State Commissioners in 1866-1869, to prevent the spread of the rinderpest, or cattle disease, was stricken out, on motion of Mr. Lewis; but the motion was afterward reconsidered, and the item allowed to remain in the bill.

Four thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the expenses of the Cornell College Grant Commission, created by a resolution of the present Legislature.

Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

The consideration of the Constitutional Amendments was resumed, article 3, relating to the powers and duties of the Legislature, having been left unfinished of last night.

A long discussion took place on this article, and it was amended by restoring several provisions adopted by the Constitutional Commission, which had been stricken out by the Senate, relative to the work of the Legislature. The article was finally adopted.

On motion of Mr. Prince the amendments to article 13 were laid on the table, as they were rendered unnecessary, owing to the action of the House in restoring the Senatorial districts to their original shape.

All the other amended articles have been adopted.

Mr. Lincoln moved to recommit the new Local Prohibition bill for amendment.

Mr. Bulkley moved to instruct the committee to report as a substitute a Civil Damage bill.

Mr. Husted hoped this motion would not prevail; the result would be no legislation in behalf of temperance; the new Local Prohibition bill was drawn to meet the objections of the Governor, and he hoped it would be passed. He was in favor of a Civil Damage bill, but he did not want it thrust in here in this manner.

Mr. Alberger protested against this manner of disposing of this important matter. He suggested the proper way for the friends of this measure to proceed was to omit beer, ale, and cider, and there end the matter.

Mr. Buckley said he had it from good authority that the State Temperance Society totally ignores the Local Prohibition bill in its present shape. He was informed that they did not look for any such bill, and would be satisfied with the bill he proposed.

Mr. Crawford said the object of recommitting this bill was to make the amendments in harmony with the views of the Governor. He did not think there was any sacrifice of principle on the part of the temperance men in making these amendments.

Mr. Carpenter rose to a question of privilege and denounced the new Local Prohibition bill as a fraud. It purported to be originally Senate bill No. 111, whereas that bill had not two consecutive words like the wording of the bill now before the House.

The Chair explained that the bill referred to was recommitted, and the bill before the House was substituted.

The question was taken on the motion of Mr. Bulkley, and it was lost—27 to 54.

Mr. Lincoln's motion was then adopted.

Mr. Crawford immediately reported the bill.

Mr. Jacobs raised the point of order that the Committee had not had a meeting on the bill and therefore could not report before a meeting was held. He had desired to appear before this committee, and he would now ask the chairman if the committee had had any meeting.

Mr. Crawford stated the committee had not had a formal meeting, but they had consulted and had previously concurred in reporting the bill as reported.

Mr. Jacobs insisted that this was not a parliamentary proceeding, and he protested against it.

Mr. Husted called the attention of the gentleman from Kings to the fact that reports were thus made very often.

The Chair decided the point of order was not well taken.

Mr. Lincoln moved that the bill be printed. Carried.

The bill provides for three forms of ballots, as follows: First—For the prohibition of the sale of all intoxicating liquors, ale, and beer. Second—Against the prohibition of the sale of all intoxicating liquors, ale, and beer. Third—For the prohibition of the sale of all intoxicating liquors other than ale and beer.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Ingraham and Brady.

Fearing et al. *vs.* Royston; Gray, receiver, *vs.* Schenck; order reversed with $10 costs in both cases. Opinion by Presiding Judge Ingraham.

Cascini et al. *vs.* Ree et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Ingraham.

Murphy *vs.* The People; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Ingraham.

Brennan *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; Cogan *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; Dolan *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; verdict set aside and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Ingraham.

Metropolitan Savings Bank *vs.* Wright et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Ingraham.

By Judges Ingraham, Brady, and Learned.

Miller *vs.* The Bank of Clyde; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by all the Judges, Presiding Judge Ingraham dissenting.

By Judges Ingraham and Davis.

Moss et al. *vs.* Huersted; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Davis.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 23.

By Judge Barrett.

John J. Guntzer *vs.* Franz Keilbach et al.; case and amendments settled.

By Judge Fancher.

Schultz *vs.* Wannecke; on defendants filing a stipulation waiving any claim or cause of action because of the arrest, an order will be granted vacating the order of arrest.

Myers *vs.* Hanfield et al.; order granted appointing receiver.

In re petition of Ellen J. Long; memoranda for counsel.

The People ex rel. Griffin *vs.* Green; motion for mandamus is denied, with $10 costs.

Bolston *vs.* Sprague, &c.; report confirmed, judgment granted and allowances fixed, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 23.

By Judge Curtis.

Hermann *vs.* Hermann; application for a change of referee in this action is denied.

Duckworth *vs.* Reed; motion to set aside judgment, &c., and open default is denied.

Landon, receiver, *vs.* Demme; motion for leave to file supplemental complaint granted.

Whittaker, Jr., *vs.* Stebbins; motion for a stay pending appeal granted.

Jessup et al. *vs.* Starer; motion to restore cause denied, without prejudice to a renewal of motion before the Judge before whom it was partly tried.

Moses *vs.* Cohen; order dismissing complaint, and for judgment for defendant, with $10 costs of motion.

Hamilton *vs.* Third-avenue Railroad Company; order on remittitur reversing judgment, and that a new trial be granted.

Sullivan *vs.* O'Hara; order granting motion on terms.

Ehlers *vs.* Ehlers; motion to confirm referee's report and for judgment of divorce denied; proofs insufficient.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—MAY 23.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

The following-named gentlemen, having passed a satisfactory examination as to character and competency, have been admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors at law in all the courts of this State:

William Allan, William H. Browne, Garret M. Clute, Michael J. Fagan, James B. Kissick, Samuel Hoskin, Axel C. Hanson, Joseph A. Reed, James B. Lockwood, William G. McCrea, Herbert A. Shipman, and B. Rush Stoddard.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.—ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Monday, May 26: Nos. 185, 187, 133, 134, 14, 94, 137, and 128.

Death of a Victim of Brooklyn Highwaymen.

Prof. Salomon Wasserman died suddenly, yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 408 De Kalb-avenue, Brooklyn. The deceased was fifty-eight years of age, and well known as a professor of languages. On the evening on which Prof. Panormo was murdered Prof. Wasserman was assaulted and robbed, opposite his house on Myrtle-avenue, by three ruffians, who beat and choked him in such a manner that he was unable for several weeks to leave his house. It is thought that his death was due to the injuries received on that occasion, as he never fully regained his strength.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 23, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks.	5	Oil-cake, pks.	1,544
B. E. Peas, bags	300	Leather, sides	6,344
Cotton, bales	1,963	Pea-nuts, bags	473
Dried Fruit, pks.	173	Beef, pks.	18
Eggs, bbls.	1,986	Pork, pks.	1,139
Flour, bbls.	16,129	Butter, pks.	3,754
Meal, bbls.	100	Cut Meats, pks.	597
Meal, bags	329	Cheese, pks.	1,249
Wheat, bushels	50,029	Lard, tcs.	954
Corn, bushels	70,600	Grease, pks.	27
Oats, bushels	37,525	Tallow, pks.	16
Malt, bushels	600	Stearine, pks.	385
Beans, bbls.	104	Tobacco, hhds.	638
Flaxseed, bags	5	Tobacco, pks.	1,625
Hides, No.	248	Wool, bales	128
Resin, bbls.	4,984	Whisky, bbls.	375
Sp. Turpentine, bbls.	330		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Jamaican, for Liverpool—120 bales Cotton, 144 rolls Leather, 14 bbls. Leather.

By the steamer Natoli, for Glasgow—127 cases Sewing-machines, 8,100 bushels Corn, 8,009 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bbls. Tar, 700 bbls. Flour, 205 tcs. Lard, 25 cases Can Goods, 200 bales Cotton, 88 tcs. Grease, 197 tcs. Beef.

By the ship Thos. Dunham, for Havre—8,322 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark P. Wikstrom, for Stettin, 2,742 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Osmi Dubrovacki, for Cork and orders —37,013 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Pots have been very moderately dealt in at $8 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls continue wholly nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been slow of sale at from 35½c. @37½c. for Yellow, on a moderate trade.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderate movement has been noted in this line, since our last, with values on really seasonable goods quoted essentially unchanged.

BRICKS—The trade in most kinds of stock has been pretty fair, yet, as a rule, not satisfactory to sellers, who quote prices about as before. Jersey quoted at $7@$7 50, afloat, and $9@$9 50, delivered; North River, $7 50@$8, afloat, and $9 50@$10, delivered; Haverstraw, $8@$10, afloat, and $10@$12, delivered; Pale, $4 50@$5, afloat, and $6 50@$7, delivered; Croton, $15@$18, afloat, and $17 50@$20 50 delivered, and Philadelphia, $38@$42 50, afloat and delivered.

CANDLES—Have been in slack demand, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.@20c. Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in fair request and firm in price, with Liverpool House Cannel now quoted at $20@$22; do. Gas do. at $16@$18; Anthracite, from yard, $5@ $6 25 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been selling very slowly, with Caracas quoted at 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—A good inquiry has been noted for Rio, but the advanced prices claimed checked business. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,155 bags by the Poseidon at 18½c.; 1,225 bags by the Flamsteed at 19c.; and 3,140 bags by the Ceres (balance of cargo) on private terms; and, rumored, 3,100 bags by the Paladin, without reliable particulars. The Collegia and the Poseidon were the arrivals since our last, the cargo of the former (4,000 bags) remaining unsold, and making the stock in first hands here this evening 64,984 bags. Java has been in better request at full rates; further sales of 2,000 mats have been reported, with a cargo of 10,000 to 12,000 piculs rumored sold to arrive, on private terms. Other kinds quiet but strong in price; 480 bags Costa Rica, by the Ocean Queen, sold at 20c., gold. We quote invoices for the present, as before, thus: Rio, 17¾c.@18¼c.; fair, 18¼c.@18¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 19½c.@ 19¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18½c.@20c., gold; Java, 20½c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 18½c. @19½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been moderately dealt in for early delivery at unchanged rates; sales 2,050 bales. (of which 154 bales were to arrive,) including 928 bales to shippers, 1,110 bales to spinners, and 12 bales to speculators. There has been a restricted business noted for forward delivery at a reduction of 3-16c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,600 bales, (of which 2,800 bales last evening and 6,800 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with May contracts closing at 18¼c., June at 18⅛c.@18 17-32c., July at 18 11-16c.@18 23-32c., August at 18⅝c., September at 17 9-16c.@17 19-32c., October at 17 7-16c., November at 17 1-16c.@17⅛c., and December at 17c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,963 bales, including 1,542 bales from Norfolk, 421 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 5,173 bales, (exclusive of Galveston), and this week, 33,891 bales, against 39,582 bales last week; and since Sept. 1, 3,265,595 bales, against 2,608,255 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than a half grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Middling	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
Good Middling	21¾	21¾	21¾	22

EARTHENWARE—With unusually ample supplies available, and a very limited inquiry, prices are depressed and unsettled. The offerings at auction were placed at unsatisfactory figures.

EGGS—Have been in rather more request and offered less urgently within the revised range of from 15c.@17½c. for ordinary to very choice marks of Southern, Western, and near-by stock, with the main demand for really good to prime stock at 16c.@16½c. ₱ dozen.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in less request at rather less firm rates; sales 1,000 boxes at $2 45@$2 50, currency, free.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet since our last, and, with more urgent offerings of supplies, in part for forward delivery, prices have been depressed and declining, some sales having been reported at a reduction of 10c. @15c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,650 bbls., all told, including inferior to superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 50; $6 20@$6 35; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 90@$7 40, chiefly at $7 20@$7 35; good to very fancy do., $7 40@$8 35; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 85@$7 35; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 05@$7 45 ₱ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	4 00@ 7 75
Superfine State and Western	5 90@ 6 50
Extra State	6 90@ 8 35
Extra City, shipping brands	7 00@ 8 35
Extra Genesee	8 40@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 05@ 7 45
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 85@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 40@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 25@12 00
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy	7 00@12 00

Southern Flour has been inactive at about former quotations. Desirable Extras offered reservedly. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$8 50 for poor to choice shipping, and $8 50@$12 25 for ordinary to very choice Trade and Family Extras, ₱ bbl....California and Oregon Flour has been inactive since our last, with good to very choice Extra quoted at $9 25@$10 50 ₱ bbl.; sales, 230 bbls., chiefly California stock, at $9 50@$9 75 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been quiet, since our last, at $4 25@$5 85 for inferior to choice Superfine, and $5 90@$6 10 for Fancy; sales, 175 bbls., chiefly of the better grades, at $5 75@$6 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in moderately active demand, at from $3 15@$3 50 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 30@$3 40 from dock and delivered; $3 15@$3 40 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 35@$3 40 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 55@$3 65 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 975 bbls....Bag meal has been quiet and weak in price, at from $1 25@$1 28 for coarse, $1 30@$1 35 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₱ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal sells, in lots, at $7 50@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—There has been a more active demand noted, but at lower prices, in most instances. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,300 boxes Layer Raisins, part at $2 15; 920 bbls. Currants, part at 6c.; 40 cases and 535 pkgs. Prunes within the range of 7¾ @8¼c.; 100 bags Tarragona Almonds, 4,000 frails Dates, and 3,250 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms, and 1,150 cases Sardines, also on private terms. We quote Layer Raisins at $2 15@$2 20; Loose Muscatel do, at $2 25@$2 50 ₱ box; Valencia do. at 7c.@7½c.; Currants at 5¾c.@6c.; Figs at 8½c.@13c.; Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Almonds at 18c.@33c.; Filberts at 12c.@ 12¾c.; Brazil Nuts at 5¾c.@6c.

GRAIN—There has been a lighter offering of Spring Wheat, which, with the reports of a break in the canal, enabled holders to advance prices about 1c. a bushel on a moderately active trade. The export movement was checked, to some extent, by the want of freight room. In Winter Wheat, the dealings were unimportant, and values were quoted more or less nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 74,500 bushels at $1 68 for choice No. 2 Duluth Spring, afloat; $1 65 for good No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car stock; $1 65½ for small lots of do.; $1 64 for choice No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 62 for fair do.; $1 59@$1 61 for fair to prime No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 55@$1 58 for prime to choice No. 3 Spring; $1 35@$1 42½ for rejected Spring, with Red Amber Western quoted at $1 85@ $2 02½, and White at $1 95@$2 25 ₱ bushel. ....Corn has been in more confident demand for export and home use at advanced prices, closing firmly on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 64c.@65c. for good to choice dry New Mixed Western; 62c.@63½c. for damp do.; 65c.@65½c. for New Yellow do.; 67c. for Old Mixed Western, afloat, for export; 67½c. for do., in store, reported for home trade purposes....For forward delivery holders have been asking 2c.@3c. above the views of buyers for prime Mixed Western, and no transactions were reported. A bid of 65c. was said to have been made for strictly prime samples, June option. ....Rye dull, heavy, and irregular; quoted at 95c.@ 98c....Barley and Barley-malt very quiet within the previous nominal range....New Oats have been quoted firm, on a moderate offering and fair demand, though closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at 51c.@53½c. for fair ordinary to choice mixed Western; 49c.@52c. for Black do.; 55c.@58c. for White do., chiefly at 57c.@58c. for the best samples. Old Oats dull, having been held above the views of buyers....Feed has been rather quiet at from $20@$26 ₱ ton.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally slow of sale, with Bags quoted at 15c.@ 15¼c. Bagging nominal at 11c....Domestic Cloth quoted at 13c.@13¼c. for prompt and 15c. for Summer deliveries.

HAY AND STRAW—The better grades of stock have been in fair demand at generally firm prices, on comparatively limited offerings; other kinds in very full supply and quite dull. Bale Hay and Straw quoted at barges and depots thus: Prime Hay, $1 40 @$1 45; Fancy do., $1 50@$1 60; Good Hay, $1 10@ $1 25; Prime Shipping Hay, 90c.@95c.; second quality do., 65c.; Clover Hay, 70c.@80c.; Long Rye Straw, $1 05@$1 10; Short Rye Straw, 80c.@90c.; Oat Straw, 50c.@60c., ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been in limited demand, with American quoted at $120@$125 for Undressed, and $175@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10¼c.; Sisal, 8¼c., gold; Jute, 2¼c.@3c.; Jute Butts, 1¾c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c. Sales, 100 bales Jute on private terms, and 300 bales Jute Butts at 2c., currency, less 2 ₱ cent.

HOPS—Rather more demand has been reported, but the market has been without notable improvement, the purchasers having been unwilling to buy more than enough stock to provide for urgent wants. Holders have been insisting on full asking figures for desirable grades. The week's receipts of domestic have been 127 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1872, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 22,852 bales. The imports of foreign during the week have been 189 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1872, have been 20,668 bales. The week's exports hence have been only 2 bales. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; Western, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; crop of 1872, 10c.@15c.; old olds, 10c.@ 18c.; Bavarian, 40c.@50c.; English, 30c.@40c.; Belgian at 20c.@30c. ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—In Laths the business has been moderate on the basis of $2 25 for Eastern ₱ 1,000....Lime has been in rather moderate request, with common Rockland quoted at $1 50, and Lump at $1 75 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $5@$6 25; Roman, $5@$5 50 ₱ bbl....There has not been much animation apparent in the Lumber line, yet values have not varied materially. Eastern Spruce quoted at $17@$18 50 for cargoes, and $19@21 for lots, to order; Southern Pine, $35@$40; White Pine Boards, $30@$31; Yellow Pine Timber, $32@$33; Shingles within the range of $3@$6. From Albany the report is, as usual immediately before the receipt by canal of fresh stock, of a quiet market, with the exception of one or two large sales of Michigan Lumber made to Eastern parties. The shipments of Lumber from Michigan to Chicago and Ohio and to Southern Michigan have been free.

LEATHER—The general market has been devoid of notable animation. The inquiry for supplies has been mostly to provide for present wants, giving only a moderate average of dealings. Stocks, however, have not been heavy, as a rule, and the leading holders have shown firmness.

METALS—Business in this line has been, as a whole, quite unsatisfactory to holders of stock, who, however, have been generally rather less urgent in their offerings, yet buyers have the advantage as to values....In Copper there has been a slow movement, with sales reported of 50,000 lbs. Lake on private terms, quoted at 31½c., and 50 tons English at 30c....Iron has been generally inactive and somewhat irregular as to price; 600 tons old Rails, at Baltimore, sold on private terms.... We quote Glengarnock Pig nominally at $47@$49; Eglington do. $46@$48; No. 1 American Pig at $49@ $50; No. 2 do. at $46@$48; Wrought Scrap at $48; English Rails at $70@$71, gold; American Rails, at works, $80@$82 50....Pig Lead has attracted little attention, yet has been quoted at 6¾c.@6⅞c., gold, for ordinary foreign......Spelter has been dull in lots at 7⅝c.@7¾c., gold....Pig-tin has been in slack request and depressed in price. Straits quoted at 31c.@31½c. and English at 30½c.@31c.; Banca, 36½c.@37c., gold. Sales have been reported of only 5 tons English on private terms. Tin Plates dull; sales, 500 boxes Charcoal Terne, 500 boxes Coke, and 300 boxes 10x20 do., on private terms. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 25 @$11 75@$12; Charcoal Terne, $9 75@$10 50; Coke, $8 75@$9 50; Coke Terne, $8@$9, gold, ₱ box....Zinc quiet and somewhat nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at former quotations; 132 hhds. Barbados sold on private terms. We quote: New-Orleans, very inferior to fancy, 55c.@80c.; chiefly very good to very choice, in full lots, at 70c.@78c.; Porto Rico at 35c.@60c.; Cuba at 18c.@45c., and English Islands at 25c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand, and held with firmness, with Strained and good Strained quoted at from $3 05@$3 15 ₱ 280 lbs. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls. Strained at $3@ $3 05; 260 bbls. No. 2 at $3 15@$3 25; 440 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50; and 990 bbls. Pale at $4@$5 25 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar quiet at former rates....Spirits Turpentine fairly active, closing at 46½c. Sales, 600 bbls. at 47c.; 15 bbls., in yard, at 47½c., and 305 bbls. at 46½c.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in moderate supply and demand at uniform prices; 150 tons Western sold at $40 25 currency; City quoted at $37 50@$38, gold.

OILS—There has been a restricted inquiry noted for supplies, on a rather easier range of prices for most kinds. Crude Whale quoted at 62c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 72c.@74c.; Crude Sperm at $1 45@ $1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; prime to very choice Winter Lard-oil at 73c.@78c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified, 48c.@49c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 99c.@$1 01, in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 17½@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 55c.@57c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@46c.; Yellow and White at 50c.@60c. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¾c.@ 9c. ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally held higher, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted....Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 3,000 bbls., part last evening at 8⅞c., now quoted at 9¼c......Refined quoted at 19¾c.@20c. for early deliveries here, and 19⅜c.@19½c. at Philadelphia. Sales here, 1,000 bbls., first half of June, at 19¾c....Refined, in cases, and Naphtha, about as last quoted.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted somewhat irregular, and slow of sale, for early delivery; 150 bbls. New Western Mess were placed, in lots, at $16 75@$16 87½; 200 bbls. Old do. at $16 25. For forward delivery, there has been a moderate trade noted, embracing sales of 250 bbls. New Western Mess, June option, at $16 75, and 1,250 bbls. do. July, at $17 10@ $17 12½....City Dressed Hogs selling moderately at 6¾c.@7½c., showing more firmness.....Cut Meats quiet, but held with firmness; sales 30 boxes Bellies, 11@12 lbs., at 9d.; 8,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 10@11 lbs. at 9¼c.. and sundry lots of Bulk Meats at about former figures.... Bacon has been quoted lower, on a rather more active business; sales, 800 boxes Western Short Clear at 9c. @9¼c.; 200 boxes do. on private terms; a small lot at 9¾c., and 100 boxes Long Clear at 8 13-16c....Lard has been moderately dealt in, closing rather weak in price; sales for early delivery have been 450 tcs. Western Steam at 9 1-16c.@9¼c.; 250 tcs. choice do. at 9¼c.; 50 tcs. Summer stock at 8⅞c.; 250 tcs. City Steam at 8¾c.; 60 tcs. inferior do. at 8¼c., and 50 tcs. No. 1 at 7⅞c. And for forward delivery, an extensive business has been reported at about steady rates; sales, 750 tcs. Western Steam, May options, at 9 1-16c. @9⅛c.; 3,250 tcs. do., June, at 9¼c.; 1,500 tcs. do., July, at 9⅜c.@9 7-16c., closing with May options quoted at 9 1-16c. bid; June, 9¼c. bid; July, 9⅜c. bid, with holders asking 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. more. And for Chicago delivery, 350 tcs. Summer stock at 8c., cash; 500 tcs. Western Steam, June option, at 8⅜c., and 1,500 tcs., do. July, at $8 65@$8 75. ....Beef has been in moderate request within the range of from $9@$11 50 for New Mess; $11 50@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl.; sales, 245 bbls. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$22 50 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$29 for Extra India Mess; sales, 150 tcs. Beef Hams dull within range of $25@ $33 for very inferior to very choice brands.... There has been a limited offering of really desirable new yellow Butter, which has been in fair request, though somewhat irregular in price. Other kinds of stock are offered with more urgency, and buyers have the advantage as to values, yet trade is slow. New Butter quoted at 26c.@33c. for fair to prime State; 33c.@35c. for fancy lots, and 20c.@26c. for Western; 26c.@28c. for fancy do....The more desirable makes of Cheese are in comparatively good demand, chiefly for shipment, at well supported rates, on a moderate offering of stock. We quote: New State Factory at 11c.@15¼c.; State Dairy at 7c.@14c. And old product within the range of 8½c. @16c. for ordinary to strictly choice State Factory, ₱ lb., the outside prices for selections, in job lots.

RICE—Has been steady, though slow of sale, ranging from $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina, $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 75@$7 for Rangoon.

SALT—Has been in fair demand, the main call having been for Sack at firm rates. Other kinds dull. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool Fine, $2 50@$3 50, from store; Turk's Island at 35c.@ 40c. ₱ bushel; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull at 7¼c.@7½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Trade has been very quiet, in most kinds, since our last. Prices have not varied much. We quote: Clover within the range of from 8¼c.@9c. ₱ lb., for ordinary to fancy. Rough Flax at $2 25@$2 40. Timothy at $4 50@$4 60, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 70@$2 75, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raws have been comparatively dull, with fair offerings of stock noted at the current quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,107 hhds., including 836 hhds. scant fair to good refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@8c., chiefly at the latter rate; 71 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7¾c.; and 200 hhds. Melado at 6c. ₱ lb. Fair refining Cuba quoted at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 8⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c. @9¼c. Refined Sugars have been quiet, with Powdered quoted at 11¾c.; Crushed at 11c.@11¼c.; Granulated at 10⅞c@11c.; A's, 10c.@10⅜c., and Yellows at 9c.@9⅞c.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of about 145,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c.; market essentially unchanged. Stearine quiet; 100 tcs. fair sold at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—In Kentucky a fair business has been reported, mainly for shipment, on a firm basis as to prices. For other kinds there has been a very moderate inquiry noted within the previous range. Sales, 500 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@14c.; 82 cases 1872 Ohio Seed Leaf at 6⅛c.; 88 cases 1872 Wisconsin, and 200 cases 1871 Ohio, on private terms; 200 cases 1871 Sundries at 15c.@60c.; 100 cases 1870 do. at 9c.@10c., and 250 bales Havana at 80c.@$1 03 ₱ lb. We quote:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7c. @ 8¼c.	7¾c.@ 8½c.
Common to Medium Leaf	8½c.@ 9½c.	9c. @10½c.
Good Leaf	10c. @10½c.	11c. @12c.
Fine Leaf	11c. @12c.	12½c.@13c.
Select Leaf	12½c@13c.	13½c.@15c.

And 1871 Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 11c.@14c.; Seconds, 12c.@25c.; Wrappers, 40c.@55c.; Selections, 60c.@75c.; New-York Fillers, 10c.@11c.; Wrappers, 18c.@35c.; Assorted lots, 11c.@ 14c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 13c.@14c.; Wrappers, 22c. @60c.; Assorted lots, 18c.@25c.; Ohio Fillers, 8c.@9c.; Wrappers, 18c.@35c.; Assorted lots, 9½c.@12c.; Wisconsin lots, 8½c.@9c. Havana Tobacco as follows: 77½c.@$1 10, currency. Yara—Assorted, 90c.@$1. And Manufactured thus: Black Work, common to medium, 16c.@18c.; good and fine, 20c.@25c.; Bright Work, common, 20c.@25c.; good and fine, 30c.@45c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Firmer and in good request; 350 bbls. sold at 96c.; 50 bbls. State at 95½c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—An active inquiry was noted from grain shippers for room and tonnage at very firm rates, with rather less call for vessels for the Petroleum trade, rates on which, however, were fairly supported. Vessels for the Lumber and Sugar trades were also in request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 50 tons Tallow at 32s. 6d.; and by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, next week's shipment, at 9d.@9¼d. ₱ bushel; 650 boxes Bacon at 40s.; 6,250 boxes Cheese at 45s.@50s., chiefly at 50s. ₱ ton. Also a British bark, 479 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, (a re-charter,) at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Also a ship, 984 tons, and a brig, 350 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 110s. And a bark, 650 tons, with do., from Musquash, at 108s. 3d....For London, by sail, 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ₱ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. 3d.; 100 tcs. and 75 bbls. Pork at 7s., and 5s.; 100 three-quarter boxes Tobacco at 40s.; 50 cases Spermaceti, 21 bales Furs, 25 bags Merchandise, at 40s.; 50 hhds. Lampblack at 30s.; 65 bales Tobacco at 4s. 6d.; 90 pks. Measurement Goods at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 200 tcs. Lard, and 20 tons Borax at 42s. 6d.; 700 Oars at ⅜d.; 90 pockets Hops at ⅛d....For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian bark, 395 tons, hence, with about 4,400 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Barrow, England, a bark, 700 tons, with Deals, reported from St John, at 107s. 6d....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 488 tons, hence with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 8s. 1½d.; a bark, 450 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s. 9d., or if direct, 3d. off and £10 gratuity; an Italian brig, 410 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,700 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s. 9d., and if direct, 3d. off and £15 gratuity; a Norwegian bark, 329 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 2,100 quarters do., at 8s., and if direct, 3d. off; another, 333 tons, (to arrive) with about 2,300 quarters do., same terms; a German bark, about 370 tons, (to arrive,) with Resin, from Wilmington, rumored on private terms....For the east coast of Ireland, a brig, 260 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 110s....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a bark, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, rumored at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter, but rumor not confirmed....For Antwerp, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard and 100 boxes Bacon at 45s. ₱ ton....For Bremen, a German ship, about 1,000 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 6,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Also, a German ship, 829 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. do., from Baltimore, (chartered previous to arrival) at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, equal to 25,000 bushels Grain, at 11¼d. ₱ bushel; 200 boxes Extract Logwood at 40s.; 15 tcs. Lard at 42s. 6d. ....For Amsterdam, by steam, 200 bbls. Apples at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, a German brig, 193 tons, hence, with Provisions, at 40s. ₱ ton....For the United Kingdom or the Continent, a ship, 985 tons, with Guano, reported from Baker's Island, at 85s.... For the Continent or the Baltic, two German barks, 517 and 399 tons, and a Russian bark 504 tons, with full cargoes of Petroleum, from Philadelphia (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For Elsinore and orders, a German bark, 458 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,900 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms; three German barks, 605, 527, and 463 tons, and two Norwegian barks, 486 and 250 tons, with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For Baltic ports, direct, a German bark, 400 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2 800 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s.; and another, 480 tons, with 3,300 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, reported at 7s. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 260 tons, hence, with about 8,500 cases Petroleum, reported at 36c. and 42c., and £10 gratuity; a British brig, 208 tons, with about 8,000 cases do., at 35c. and 42½c.; an American brig, 276 tons, with equal to about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, bbls. and cases, reported without reliable particulars....For the Baltic, a brig, about 200 tons, with about 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Buenos Ayres, a Norwegian bark, 440 tons, (now here,) with Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at $30....For the River Platte, a bark, 460 tons, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $27, net....For Melbourne, an American ship, 1,048 tons, with Lumber, reported from Burrard Inlet, at $25....For Callao, a bark, 738 tons, with Lumber, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For the West Indies, an American brig, 344 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Jamaica, an American brig, 438 tons, hence, with general cargo, at about 80c. ₱ bbl....For the south side of Cuba and back, a British bark, 355 tons, and an American brig, 294 tons, at 52½c.... For the north side of Cuba, a bark, 312 tons, with Lumber, reported from St. John choice of ports, at $12, gold....For Boston, a British bark, 240 tons, with Wool, reported from Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., on private terms; a British brig, 404 tons, with Sugar, reported from Sagua, at 8c.; and a British schooner, 143 tons, with do., from Havana, at 56....For New-York, a British brig, 400 tons, with Sugar, in boxes, reported from Havana, at $1 25, and an American brig, 337 tons, with Sugar, reported from Zaza, at $7 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Flour unchanged; sales all local. Wheat dull and lower until near the close, when market became firmer; closed steady at $1 29¾ @$1 30 for No. 2 Spring, spot; $1 27¼, seller June; $1 25½@$1 26, seller July; No. 1 Spring sold at $1 36@ $1 36¾; No. 3 do., $1 18@$1 19; Rejected, $1. Corn in fair demand and lower at 37¾c.@38c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 38¾c., seller June; 42¾c., seller July; Rejected, 36c. Oats dull and declining at 31¼c.@31¾c. for No. 2, spot; 31¼c.@32c., seller June; Rejected, 28½c.@ 29c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal for No. 2 Fall; sales at 65c. for No. 3 Spring. Pork dull and declining at $15 50, spot or seller June; $15 85 seller July. Lard dull and nominal at $8 40, spot or seller July. Bulk Meats in fair demand and lower; Shoulders sold at 6c. spot, loose; 6¼c. seller June; Short Rib Middles, seller July, 8¼c., loose. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 91½c. Freights firm; to Buffalo 6c@7c.; receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 101,000 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Oats, and 17,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 23.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls., at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 16,000 bushels White Canada at $1 60, in bond; 2 cars Milwaukee Club at $1 65. Corn dull and lower for common grades, while prices are firm for choice lots; sales of 4,000 bushels Low Mixed at 54c.; 2,000 bushels do. at 56c. Corn-meal—$1 25 for bolted; $1 20 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Millfeed dull; Shorts, $18@$19; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $20@$21 per ton. Canal freights—Wheat, 8¼c.; Peas, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson, $4 75 to New-York; Railroad freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, Troy, and Schenectady, 42c. Receipts by lake—11,300 bushels Wheat, 6,700 bushels Rye, 1,185,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by canal—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 9,100 bushels; Rye, 8,400 bushels; Lumber, 1,303,000 feet.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring, Soft, $1 35; No. 2 Winter, Red, $1 70@$1 80, No. 3, $1 60@$1 62. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 37½c.@38c. in elevator. Oats easier and slow; No. 2, 33½c.@34c. on the track, 35c.@35½c. in elevator, 33½c. seller June. Barley—No market. Rye dull at 68c.@69c. Pork dull and nominally $16 75@$17. Bulk Meats dull and nominal; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c., Clear Sides, 8¾c., loose. Bacon dull and nominal; cash lots, packed, 7¾c. for Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c. for Sides; Clear Rib Sides, seller June, 9½c. Lard dull; Country Kettle, 7¾c.; refined, 9c. Whisky steady at 90c. Cattle in improved demand; fat Beeves, $4@ $6 25; inferior and common, $2 25@$3 75. Hogs lower; bulk sales at $4 60@$4 65. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Barley, 2,200 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,375 bbls.; Wheat, 135,375 bushels; Corn, 51,100 bushels; Oats, 30,700 bushels; Rye, 17,035 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 155,069 bushels; Corn, 171,166 bushels; Oats, 43,100 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 65,556 bushels; Corn, 33,302 bushels; Oats, 27,300 bushels. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 11¼c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c.; Staves, $2 50 and tolls; Pine Lumber, $3@$7 to New-York; Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $7 25@$8 00; Bakers', $7 75@$8 25; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50 @$10. Wheat dull; sales 8,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 44@$1 46; quoted do. do., $1 45; White Canada, $1 75@$1 97; White Michigan, $1 80@ $2. Corn steady; sales limited to small lots; sales of 30,000 bushels Western at 45c. Oats quiet; sales in store at 44c.; quoted at 45c. Barley quiet; sales of Canada at 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; Two-rowed State, 84c.@88c.; four-rowed State, 95c. Rye nominally 88c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Clover-seed nominal. Timothy quoted at $4 25@$4 37½. Flaxseed—No stock in the market; would bring $2 20@$2 25. Flour in fair demand for best grades; others dull; Superfine, $5 50; Extras, $6@$6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50@$8 37½; State, Ohio and Indiana do., $8 25@$9; Fancy, $9 50@$11 50. Wheat dull and lower; Red, $1 93@$1 95; Amber, $2; White Winter, $2 05@$2 10. Rye dull at 90c.@91c. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 64c.@64½c.; Mixed Western, 64c. Oats dull; White, 48c.@49c.; Mixed, 46½c.@47c. Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses—Nothing doing. Provisions quiet and declining tendency. Petroleum—Crude, 13½c.; Refined, 19¼c. Whisky held firmly at 94c. for Western, in iron.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Flour quiet at $7 75@$8. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 70; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 65. Corn steady at 49c.@50c. Rye quiet at 82c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet. Butter steady. Provisions firmer, with an improved demand. Pork nominally $16; light offerings. Lard quiet; generally held above the quotations for regular brands; Steam, 8¾c.; 8¼c. bid for current make; Kettle, 9c. Bulk Meats firm and in good demand; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; 9¼c freely bid, seller August; Clear Sides, 8¼c.; generally held ¼c.@⅛c. higher all round; very light offerings for future delivery. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 9c.@9¼c., with jobbing sales. Whisky steady at 89c.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; choice Red Amber and White, $1 55@$1 57, asked on arrival. Corn—Sacked, 58c.@ 5c8., from store. Oats in good demand and firm at 46c.@48c., sacked. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged. Pork held at $18, cash, for round lots. Bacon lower; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Sides, 9¾c.@9¼c., packed. Hams easy; plain, 13c.@13½c.; Sugar-cured and Fancy, 13½c.@15c., packed. Bulk Meats lower; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Sides, 8¼c.@8⅜c., loose; ¼c. higher, packed. Lard unchanged; tierces, 9c.@9¼c.; kegs, 10c.@10½c.; Steam, 8¼c.; small order lots, ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky advanced to 89c.@90c.

TOLEDO, May 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; sales of No. 1 White Wabash at $1 75; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 77; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 67; seller June, $1 67½; seller July, $1 65. Corn quiet; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 45½c.; seller August, 47½c.; seller September, 43½c.; buyer May, 46c.; Low Mixed, 45c.; no grade, 44¼c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—31,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled at $1 35 for No. 1; $1 28¾ for No. 2. Oats dull and declining at 30½c. for No. 2. Corn—Full prices asked, but no demand; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 41c. Rye dull and declining at 70c. for No. 1. Barley dull and unsettled at 82c. for No. 2 Spring. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 122,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour and 101,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—Flour unchanged and steady. Wheat in good demand, firm, and unchanged. Corn—Southern White active and higher at 75c.; do. Yellow, 64c.; Mixed Western dull at 63½c. Oats firm; Southern, 52c.@53c.; Western Mixed, 48c.@50c.; do. White, 51c.@52c. Rye dull at 85c.@95c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Western Butter—Receipts light; good to choice, 26c.@27c. Whisky firm and scarce at 94½c.@95c. Hay unchanged.

DETROIT, May 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; sales of extra White at $1 96; No. 1 White, $1 86½@$1 87; Amber Michigan, $1 72. Corn dull and a shade lower, at 46½c.@47c. Oats in good demand at 41½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, May 23.—Flour dull and drooping at $4 75@$10. Corn dull and declining at 58c.@59c. Oats firm and scarce. Bacon dull and declining at 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; 9¾c.@9¾c. for Sides. Lard dull and nominal. Pork dull and nominal.

CLEVELAND, May 23.—Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 78; No. 2 Red, $1 66@$1 67. Corn quiet at 53c.@54c. Oats dull at 44c.@45c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—The only business done in the Grain market to-day was the sale of 600 bushels of Rye at 95c. There was a good supply of Grain offered at yesterday's prices.

COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, May 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; Low Middling, 17¼c.; Good Ordinary, 16c.; Ordinary, 13c.@14c.; net receipts, 437 bales; gross, 463 bales; exports coastwise, 20 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 24,058 bales; excess of receipts not before counted, 1,253 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,686 bales; gross, 2,712 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,599 bales; coastwise, 2,576 bales; sales, 2,740 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 23.—Cotton nominal; Ordinary, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; Low Middling, 16⅞c.@17c.; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; net receipts, 1,094 bales; gross, 1,486 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,023 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 112,349; weekly, net receipts, 9,131 bales; gross, 10,023 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 22,761 bales; to the Continent, 13,637 bales; coastwise, 3,606 bales; sales, 16,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18⅜c.; Low Middling, 17⅜c.@17½c.; Good Ordinary, 15¼c.@16c.; net receipts, 1,241 bales; exports coastwise, 765 bales; sales, 454 bales; stock, 27,476 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,259 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,060 bales; coastwise, 3,994 bales; sales, 2,209 bales.

MOBILE, May 23.—Cotton dull; little offering; Low Middling, 16⅞c.; Middling, 17⅞c.; net receipts, 716 bales; exports coastwise, 521 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 29,595 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,872 bales. Exports coastwise, 1,365 bales; sales, 5,500 bales.

GALVESTON, May 23.—Cotton steady; Ordinary, 12¼c.@12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 332 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 41,876 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 23—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅞ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 88⅝; new 5s, 89⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 49½.

2 P. M.—Consols for the account, 94. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 94⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 49½.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 1 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 94¼. Erie Railway Shares, 49.

FRANKFORT, May 23.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, May 23.—Rentes, 54f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened steady. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 76,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were taken for export, and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 752,000 bales, including 353,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 78,000 bales, including 25,000 bales American. Actual export, 9,600 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 8,000 quarters, including 3,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, April and May, at 8¾d.; and from New-Orleans, June and July, at 9d. The stock at sea, bound to this port, is 634,000 bales, including 215,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 12s.@12s. 2d. ₱ cental for average California White: 12s. 5d. for Club do.; and 11s. 2d.@12s. 3d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 27s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Pork, 65s. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton steady: Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9¼d. The Manchester market for Yarns and Fabrics is firm.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed steady; the sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; of the sales 7,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable July and August, at 8¾d.@8 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 8,000 quarters, including 2,000 quarters American.

LONDON, May 23—Tallow, 43s. ₱ cwt. Petroleum, 9¾d.@10d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 14¼d.@14½d. for Refined. Spirits Turpentine, 38s. ₱ cwt.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 23, 1873.

Trade in horned Cattle opened fair on yesterday forenoon, with some of the lots to hand unsold at noon. The same condition of trade was manifest on this forenoon, and the markets closed with several lots on hand on both days. Beeves ranged from coarse to good; prices from 10½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8½ cwt.—to 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows slow, from $38@$72 ₱ head. Veals fair, in demand, from 6c.@10c. ₱ lb. Sheep continue firm, from 6¼c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lambs come freely to hand, and sell from 12½c.@15c. ₱ lb. Trade in Hogs advanced a trifle on yesterday forenoon, and open firm on the same basis on this forenoon. Live Hogs were worth from $5 47½@$5 56¼ ₱ cwt.; City Dressed from 6⅝c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 80 common Illinois Steers at 11⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 128 coarse fat Missouri Steers from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. H. Meyes sold for N. Morris 92 common Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 140 rough Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for E. Newton 63 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for W. H. Mallery 62 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11¼c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, 154 Illinois Steers, coarse Cattle, from 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for A. Campbell 48 Texan Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 19 Texan Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; held on sale 84 Steers, mixed lot Texans and Illinois. C. Khan sold for A. Furst 31 Tennessee Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for J. Reis, 61 fair Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for J. Brown, 33 coarse Indiana Steers, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 112 common Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold for N. Morris 32 common Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 44 fair Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 45 coarse Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. M. Lauderbeck sold for N. Morris 64 common Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.

Communipaw Sheep Market—J. N. Pidcock sold 288 Ohio Sheep weight 24,460 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 206 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,260 lbs., at $6 13¾ ₱ cwt.; 19 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,960 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 18 Lambs, weight 900 lbs., at 14c. ₱ lb.; 7 Lambs, weight 287 lbs., at 13c. ₱ lb. Kase & Houver sold 230 Sheep, weight 23,050 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 228 Sheep, weight 19,380 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 49 Lambs, weight 2,793 lbs., at 14½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Communipaw Yards: 248 head of horned Cattle, 400 Sheep, 1,290 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at the Weehawken Yards on yesterday forenoon: 144 head of horned Cattle.

Gross arrivals on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards: 224 head of horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 9,299 head, or 547 cars, against 521 cars for the same time last week; the market is slow at yesterday's prices; there is but little stock offering; sales are confined to country dealers, and are not a criterion for a quotable market; sales, 85 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 985 to 1,409 lbs., at $5 75@$6 25; 17 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 1,068 lbs., at $5 50; 18 head Cherokee Stockers, averaging 1,159 lbs., at $6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,200 head, against 11,300 head for the same time last week; the market closed firm at previous quotations; sales, 1,115 head Ohio clipped Sheep at $5 50@$6. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 23,800 head, against 24,800 head for the same time last week; market flat at $4 75@$5 20.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; market opened fairly active for good Steers at a shade easier prices; sales of good to choice at $5 25@ $5 87½; stockers and good fleshy feeders, $4 70@$5 10; fair to good Cows and light Steers, $4 25@$4 75; market became easier under Eastern reports, closed dull and weak; shipments, 3,200. Live Hogs active; receipts, 6,500; prices firm at $4 50@$4 65 for common to good; $4 70@$4 90 for good to choice, with a few extra assorted at $5@$5 05; shipments, 8,000. Sheep quiet and steady; receipts, 350; sales of common to choice at $5@$6 25.

Naval Cadetship Examination.

Yesterday, twenty-four boys presented themselves at the rooms of the Brooklyn Board of Education, for examination for a cadetship in the naval school of Annapolis, which had been put up for competition by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, member of Congress from the Third District. All the candidates were within the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, but it was found that eight of them did not reside in the Third District, and, consequently, they were examined only at their own request. The Board of Examiners consisted of Dr. D. H. Cochran, President of the Polytechnic Institute; Gen. Silas Casey, United States Army, and Mr. Thos. W. Field, Superintendent of Schools. The boys were examined in history, geography, arithmetic and other ordinary branches of education. The handwriting of a majority of the boys was very good, but very few of them read well. Several questions were then submitted in writing to the candidates, and the answers were returned in sealed envelopes. The examination for the day closed at 3 P. M., and will be resumed this morning.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, John Moore was placed on trial charged with larceny from the person. He was convicted and sent to State Prison for four years.

John B. Lerdis, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Robert Cummings, indicted for an outrage, was discharged, it having been shown that the accused was the victim of a conspiracy.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY a young Canadian girl as chamber-maid, nurse, or seamstress; is an excellent chamber-maid and very fond of children; also a good seamstress; no objection to the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A BRIGHT young girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; is thoroughly neat and industrious; can cut and fit children's clothes, and operate on several machines; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; understands family sewing; would wait on a lady or grown children; best City reference. Call at No. 19 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or general servant in a small family, or would go as kitchen-maid in a gentleman's family; can get City reference if required. Address Lizzie Connell, 530 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COLORED girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; can produce good reference. Address No. 543 6th-av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, COMpetent young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator, and has good City reference. Call at No. 348 East 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A GIRL AS CHAMber-maid or waitress; wages moderate; willing to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 475 6th-av., near 29th-st.

COOK, &c.—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. —By a neat, willing, Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, or would do general house-work in a small private family; is a very good cook; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 250 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By two Swedish women; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; desire situations together or separately; no objections to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING.—A nice young girl, with fourteen months' City reference to last employer; wages, $18; guaranteed a competent family cook. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a respectable German girl, with the best of City reference, in a private family; understands cooking in his various branches; is a good laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO understands all kinds of creams, jellies, meats, soups, games, &c.; is willing to go to the country with a City family. Can be seen at No. 316 East 32d-st., in the grocery.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN AS thorough cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game and poultry, and the getting up of nice desserts; good City reference. Call at No. 22 West 44th-st., for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a German young woman; understands French, English, and German cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

COOK.—AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH OFFICE, by a very competent woman, who can do all kinds of first-class cooking, in a private family; City or country; best City references. Apply at 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNderstands meats, jellies, and pastry of all kinds. Can be seen at No. 475 6th-av., near 29th st.

GOOD PLACES WANTED FOR TRUSTworthy servants with reliable recommendations. Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, who cuts and trims stylishly, makes ball and dinner dresses; gives entire satisfaction; the work of a few more families by the day. Address A. B. C., No. 118 West 29th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl; is a good cook, and very nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, to do general house-work in a small private family; best City reference; a kind lady in preference to wages. Call for one week at No. 968 6th-av., corner 57th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, to do general house-work; is a good cook, nice washer and ironer. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., Mrs. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN in a family to travel, either to Europe or in the United States; she thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent dress-maker and hair-dresser; takes the entire charge of a lady's wardrobe. Address W. E. L., No. 118 West 29th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT, AND fully competent maid, to travel in Europe; best of references given. Call at her present employer's, No. 110 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT, young, not afraid to work, and fully competent for a first-class place; City or country; City references; wages $18. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT by the day to wash or iron. Can be seen Saturday and Monday at No. 247 East 28th-st.

NURSERY-MAID.—PROTESTANT; HER last employer says she is a pleasant girl among children, and has the knack of amusing and quieting the most unruly; aged twenty-three; wages $14. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID OR Waitress.—By a Scotch girl, who is a thorough competent servant; capable to fill either of the above situations; is highly recommended, willing and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse and seamstress; has excellent City references; will travel any place with a family or lady. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS child's nurse, or as chamber-maid; willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at Mrs. Hild's.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a very respectable young girl, who is a thoroughly competent servant and well recommended. Apply at Jacquin's office, No. 621 6th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR TO DO chamber-work; good reference from present employer; no objection to country. Call at No. 116 East 29th-st., to-day after 12 M.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD YOUNG WOMAN, with four years' reference, as child's nurse, or as chamber-maid, or to take care of an invalid lady. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at Mrs. Hild's.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN. Apply between 12 and 4 o'clock at present employer's, No. 145 West 14th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED seamstress, engagements in private families by day or week; understands dress-making; expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and at all kinds of family sewing. Address Seamstress, Box No. 31 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT seamstress; cuts, fits, and has her own machine; would wait on a lady, or assist with growing children. Call at No. 203 West 44th-st., present employers.

TRAVELING COMPANION, OR NURSE and Seamstress.—By a very respectable Protestant young woman, who desires to go to Europe with a family; if cannot get the above will go in any other capacity; will be useful, and give unexceptionable reference. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—SMART, ACTIVE, NEAT, and presentable; understands first-class waiting, carving, and the care of glass and silver, perfectly; best City reference; country with a City family. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT book-keeper. Address J. M. B., *Daily Witness* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a situation for his coachman; sober, trustworthy young man, single; is an excellent groom, safe, accustomed to City and country driving; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses, carriages, harness; can milk; willing to make himself useful. Address Smith, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, (colored,) either City or country; is an excellent driver, first-class groom, temperate; can recommend him in every particular. Apply at Mr. D. Hernett's stable, No. 17 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young man who thoroughly understands both driving and grooming horses; will go in City or country; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 139 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGlish) as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, of long experience; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; three years in last place. Address J. D., Post-office, Irvington, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHman in a gentleman's service; City references; no objection to the country. Apply at private stable, No. 7 West 9th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; CAN furnish first-class references from last employers. Call or address Coachman, No. 111 East 22d-st., (private stable.)

FARMER—COOK.—BY A YOUNG COLORed man and his wife, (no children,) on a farm, or as gardener and coachman, with wife as chamber-maid or plain cook; are well recommended. Apply at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st.

FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE; very superior; just arrived; have first-rate references from late employer and clergyman; waiting engagement. Call at Norton's, No. 3 Whitehall-st.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A married Protestant German; understands the care of greenhouse rows and graperies, the pruning and setting out of trees and shrubs, the raising of all kinds of vegetables; knows the proper care of horses and cattle; sixteen years in this country, with the best of reference. Address Charles, Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHman, with large experience in all branches of the business, and laying out of new places; well recommended; a comfortable home more an object than large wages. Address A., No. 193 Spring-st., Paterson, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS single man; is a first-class fruit and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses; competent to take general charge of a small place. Address J. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT man; City reference given. Address L. B., No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GROOM, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MARried man; wife as general house servant; good references. Call at Norton's, No. 3 Whitehall-st.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN as light porter; can be seen at my office from 10 until 2 o'clock daily; has been in the employ of members of my family, and given great satisfaction. Davison Brown, No. 90 Broadway.

PORTER.—BY A BOY WHO IS WILLING to work, as light porter or office boy; has good reference. Address W. H., Box No. 42 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; is willing and obliging. Address A. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WAITER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A Protestant man, aged thirty years, who is a good driver, also very good waiter; likewise well experienced as valet and gentleman's body servant; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 136 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—A FAMILY LEAVING FOR Europe, wants a situation for a waiter who has been with them four, and for a groom who has been with them three, years. Apply at No. 17 Washington-square, North.

WAITER.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY by a respectable young unmarried man; knows his business well, and will do it. Address M. F., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE PROTECTIVE UNION and Directory, girls for general house-work; neatly dressed; no chignons. Apply with references at No. 1,502 Broadway.

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T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

Warren Ward & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &C. AT MODERATE PRICES. Nos. 75 and 77 SPRING-ST. corner CROSBY.

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offer at retail Picture Cords, all colors, the best quality, and warranted for thirty years; Tassels, Wire, Nails, Hooks, &c., Carpet Bindings, Tacks, Thread, Shade Tassels, Cord. Banner and Upholstery Trimmings on hand and made to order at short notice.

MATTINGS, MATTINGS.—RED CHECK, fancy and coir Mattings in great variety at very low prices; ingrain and tapestry, Brussels carpets, &c. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLer, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—WITHOUT A HEART—Miss Mary Griswold, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. M. W. Montgomery. Matinee at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MADELEINE MOREL—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Clara Morris. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Miss Effie Germon. Matinee at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MONTE CRISTO—Mr. Fechter, Mr. C. Wheatleigh, Miss Lizzie Price. Matinee at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Neilson, Miss Pateman, Mr. F. Bangs. Matinee at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZRAEL—Messrs. Maffit, Bartholomew, Mlle. Lulu. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $22—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Stirring Indian news is published this morning. While Gen. CUSTER sends word from Fort Randall, in Dakota, that the Indians of the Upper Missouri are reported to be getting ready for a fight, the news from California and Texas is such as will check this demonstration. From the Modoc region our special correspondent telegraphs that Gen. DAVIS' vigorous policy has compelled the surrender of a large part of the band of Capt. JACK, including his cleverest warriors, and that the "war" is practically at an end. The savages tried, but in vain, their usual devices for treachery and delay, and becoming convinced that they must either give up the struggle absolutely or prepare for another fight, they gave up. In Texas, on the Mexican frontier, Col. MACKENZIE, by a forced march, struck a band of marauding Kickapoos, killed all but three of the warriors, captured the women, and children, destroyed a village and stores, and recovered a large number of stolen stock. This is said to have taken place on Mexican soil, but that feature of the report is doubtful. The Government is showing that its peace policy is not that of peace at any price.

We print this morning the name and address of every man on the panel of jurors from which is to be drawn the jury for the trial of WM. M. TWEED. We invite close scrutiny of the list. If any reader finds there the name of a man whose fairness and fitness as a juror in the trial of the Great Thief he has grounds for doubting, we ask him to give his information either to the District Attorney or to Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM. It is to be hoped that justice will not be again cheated of its due by the disagreement of a jury.

Dr. RUPPANER certainly has fairly won the vindication of his good name as Commissioner at Vienna, which he obtained by a flying journey to this country. It is unpleasantly suggestive of the mode of doing business in the State Department, that a gentleman against whom no charges appear to have been at any time directed should be compelled to travel 7,000 miles to protect his reputation from injury.

We have the statement of the receipts and expenditures of the National Government for the third quarter of the current fiscal year, ending March 31, which, by the way, would seem to have been a good while in preparation. The receipts from customs are $49,902,018, as against $58,685,524 for the corresponding quarter of last year. The falling off is $8,783,506, or fifteen per cent. In internal revenue, the receipts are $24,262,776, as against $30,409,570 for the corresponding quarter of last year, showing a falling off of $6,246,794, or twenty per cent. Mr. DAWES, in submitting the bill for the reduction of taxation at the last session, estimated the reduction effected at fifty-five millions. The reduction this last quarter has been at the rate of a little over fifty-nine millions. The net expenditures for the quarter were $81,850,562. The net expenditures for the last fiscal year were at the rate of $94,369,554 each quarter. There has thus been a saving for the quarter of $2,518,992.

The sentence, yesterday, to five years of hard labor in a State prison, of BYRNES, who was convicted of "discharging a pistol, with intent to do bodily harm," is another pleasant indication of the resumed reign of law and order in our City. The prisoner is reported to have denounced the Assistant District Attorney as a "cut-throat"—which from him is in the nature of a compliment. We hope the Attorney will win many more of them.

It must sometimes be a source of surprise to one who reads steadily the reports of sanitary inspectors, that the inhabitants of cities are not long ago extinct. Surrounded, as we are known to be, by so many agencies of death in the form of lead poison from the water-pipes, poisonous adulterations in our food, and deadly exhalations from the sewers, it seems incredible that even so many victims as are in the employ of the Board of Health are left to tell the tale. Yet these warnings, though sometimes a little vague, are worth noting, and we invite attention to the report on waste-pipes in walls, printed this morning.

Reform Betrayed by its Friends.

We entered in advance on behalf of an insulted public, a protest against the scandalous appointment of GEORGE W. MATSELL as Chief of Police. Now that the appointment is an accomplished fact, it only remains to fix the responsibility where it justly belongs. First, the State Senate must share the blame of this disgraceful piece of business. That body went out of its way to continue the official term of Commissioner SMITH, and by fixing one of the most disreputable and unscrupulous of Republican politicians upon the Board of Police, afforded the Mayor an excuse, of which he was only too ready to take advantage, for nominating as his associate a still more disreputable and unscrupulous Democratic politician, OLIVER CHARLICK, who presented to the Police Board the name of GEORGE W. MATSELL, and "HANK" SMITH sustained the nomination. Without the support of these two conscienceless schemers MATSELL would not have been elected.

Second, the Board of Aldermen has contributed to this latest outrage upon the Reform sentiment of the community by confirming the nomination of OLIVER CHARLICK. Third, and chiefly, Mayor HAVEMEYER has left an indelible stain upon his administration by nominating CHARLICK as Police Commissioner, and by exacting from some of his other nominees a pledge that they would vote for the disreputable candidate whom he had pitched on for Superintendent. This action of the Mayor has injured him in public estimation to a degree of which he can be but imperfectly aware. It was the silent respectable vote of the City that put him where he is. It is the interests of this class that he has basely betrayed; and it is the promises of honest, non-partisan reform made to this class that he has so shamefully broken. We do not believe Mayor HAVEMEYER to be capable of dragging the good name of the City in the dirt in the same way as his predecessor did. But he has already shown his capability of doing it in a different way. The people have substantial reasons for setting a high value upon the inviolability of the public treasury, and for visiting with just contempt and indignation those who are instrumental in robbing it. But they have equally valid reasons for regarding as both despicable and dangerous the executive officer of the City who aids in placing their lives and property under the control of men who in the eye of the law are public criminals. What encouragement is there for a policeman to be honest when the judges of his conduct are men like "HANK" SMITH and OLIVER CHARLICK? How shall we expect the body of the police force to be either decent or law-abiding when the highest officer in it was the tool of FERNANDO WOOD and the publisher of the filthy *Police Gazette*? Mayor HAVEMEYER's instincts are none of the finest, and it will probably take some time to convince him that he has justly aroused the scorn and the anger of all honest men. But let him any day watch the progress of his predecessor through the lobbies of the Court-house, and observe how even the lowest of OAKEY HALL's former toadies now turn their backs upon the man whose nod of recognition would not long ago have made them happy for the day, and then let the Mayor reflect a little on the inglorious ending of a public career that a few base deeds have marred.

There were many possibilities of good in Mayor HAVEMEYER's administration, and we sincerely regret, on his own account and on that of the City, that he has so completely defeated them. Not all the credit he has earned for previous good appointments will counterbalance the disgrace of nominating CHARLICK and intriguing for MATSELL. Nothing that he can do now in the way of nominations will shock anybody, or, for that matter, more effectually blacken his administration. He may renominate Police Justice LEDWITH, or he may go to the slums and gambling-houses for meaner candidates still for the Police Bench. The intelligent, undemonstrative public will, in their quiet but emphatic way, write the word "failure" against his administration, if they do not characterize it by a harsher term still. He has chosen to throw an atmosphere of suspicion around his acts, and he can take no step now which will not be looked on as dictated by sinister motives, or as probably leading to some great public disgrace.

Finally, the Police Board must be held accountable for the odium attaching to MATSELL's appointment. Messrs. GARDNER, DURYEE and RUSSELL are a majority of the board, independently of SMITH and CHARLICK. If any one of these gentlemen took office under an explicit pledge to support the Mayor's disreputable nominee for Superintendent, he did what is neither honorable nor honest. Whoever among them yielded to the pressure of his less scrupulous colleagues was guilty of a shameful betrayal of public duty. Meanwhile, the entire board has done this thing in a corner, and has as a body accepted the responsibility for it. Like the Mayor, therefore, they have set the seal of distrust upon all their future administration, they have disgraced the party to which a majority of them belong, and they have disheartened and disgusted every honest Reformer in New-York.

Bench and Bar.

We have succeeded in some degree in reforming the Bench. That is to say, we have got rid of the worst of the Ring Judges, and the pressure of public sentiment has compelled men like Justice PRATT to decline to interfere upon frivolous pretexts in behalf of convicted murderers. To reform the Bench is, however, only a single step toward securing the exact administration of justice in our courts. The Bar must also be reformed, and to accomplish this, unfortunately, it is impossible to present, by legal enactment, precisely what a lawyer may and may not do. The reform which is so much needed among our lawyers must be the result of a higher conception of the duties of an advocate, developed and fostered by the members of the Bar themselves.

No one who is familiar with the manner in which cases are tried in this City can fail to be aware that there is a large class of lawyers who regard litigation as having no possible concern with justice, but as a game of skill in which it is the duty of the players to win in any way not directly prohibited by statute. Especially is this true in criminal practice. Men who have won notoriety by their success in "getting prisoners off" plainly show by their conduct that they regard it as the only duty of the criminal lawyer to secure his client's acquittal. No intelligent man entertains the quixotic theory that a lawyer should not defend a client whom he knows to be guilty. It does not, however, follow that a lawyer is justified in securing by dishonorable means the escape of a scoundrel of whose guilt there is no possible doubt. To defend a prisoner by all honorable means is the duty of the criminal practitioner. To defend him by tricks that may be "smart," but which are certainly disgraceful, is, however, another and a very different thing.

As an illustration of the sort of trick which a lawyer has no moral right to use, the recent trial of Mr. TRAIN may be cited. A jury was impaneled to try the question of TRAIN's sanity, and his counsel succeeded in obtaining a verdict that he was perfectly sane. A few days afterward TRAIN was tried for the offense of publishing an obscene paper, and his counsel undertook to prove him insane by the very witnesses who had appeared against him at the previous proceedings *de lunatico*. In other words, in order to keep TRAIN out of the lunatic asylum, witnesses were produced to swear to his sanity, but a week later, in order to keep him out of prison, witnesses were called to prove him insane. Truth and justice were thus utterly cast aside, and the effort to secure the prisoner's liberty was held to be the only duty of his counsel. Rather worse, if anything, was the conduct of a lawyer a year or two since, who permitted a trial to proceed with eleven jurymen, and then appealed from an adverse verdict on the ground that his client had not been tried by a full jury. These are but two among many cases that could be cited to show how recklessly a certain class of lawyers disregard all considerations except that of securing, at all hazards, the escape of their clients.

Now, to any upright man not warped by false views of professional duty, it would seem that the theory which requires the criminal lawyer to lower himself to the level of the professional gambler, and to employ tricks akin to those practiced by players of marked cards, is not the true theory of an advocate's duty. By what reasoning can we condemn judges for granting upon frivolous pleas writs of error and injunctions, which manifestly obstruct the course of justice, while we yet regard with indifference the lawyers upon whose applications these writs are granted? Justice is flouted and set aside by lawyers quite as often as it has been by corrupt judges, and it is high time that the Bar should show its disapprobation of practices that degrade the legal profession, and make a mockery of truth, honor, and justice.

An Historical Figure in the World's Exhibition.

The picturesque letters of our correspondent from Vienna have described the sensation produced in the *Weltausstellung* by the brilliant appearance of Count ANDRASSY, the Hungarian Premier. So far as the fortunes of the House of Austria are concerned, there was probably no one in that splendid cortège whose appearance had so deep an historical meaning. It is barely a quarter of a century since this same Premier was a refugee from the Empire, a price fixed upon his head, and exposed to a certain and disgraceful death if he had returned to his fatherland. It was in 1849, we believe, that ANDRASSY was executed in effigy by the Austrian authorities. In that year and the succeeding, great numbers of his compeers were banished, or forced to remain in exile, or stripped of their estates, or beheaded.

His country was trampled by hostile armies, from one end to the other. The old constitution of Hungary, which dated back a thousand years, was abrogated; the municipal liberties, which made the land of the Magyars the envy of surrounding countries, were overthrown; martial law prevailed everywhere; spies, informers, and tax-gatherers swarmed through the Kingdom, and the whole country became a kind of camping-ground for the Austrian police, and the theatre of the acting out of petty oppression of the Austrian political system. The county assemblies, corresponding to our State Legislatures, almost ceased to exist. The Parliament was not summoned, the Hungarians had no part nor lot in the general administration, and Hungary was, in fact, a conquered province. The iron entered deep into the soul of the people, and for almost a generation the Austrian Empire held one of its largest districts by force of the bayonet and the sword.

Such a Government made the Empire weak against any outward collision. She was enabled indeed to carry on the war with NAPOLEON in Italy, because the theatre of contest was far from her insurrectionary provinces. But had LOUIS NAPOLEON carried out faithfully his solemn pledges to KOSSUTH, and landed a French army as he promised on the Hungarian shores of the Adriatic, near Fiume, the campaign in Italy would have shaken the Austrian Empire to its foundation, even as the Prussian campaign did in 1866. But NAPOLEON, whether from his characteristic irresolution, or because he feared that KOSSUTH might kindle a flame of revolution which would not stop on the boundaries of Austria, broke all his pledges to the Hungarian agitator, recalled his forces, and patched up a hasty peace, which was, no doubt, far more favorable to him than the result of the campaign would justify, merely from the knowledge of the Austrian authorities that these revolutionary efforts were on foot.

In the years succeeding this campaign, Austria perceiving her own great weakness, put forth many efforts to reform her internal evils. An attempt was made to confederate all the Austrian provinces, and to satisfy the Hungarian demands by half-measures. Nothing, however, was gained, either in Hungary or Bohemia, or the other provinces, by these measures, and the only result was an Empire composed of twenty different races, all wrangling with one another in mutual jealousy and hostility. There was no harmony, no patriotism, no public contentment or national vigor. The Empire of the Hapsburgers, with a splendid army of 500,000 men, an immense and wealthy territory, with one of the most industrious populations of Europe and a large income, forced by taxation from the peasantry, was in fact the weakest of the great Powers of the world. It shows how far the military pride of the ruling families had blinded their eyes to the real condition of the country, that the Emperor and Ministry were willing to carry so high a hand, for so many years, toward Prussia, though she was known to be one of the most warlike, intelligent, compact and vigorous Powers on the Continent. The shrewd Prussian statesman undoubtedly knew Austria better than the Hapsburgers did; and when he directed the attack, the principal blow was aimed at the weakest spot of the Empire, even at Hungary. The great defeat at Königgrätz was hastened, if not caused, by the defection of the Hungarian regiments. But even that disastrous defeat would not have brought about the peace of Vienna, if it had not been for the Prussian flank-attack on Hungary, and from the slowly-gained conviction of the imperial Cabinet that the heart of the Empire had no loyalty or patriotism for the House of Austria.

It is reported on good authority that the Emperor, before signing the humiliating Peace of Vienna, summoned the great Hungarian statesman, DEAK, by telegraph, to the court, and inquired of him, "if the Crown should restore all their rights to the Hungarians, whether that people would furnish means and men for another campaign." The great popular leader is said to have replied in words which have become historical, "Your Majesty, it is too late." After the peace was consummated, the Emperor, learning wisdom from the great disaster, resolved, with his Cabinet, to build up a new Austria which should rest on popular rights and on the love of the people for the Government. The great union with Hungary, an act as important for Austria as was the union with Scotland for Great Britain, was consummated through the aid of DEAK and his powerful party in 1867. Under this union Austria stands as one of the most liberal and increasingly powerful States on the continent. The official leader in this union, representing both the ancient Kingdom of Hungary and the Imperial interests, is the former Hungarian refugee and exile, the brilliant Count ANDRASSY, whose appearance in the "World's Exhibition" had indeed what the Germans call a "world-historical" meaning.

Advice to Vanderbilt.

All charitable persons pity Mr. VANDERBILT as a poor man who is compelled to spend his frugal income in lowering his railway tracks in Fourth-avenue, merely in order that people may not get themselves run over and killed by passing trains. If Mr. VANDERBILT cared anything about the heedless wretches who perpetually get in the way of his trains, he would not grudge the expense of sinking his road. As he does not care anything about them, he naturally regards it as an especial hardship that he should be compelled to undertake expensive works in order to insure their safety. While he is, therefore, an object of pity, it nevertheless does not follow that the public will justify him in his apparent efforts to make the process of lowering the grade of the Fourth-avenue track as uncomfortable and dangerous as possible. So old a man ought to have a better control of his temper, and ought to abstain from letting his angry and octogenarian passions rise. There is, however, no concealing the fact that he is subject to that cynical ill-temper which so often accompanies poverty and penuriousness.

It was doubtless in order to harass the nerves of timid passengers that he constructed the fragile and temporary trestle-work upon which his trains now run over the Harlem flats, and which the nervous passenger daily expects will give way and hurl him to death on the rocks below. For this reason, also, he directs the workmen engaged in blasting the new tunnels immediately at the side of those now in use, to pay no attention to the proximity of passenger-trains, but to fire those blasts without the slightest regard to the danger of causing the tunnels to cave in and bury passing trains, or of wrecking the cars and bruising their inmates with flying rocks. From these injurious practices it results that the passenger on the Vanderbilt roads now enters the train at Forty-second-street, with a fearful looking for of crumbling tunnels and prematurely fired blasts. That the danger from these sources is constant and great there is abundant testimony. As yet, by rare good fortune, no serious accident has happened, but the nerves of the passengers are kept in a fearfully strained condition during the whole time spent on Mr. VANDERBILT's trains between the Central Depot and the Harlem River.

Now we have already expressed our sympathy with poor Mr. VANDERBILT, who is forced to incur the cost of all this tunneling and trestle-building merely to prevent people in whom he takes no interest from getting under the wheels of his locomotives. Still, it is impossible to approve of his method of revenging himself on the public. His pretext is that if the trains are to be kept running while the work of sinking the track is in progress, it will be impossible to prevent passengers from being delayed and annoyed by accidents resulting from blasting and its accompanying dangers. This pretext, however, is quite inadmissible. Mr. VANDERBILT has a depot at Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue. To this depot all the trains that now start from Forty-second-street can be removed until the grade of the Fourth-avenue is established. He might be compelled to lay an additional mile or two of track—an expense that would, of course, wring what he regards as his soul, but he would find it less expensive than to pay for passengers smashed in the Fourth-avenue tunnels or hurled from trestle-work. He is not a man who takes advice kindly, but he will do well to listen to a suggestion that will, in the end, save him from that thankless method of using money—the payment of damages for killed and damaged passengers.

MINOR TOPICS.

By the recent death of Mr. HOPE-SCOTT, Abbotsford is left in the hands of his only daughter by his first wife, Miss LOCKHART, Sir WALTER's granddaughter. Mr. HOPE-SCOTT was a barrister, whose practice was principally before committees of the Legislature. And for many years, while the construction of railroads proceeded so actively in England, this branch of his profession became so extraordinarily lucrative that he and a few more made incomes far in excess of those earned at common law and chancery. Mr. HOPE-SCOTT lost his first wife, the last survivor of SCOTT's family, some years ago, and subsequently married the sister of the Duke of Norfolk; she also preceded him. Early in his career he followed his friend Dr. MANNING, into the Romish fold. In private life he was singularly attractive, being regarded as one of the most agreeable men of his time.

The rescue of part of the crew of the *Polaris*, and the strange story told by them, has led to a great deal of loose and reckless expression of opinion concerning the prominent members of Capt. HALL's expedition. There are those who profess to believe that Capt. TYSON and his party were either deserters who attempted to leave the ship in boats, or mutineers whom Capt. BUDDINGTON was forced to set ashore. Others believe that BUDDINGTON himself cruelly deserted TYSON and his men, while one of the Esquimaux belonging to the latter party openly charges BUDDINGTON with having poisoned HALL. There will undoubtedly be a Government investigation into the matter, and we shall learn the truth. Until this is done, it is worse than folly to charge brave men with the commission of crimes of which we have got no evidence that they actually have been committed.

According to reports made to the American Iron and Steel Association, it appears that during the year ending in December, 1872, there were 941,992 tons of rails manufactured in this country, being an increase of 166,259 tons over the previous year. Of this amount, Pennsylvania manufactured 419,529 tons; Ohio, 121,923; Illinois, 106,916; New-York, 82,457; Wisconsin, 37,284; Massachusetts, 29,242; Maryland, 26,472; Indiana, 23,893; West Virginia, 20,100; Missouri, 15,500; Tennessee, 14,620; Maine, 14,058; Michigan, 9,883; New-Jersey, 9,185; Georgia, 6,930, and Kentucky, 4,000. The greatest increase occurred in Indiana, West Virginia, Missouri, and Tennessee. In 1871 the first named only manufactured 12,778 tons, the second 5,000, the third 8,200, and the fourth and last 9,667. In Maryland, Michigan, and Georgia there was a corresponding decrease in the amount turned out in 1872 as compared with 1871. The building of railroads, however, has not kept pace with the making of rails. In 1871 there were 7,453 miles of road built, while in 1872 there were only 6,043 miles—a decrease of 1,410 miles.

Now that the franking privilege no longer interferes, something ought to be done by the Post-office Department in the way of providing boxes for the receipt of newspapers and stamped packages at convenient points throughout the City. At present there are no more facilities for the dispatch of this kind of matter than those which are supplied by the branch offices. Surely it would be worth while to make a change from the old system of piling newspapers on the top of letter-boxes with the hope, on the part of the pilers, that the carriers may be sufficiently generous to send them to their destinations. We believe that in Boston there are special boxes for the reception of packages, prepaid newspapers, circulars, and books, and there is certainly no good reason why the people of New-York should be any worse served in this respect.

The old ghostly device of bell-ringing has recently been revived at Springfield, Ill., to the terror of the female servants and children in the house of a Mr. FLEURY. The "manifestations" first commenced at a late hour of the evening. The servants were about going to bed, when the front-door bell was rung in a violent manner. The summons was answered as speedily as possible, but there was no person to be seen. Shortly afterward there was another pull at the bell-handle, but, although the door this time was instantly opened, the cause could not be discovered. Presently all the bells in the house gave forth mysterious sounds; among others, an old bell that had not been in use for several years. Contrary to the well-known habits of ghosts, the ringing was frequently done in the presence of persons who went to investigate the "phenomenon." The conclusion arrived at was, that one of the maids being "mediumistic," the spirits obtained "control" of the wires through the agency of her "magnetism." There are those who will accept this solution of the affair, though, it is not at all improbable that some practical joker in the flesh was the real controller of the wires.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Constitutional Amendments Resumed—Another Local Option Bill—The Lobby Outflanked—Tunnel Railway.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 23.—The consideration of the constitutional amendments was resumed by the House this morning. All that had been reported from the Judiciary Committee last night, were acted on, except one, which was taken up to-day. The condition of the business now is as follows: Articles 2, 6, 8, 10, and 12, have been passed upon by both Houses and done with; articles 3, 4, 5, 7, 14, and 17 have been amended by the House since they came from the Senate, and will have to go back for concurrence; article 15 is in the form of an Assembly resolution, and will have to be passed upon by the Senate. Article 13 has not been acted upon by the House, it having been temporarily laid on the table on motion of Mr. Prince. The work which the House has done on these amendments is in the main to restore them to the same condition in which they came from the Constitutional Commission. The Senate had made some extensive alterations in them; but the sentiment of the more popular branch seemed to be that the commission knew a great deal better what was needed than the Legislature, especially in the state of mind it was in at the tail end of a long and arduous session. This safe rule was generally followed in the consideration of the articles, and the departures from it were few. It would be premature and unnecessary to go into any detailed account of the changes which have been made, as they will have to undergo further consideration and alteration at the hands of a conference committee; but it may be safely assumed that in the end it will be found that the whole series of proposed amendments, except that relating to Senatorial districts, will be forwarded to the next Legislature in nearly the same shape that they came from the commission.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

When the constitutional matter had been disposed of, the order of third reading of bills came up, when Mr. Lincoln moved that Assembly bill No. 1,090 be recommitted to the Committee on Internal Affairs for amendment. This is the bill which, as Senate bill No. 111, simply made some amendments to the Excise law; but after the veto of the Local Option bill, it was recommitted to the committee, who reported it back us the Local Option law in a form modified so as to meet the objections of the Governor. To Mr. Lincoln's motion, Mr. Bulkley, a temperance man of the most extreme type, moved that the committee be instructed to report for the bill a substitute, which he offered and had read. It proved to be the Ohio Civil Damages law. Mr. Husted begged Mr. Bulkley to withdraw his substitute. The only effect of its adoption, he predicted, would be that there would be no legislation on temperance this session at all. Mr. Bulkley replied that the State Temperance Society and other bodies holding similar views repudiated the Local Option law in its new form, and had called on the friends of temperance to defeat the measure. They desired total prohibition, and, in the absence of that, the substitute he offered. Mr. Lincoln opposed the motion, entertaining the same views in regard to it as Mr. Husted. It was voted down, after more debate, and the motion of Mr. Lincoln adopted by a yea and nay vote. As the Clerk announced the result, Mr. Crawford reported the bill with the amendments made. Mr. Jacobs raised the point of order that the committee had had no meeting, no time to consider the bill, and that, therefore, the report did not and could not represent its views; that he had desired to be heard before the committee on the subject, which was his privilege, but had not been permitted the opportunity: and under these circumstances he held that the report could not be received. The Speaker ruled that the report was made in accordance with the customs of the House. The report was laid on the table and ordered printed. The bill is on the order of third reading, but, it being a Senate bill, passed by that body, will have to go back, after its passage in the House, for concurrence. Its present form is comparatively unimportant. When the Conference Committee have done with the bill, it will have some significance.

CUTTING OFF THE LOBBY.

The House took its usual Saturday holiday, mainly because those members who desired it had the Speaker with them. Mr. Cornell hitherto has strenuously opposed these weekly holidays, but on this occasion he greatly desired to go to the City, and very willingly entertained the resolution to adjourn, which on other occasions he has fought off. The previous question was at once applied and the roll called. The House came near getting into a general quarrel, because in the confusion affirmative votes were given in the names of absentees. The tact of the Speaker straightened this out, and the result was announced—yeas 62, nays 42. This, however, was not the end of the matter. The vote had been taken at 12 o'clock; at 1 Mr. Husted moved a reconsideration, stating he had been informed that not more than nineteen Senators would be in their seats next week, and consequently no bills could be passed unless they got there from the House by Tuesday night. Mr. Jacobs immediately replied that the statement was absurd, for the Supply bill had to be passed by the Senate, and it required twenty-one votes to do that. The members laughed, and Mr. Husted withdrew his motion. Meanwhile, the action of the House had become known in the Senate, and Mr. Woodin immediately drew up a resolution asking the Assembly to remain over, which was passed. But before it could come down stairs, the House got wind of it, and Mr. Jacobs suddenly moved to adjourn. The Speaker put the motion, and declared it carried, amid the greatest confusion, and just as the messenger from the Senate entered the Chamber with the resolution in his hand. Loud cheers were given for the Speaker, and the more enthusiastic exhibited their satisfaction at his action in the most boisterous manner. The motive of this sharp practice was very simple. Throughout the session the Speaker has ruled that no bill can be taken from the list of general orders and ordered to third reading without the resolution to do so being introduced by unanimous consent. The effect of this has been that all sorts of little jobs, which are rushed forward in just this way, have been kept away behind, in the expectation that the consent could be obtained at convenient moments in the closing weeks of the session. There is never so favorable an opportunity as when the House is thin, as it would be if a session had been held this evening. So the lobby here—and Barber and his satellites have been in the halls steadily for two weeks past, for things are getting desperate with them—went to work moving heaven and earth to get the House to stay. Hence the strong feeling exhibited on taking the vote to adjourn. It was significant that the division list, for the first time, showed nearly every black sheep in the House on the side of staying over; while some of the best and most industrious men in the House voted to go away. Speaker Cornell is not in favor with the lobby. If the action of to-day prolong the session a day, it is certainly better than to have dozens of little jobs rushed through the thin Houses of Friday night and Saturday.

BILL SIGNED.

The Governor has signed the New-York and Westchester Annexation bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Gilbert Elevated Railroad bill has been recommitted to the Senate Railroad Committee with power "to report complete." The intention is to change the route.

The bill introduced by the Erie Investigating Committee regulating the leasing of railroads still hangs fire in the hands of the Assembly Railroad Committee. Mr. Crary has argued before them for its speedy reporting, if not favorably, at least for the consideration of the House. The committee reply that the bill will seriously affect the railroad interests of the State, and they wish to give them further opportunity to be heard. An executive session was held this morning, and the committee decided to lay it over until Tuesday.

The Supply bill was continued in the Senate this morning, but not finished.

HUDSON TUNNEL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. Graham, by unanimous consent, this morning introduced a bill to authorize the Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company to construct a railway underground in the City of New-York, and under the bed of the Hudson River, for the transportation of passengers and property to and from the City of New-York to the State of New-Jersey, in manner and upon a route to be designated and prescribed by commissioners appointed for that purpose. It provides that said railway shall commence at a point to be designated as hereafter prescribed, in said City and County of New-York, between Chambers and Fourteenth streets, not more than 3,000 feet easterly from the line of docks on said river, and shall run from thence underground, and under the bed of said river, so as to connect with a similar railway to be constructed under the bed of said river from the State of New-Jersey. The construction of the road is to be under the direction of two commissioners appointed by the Governor, the third to be appointed by the Mayor of the City of New-York. The commissioners shall have power, subject to the approval of the Mayor and Common Council, to designate and establish the route or line of said railway, and the streets and docks which may be occupied by said company. The commissioners shall report any interference with public sewers, water or gas pipes, &c., none of which shall be interfered with unless by special permission of the Department of Public Works. The Legislature has power to alter or amend the act at any time.

SENATE—EVENING SESSION.

[For the day proceedings of the Legislature, see fifth page.]

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, continued the consideration of the Supply bill.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, an item of $2,000 was inserted for Mr. Gaylord B. Hubbell, Agent and Warden at Sing Sing, for services as Superintendent of the Manufacturing Department.

On motion of Mr. Woodin, the sum of $1,187 to Theo. J. Coggswell, for expenses in the case of a contested election for Member of Assembly for the Second District, was stricken out.

Also, the salary of L. E. Carpenter, Warden of Auburn Prison, was increased to $3,000.

Also, $600 was voted for the annual traveling expenses of State Prison Inspectors.

Mr. Harrower moved to insert an item of $606 80 for Mr. Rhodes, late Warden of Clinton Prison, for salary due him. Carried.

Mr. Johnson moved to strike out an item of $1,200 to William Barnes, as counsel for the people before the last Legislature in the investigation of the charges against Geo. W. Miller, late Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

Mr. Johnson argued that Barnes volunteered his services in the case, and it was generally understood that those services were to be free. The item had been stricken out in the Assembly, and yet it is found reinstated when the bill comes before the Senate.

Mr. Madden was surprised to find all the so-called reformers coming before the Legislature asking pay for work they started out on as a labor of love.

Mr. D. P. Wood thought the amount asked for should be given, as Barnes did a good work in removing Miller.

Mr. Lord replied that all Barnes asked for last year was that he might be allowed to get on the war-path after Miller and obtain his scalp. That was all he wanted at that time, but now he is found here asking pay for the service.

In reply to questions from Senators, Mr. Lord said he had known Geo. W. Miller from his boyhood, and believed him incapable of a mean or dishonest act.

Mr. Wood denied that Mr. Barnes volunteered to act as counsel free of charge. He did not wish to act in the case; but having peculiar knowledge he was induced to continue.

The item was retained by a vote of 9 to 8.

The committee then arose and reported progress.

Senators James Wood, Lewis, Madden, Lowery, and Murphy were appointed a conference committee on the constitutional amendments.

Adjourned.

SATANTA AND BIG TREE.

Memorial of the Council of the Indian Territory—The Present Situation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A memorial to the President and Secretary of the Interior, from the confederated nations and tribes of the Indian Territory, in council assembled at Okmulgee, requesting the liberation of Indian Chiefs Satanta and Big Tree, now imprisoned in Texas, has just been received. It sets forth the promise of the Government to liberate these chiefs, and that the time for so doing has expired. It further asserts that the Kiowas have complied faithfully with all the conditions exacted, and that they confidently anticipated their liberation in March last. They feel disappointed, construe the delay to bad faith on the part of the Government, and occasion is given to the restive spirits among them to incite distrust. They cannot understand why the Government should exact rigid compliance with every promise on their part, and, at the same time, practice non-observance of pledges on its own part. The memorial concludes with an appeal to the President for their liberation, and asserts that if the Government will at once fulfill its promises, make the ceremony of liberation one of note, the council believes that, like the noted chief of the Sioux, Red Cloud, Satanta will hereafter be the steadfast friend and advocate of peace.

In connection with this subject, Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at the Central Agency, Lawrence, Kansas, has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, in which he states that "the conditions now exacted are the dismounting and delivery to the authorities of their horses and arms, which to them is their all. I regard this ultimatum entirely impracticable, and a movement to enforce the same would result in open hostility. If it were possible to dismount and disarm the Kiowas, it would require a force retained sufficient to surround their reservation and that of the Cheyennes and others. As this coercive step would cause an affiliation of these tribes of the plains under a common sympathy and for their common safety, the execution of these conditions would be a virtual abandonment of the humane and peaceful policy we have been earnestly laboring to maintain. If the progress of our labor with these Indians, our duty and labor in leading them to a better life has been very plain, and if they are to be further benefited thereby, our course cannot be compromised by adopting a half war and half peace, or a hesitating and vacillating policy. We make promises to them and they to us. The latter promises are honored, and the former should be. Enough has already been said to these Indians in reference to the release of these prisoners. They fully understand the situation. This question of the release of Satanta and Big Tree is yet in abeyance with Gov. Davis, of Texas. He recently made a request to have the proposed Fort Sill Council, at which the chiefs were to be surrendered, and which was to have been held May 20, postponed to June 15. He also proposed some additional conditions, to wit: That these tribes, viz., the Kiowas and Comanches, be required to give up their horses and arms. This has given the question an altogether new phase. It is believed, however, that the ultimate result will be that Gov. Davis will release these chiefs in accordance with the terms of the original agreement.

UPPER MISSOURI INDIANS.

Five Thousand Warriors Reported in the Field This Summer.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A dispatch received at the War Department by telegraph and mail, from Gen. Custer, dated Fort Randall, Dakota, May 14, reports the safe arrival of his command at that place, after five days' march from Yankton, and contains the following statement:

Fallis, the guide sent to me from Randall, reports positively that 200 warriors and young men, belonging to the Yankton Agency, left their reservation a few days ago to join the hostile bands of the Upper Missouri, and that the Indians will muster 5,000 warriors in the field this Summer. Fallis has lived in this country twenty-five years, and is married to a squaw. I report this statement for what it is worth.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER

Gen. Mackenzie's Attack on a Kickapoo Camp Confirmed—The Locality not Indicated.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Secretary of War to-day received the following telegram from Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, dated at Chicago last night:

Gen. Auger telegraphs that Col. Mackenzie, with six companies of the Fourth Cavalry and twenty-five Seminole scouts, struck a camp of Kickapoos, and Lipan Indians about eighty miles from Fort Clark, Texas, early on the 18th inst., having marched all the night previous, killed nineteen Indians, wounded two, and captured one boy, a former chief of the Lipans, and forty-one women and children, besides destroying two villages with their accumulated property. He had three of his men wounded, one mortally. He has already over fifty captured ponies. The dispatch is silent as to the precise locality where this fight took place, saying nothing about its being on Mexican territory.

Important Letters Received at the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received important and very interesting letters from Henry M. Atkinson, of Nebraska, and Thomas C. Williams, of Texas, the Special Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under act of Congress, to negotiate with the Kickapoos, now in Mexico, for their return to the United States. The letter is dated Eagle Pass, Texas, May 5, 1873, and is as follows:

At and near a town called Remolina, twenty-one miles west of Saraceos, and sixty miles from this place, are camped at this time the Lipans, Muscelleros, and a portion of the Kickapoos, together with a band of Gilenas. These Indians have made an alliance with each other, and, as will be seen from the Saltillo newspaper, herewith inclosed, the Mexican authorities have ratified a treaty with these same bands. This occurred at Saragosa, on the 26th of March, 1873. On the 15th inst. an order was received at Saracos from the Governor of Coahuila, requiring the Indians to present their stock, horses, mules, and cattle to the proper officer at Remolina, in order to have the brands registered in the name of the respective bands or tribes, each tribe having its own mark and brand. The exact number of Indians in each tribe is to be recorded at the same time. This registration and census will commence to-day. One obvious result of this proceeding is to legalize and confirm the title of the Indians to all of the stolen stock now in their possession. It is known, and not denied by the citizens of Saragosa and adjacent towns, that most of the stock now in their possession have the brands of citizens of Texas, and some of the mules have the United States brand.

There is one American boy, a captive, in the Lipon camp. It is reported that this boy was stolen about five years ago from near San Antonio, on Olmus Creek. Within the last seven days about twenty Lipons and Muscelleros left camp near Remolina for a raid into Texas, and are now in this State. Before starting no secret is made of the intentions and purposes of these raids by the Indians among the citizens of Mexico. A portion of the Kickapoos still remain at or near Santa Rosa, and a few families of this tribe are near San Juan de Allendo. Our detention at this point has been owing to the necessity of providing our own transportation hence to Saltillo, there being no public conveyance. We will leave for that place in a couple of days, to confer with the Governor of Coahuila.

The Mexican newspaper referred to as "inclosed," was not received, having been apparently omitted through inadvertence. From a report made to the House of Representatives last session, by Gen. Shanks, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, it appears that the Kickapoos originally emigrated from Illinois, and were located, to the number of 200, on a reservation of 10,000 acres in Northeastern Kansas. The greater portion of Kickapoos now in Mexico separated from the rest of the tribe about twenty years ago, and settled near the Wichita River, in what was then the Indian Territory, but afterward became part of the State of Kansas. Subsequently, at the commencement of the war in 1861, they moved south into the Indian Territory to avoid a draft, which they had been made to believe was imminent by declaring persons who wished to drive them out of Kansas. In the Indian Territory, according to the report above named, they were met and pursued by rebel Texan cavalry, and finally made their way into Mexico. About 100 more of the tribe went to Mexico a few years ago, being dissatisfied with the Treaty of 1863, under which they had been living, and although some of these returned to the United States, most of them remain with the earlier immigrants in Mexico.

MACKENZIE'S RAID ON THE KICKAPOOS.

The news of Col. Mackenzie's fight with the Indians in Mexico, is the subject of earnest comment in official circles here to day, and recalls attention to the many flagrant outrages of the past on the Texan border by parties coming from Mexico and retreating to that soil after the commission of acts against the peace and property of citizens of that country. There are yet no official utterances regarding the particular occurrence on the general subject, beyond the many remonstrances and communications of this Government, which already form part of the history of the Indian outrages along the South-western borders; but gentlemen who possess full information upon the subject, and have made it the matter of official communication, say unhesitatingly that the time has now arrived when the people who persist in making forays upon citizens of the United States, or shield the perpetrators, should be taught a lesson thereon.

Action of the Mexican Minister—Gen. Sherman's Views in 1871—The President's Views.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following is the text of the telegram received at the Mexican Legation from the Vice Consul at Santonio, dated Thursday:

I have seen letters stating that on the 17th inst. Gen. Mackenzie crossed the Rio Grande above Piedras Negras, with 500 horsemen, and attacked the Lipons, Muscelleros, and a party of Kickapoos, killing nineteen, taking more than thirty prisoners, and capturing a great many horses.

Mr. Marescal, the Mexican Minister at Washington, has not yet had an interview with the Department of State on the subject, but will await further particulars before calling on the Secretary for that purpose. The course usual on occasions of invasion of the soil of a neighboring nation by the troops of another, the two being at peace, is for the representative of the aggrieved party to make a statement of the fact, remonstrate against the violation of the international and neutrality laws, and ask for an explanation.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPRESENTATIONS IN 1871.

Gen. Sherman, as long ago as 1871, in a letter to Secretary Belknap, said these sudden eruptions from Mexico have been of frequent occurrence, and the Rio Grande being fordable gives the Indians a certain and safe retreat. As we cannot properly cross the border in pursuit, Mexico ought to be liable for acts of war done by the Indians owing her allegiance, and our people charge that these Indians are not only harbored, but that the horses and cattle are openly sold in the Mexican towns beyond the Rio Grande; and the General added, "this case appears to me clearly one for the State Department, as we are unable to apply a remedy." The State Department accordingly acted in the premises, but has been unable to obtain redress.

UNOFFICIAL VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The United States Commissioners to Texas in their report to the Secretary of State last December, say that the action of the local Mexican authorities has been characterized by duplicity, connivance at fraud or a complete subserviency to a corrupt military rule, and that under the varying circumstances of peace, confronted on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande by a foreign army which has given protection for a series of years to the invaders of American territory, the United States has, through its officers, kept the peace, preserved neutrality, and acted with candor and justice, mindful of its long-established friendly feeling to a sister Republic. The President, in communicating the report to Congress, accompanied it with a message urging some action in the premises, but nothing was done. The War Department, however, subsequently strengthened the military posts on the frontier in accordance with the recommendations of the commissioners. The recent intelligence shows that our troops have not been inactive. The President is reported as saying to-day, though unofficially, that the time had come for some positive and definite action in regard to outrages on the Mexican border, and that if the Mexican Government applied for explanations of the recent reported action of the military it might perhaps be shown to have been justifiable, as the Mexican Government has given no redress for such outrages heretofore, and manifested but little if any disposition to prevent them. A member of the Cabinet remarked to-day with reference to the reported violation of the Mexican territory by our troops, that it was not always easy to distinguish a boundary like, but there was no room for mistakes, when predatory Indians were overtaken.

NO CENSURE OF GEN. MACKENZIE.

It is therefore inferred that this Government will not be disposed to censure Gen. Mackenzie, but rather to approve his conduct, although he acted on his own responsibility. He is held in the highest esteem by his army associates, both as a soldier and as a gentleman. He is only about thirty-two years of age, being the youngest officer with the full title of Colonel in the army.

The Collector of Customs at Indianola to-day telegraphed to the Treasury Department for information respecting his duty in the case of the animals captured by Col. Mackenzie, desiring to know whether he should hold them as contraband of war. Similar inquiries were made of the State Department, and the Secretary of the Treasury responded to the telegram that the captured animals should remain in custody of the military authorities. There are no advices here, official or otherwise, as to whether the stock belongs to the Indians or to the Mexicans, or whether it was originally American property which had been stolen by the Indians.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mass-Meeting of Carpenters—No Compromise—The Law to be Enforced.

A mass-meeting of the carpenters of this City was held last evening at Republican Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Michael Moss presided, and introduced as the first speaker John A. Nolan, President of the Carpenters' Union. This gentleman reproved those of his trade who were negligent, and showing no interest in the enforcement of the Eight-hour law. He denied the rumor that the conference committee of which he was a member was about to propose a compromise with the employers, making a day's work to consist of nine hours. He wanted it distinctly understood that they intended to fight on the side of the Eight-hour law and nothing else. [Loud applause.] Unfortunately, he said, they had to fight not only their employers, but their fellow-working men, some of whom did not manifest as much interest as they should. There were many things to do yet beside preventing the return of the Ten-hour law. It was not right that carpenters should receive only $3 50 a day, while plasterers were paid a dollar and the bricklayers fifty cents more. All should be on an equality in such a matter. [Applause.] They also needed, he said, a proper apprenticeship law. He complained of the robbery of the working men by politicians, saying that he had always been one of those who opposed the working men taking part in politics as working men, but he saw that the time was coming when they would have to unite for their own protection.

They would soon have to go to work in earnest to send men to the Legislature who would give them what they want. They should remember that the Eight-hour law is their right, and they should let no one take it from them. [Applause.] He was glad to say that the majority of their employers were honorable men, and were with them, all the agitation and opposition being the work of a few, under the leadership of John Moore and others. [Hisses.] The speaker once more emphatically denied the story of the nine-hour compromise, and advised the working men to stand by their rights.

Johan Ferguson, of the Amalgamated Joiners' Society, made a brief speech, promising the co-operation of his organization.

Dennis S. Griffin said that if the working men could not produce enough by working eight hours, then it would be right for employers to demand ten hours' work. But every carpenter knew that they could do all the work in eight hours, and more, too. He urged continued and increased interest in the eight-hour movement, and said that every single working man supported seventeen men who didn't work. [Applause.] At this point a man named O'Reilly asked that the speakers of the meeting would say a word for the 400 poor men who had been discharged from the Park, and were suffering in consequence. Mr. Griffin alluded to the subject, and asked the sympathy of the meeting. He said that $750,000 had been expended for the Park improvement, and the discharge of the workmen had taken place on account of the failure of the Legislature to appropriate more money at the last session, being too much occupied, he intimated, in obeying the bidding of the railway monopolists.

A series of resolutions were presented condemning the action of "some so-called master carpenters" in having resolved to conduct their business on the ten-hour plan, claiming that it had wrought much harm and paralyzed the real estate market by tending to create the belief that the carpenters were about to strike, and also expressing their determination that no effort shall force them back to the old system. The resolutions concluded as follows:

Resolved, That all or any carpenters or joiners now working nine or ten hours within the City limits be and are hereby notified either to quit, or work but eight hours per day, on and after Monday, May 26, 1873.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Southern Canal—Lecture by Prof. H. E. Colton.

Prof. H. E. Colton addressed the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute last evening on the "Feasibility of a Southern Canal from the Valley of the Mississippi to the Atlantic." Prof. S. D. Tillman presided. Mr. Colton referred to the Mississippi as the one great outlet from all States west of the Alleghany Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean. He stated that the lack of railroads and canals was evident. The Champlain route would threw trade into Montreal, and could be called one specially for the benefit of the New-England States. The Erie Canal is of great value, but it should be enlarged. The James River and Kanawha Canal has been spoken of, but the cost, $40,000,000, is too great. The new plan, or Southern Canal, embraces the improving of the Ohio River from its mouth, at Cairo, to Paducah; the dredging of the Tennessee River from Paducah to the Muscle Shoals; building a canal around those shoals, and slack-water navigation to Luntersville, and then a canal across to the Coosa River. This river is navigable up to Rome, Ga., and down to Greensport, Ala. The Georgia Canal starts at Rome, Ga., runs up the Etowah by canal or slack-water to Owl Creek, then across the valley of the Chattahoochee, crossing that stream by an aqueduct 175 feet above the river, then through the Blue Ridge by a tunnel 3,200 feet long, thence down the Yellow River to the Ocmulgee at Macon, and thence via river and canal to Brunswick. The lecturer then gave some statistics relative to the cost of these canals. The Southern Canal would cost $15,877,607, while the other proposed work would cost between $60,000,000 and $40,000,000. The plan of the canal is, that boats 113 feet long and 20 feet wide, loaded with 170 tons of freight, can pass at all seasons, drawing full 5 feet of water, or 5 feet if desired. The Erie Canal is closed on an average 180 days per year, and by this route navigation from Keokuk or Omaha might be had for over 300 days every year. He then stated that Alabama, during the year 1870, produced 429,482 bales of cotton. There are sixty-five counties in the State, covering an area of 50,722 square miles. Of these, seventeen counties, within an area of about one-fourth of the whole State, produced 261,561 bales, or nearly two-thirds of the whole amount. The professor explained the location of the country, and referred to the production of corn, &c., and the prices obtained for it in Western cities. There is an abundance of coal in the counties through which the canal would pass, which would all be carried by the canal-boats. In conclusion he believed that the interests of the Southern States demanded a cheaper means of communication with the West than is afforded by the railroads, and whether or not a canal be built connecting the Mississippi waters with those of the Atlantic, it is certain that a vast interest would be saved by the speedy completion of the dredging of the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, at and above Chattanooga, the cutting of the Coosa Canal, and the improvement of that river to Wetumpka. Such improvements would rapidly return the amount expended in the development of latent resources and the increased value of property, to say nothing of the great facilities and markets offered to the West.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Eighth Day's Proceedings of the General Assembly.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—The Presbyterian General Assembly, eighth day, opened with prayer by Rev. John P. Knox, of Long Island. A resolution, looking to thorough instruction in the doctrines of the Church and Sunday-school, and selecting Sunday-school libraries with that view, was, after discussion, laid on the table. Rev. Dr. Ellis submitted a report from the Judicial Committee on several cases pertaining to Church discipline. The report of the Committee on Home Missions was called up, and, pending its consideration, the hour for the special order, the reception of delegates from corresponding bodies, having arrived, Rev. H. D. Ganse, representative of the Reformed Church; Rev. Kennett McClellan, from the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland; Revs. Geo. Patterson and James Bennett, from the Synod of the lower provinces of British North America; Rev. George B. Bacon, D. D., representative of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, were severally introduced to the Assembly, and delivered addresses, bearing from their respective churches cordial greetings and fraternal regards. Dr. Crosby, Moderator, replied most happily to each of these delegations, acknowledging with due appreciation their messages of greeting, and rendering the good-wishes and cordial regard of this Assembly.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the recess, Elder S. T. Johnson, from the Committee on Finance, submitted a report, reviewing and embracing the annual reports of the Trustees of the General Assembly, of the Treasurer of the General Assembly, and of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, which was approved. The report of the Trustees of the General Assembly shows for the past year the receipts at $72,559; expenditures, $66,396; balance, $6,963. The Saturday evening session was set apart for the consideration of the report of theological seminaries. The report of the special committee on the report of the Permanent Committee on Sustentation was taken up and discussed until the close of the morning session, when the Assembly adjourned. The session this evening is devoted to the report of the Committee on the Relief Fund for disabled ministers and widows and orphans of deceased ministers. The report indicates that the past year has been one of successful progress in this behalf. The total income from April 1, 1872, to April 1, 1873, has been $61,617; expenditures, $61,305; leaving a balance of $15. The whole number on the roll who received aid for the same period is 979, viz.: 204 widows, 155 ministers of the gospel, and the orphans of twenty families.

The report was adopted.

Elder John Taylor Johnson, Chairman of the committee to prepare the budget, reported $1,500,000 as the amount to be raised the present year, and recommended the apportionment as follows:

To Foreign Missions	$600,000
To Home Missions	252,500
To publications	75,000
To sustentation	82,500
To education	105,000
To freedmen	75,000
To church erection	120,000
To ministerial relief	90,000
Total	$1,500,000

After debate, the report was unanimously adopted.

Rev. John B. Thompson, representative from the Free Italian Church, then addressed the Assembly, and was responded to by the Moderator. Adjourned.

INSURANCE TROUBLES.

A Difficulty Between the Fire Underwriters and the Metropolitan Company.

A question largely affecting the interests of the insuring public, as well as the management of insurance companies, is at present pending between the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company and the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters. By an act passed in 1867, the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters was incorporated, and the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company was one of the companies named in the statute. The powers conferred upon the New-York Board of Underwriters by the passage of this act are contained in the following sections:

SECTION 2. The purposes of this corporation shall be to inculcate just and equitable principles in the business of insurance; to establish and maintain uniformity among its members in policies or contracts of insurance, and to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable information relative to the business in which they are engaged.

SEC. 5. The said corporation shall have power to make all needful by-laws, not contrary to the provisions of this act or the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

On the 31st of March last, a resolution was passed by the board, to the effect that no business should be transacted by the companies forming the "Board of Fire Underwriters," except with members of the Board of Insurance Brokers, and the latter also entered into an engagement not to effect policies of insurance with any other companies but those incorporated in the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters. The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company dissented from the terms of this resolution, and from this circumstance the present dispute has arisen. On the second day of the present month the President of the Metropolitan Company received a letter from the "Deviation Committee" stating that it had been reported that the company did not discriminate between the New-York Board of Brokers and those brokers who were not members there of, and that letter no reply was given, as the company did not deem it necessary to give the matter any attention, as no specific charge was made against them. On the 15th inst., another communication was received from the underwriters containing a threat to the effect that unless the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company undertook not to transact business with members not connected with the Board of Brokers they would be expelled at the next general meeting of the board. Believing that this action of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters would be calculated to injure the interests of the company, application was made before Judge Fancher, on the 17th inst., for an injunction to restrain the Board of Underwriters from carrying out their threat. A conditional order was granted on the 21st inst., and on Monday next the case will be argued on both sides. The Metropolitan Company consider that the Board of Underwriters have overstepped the limits of the powers conferred by the act of incorporation. The company views this action of the underwriters in the light of a trade combination, having for its object the interests of certain companies. Another reason assigned by the Metropolitan for refusing to comply with the terms of the resolution, is that such compliance would involve a direct violation of the standing rules of the company, which prohibit them from appointing any special agents. The case is looked forward to with much interest by all parties concerned in the business of insurance policies.

OBITUARY.

Count Alessandro Manzoni.

Count Alessandro Manzoni, the Italian poet and novelist, is dead. The deceased author was born at Milan on the 8th of March, 1784, and studied at Milan and Pavia, graduating with the highest honors. In 1805 he went to Paris with his mother, the daughter of Beccaria, whose well-known treatise on "Crimes and Punishments" had won him a high reputation. Manzoni at once obtained the entrée to the best literary society of the French capital, and in 1806 published his first production, a poem in blank verse, "In Morte di Carlo Imbonati," which owed its inspiration to the sudden death of a very dear friend. Up to this time Manzoni had been a disciple of Voltaire, but now he became a devout Catholic, his wife having been previously converted to the same faith. In 1810 *Inni Sacri*, a collection of hymns on the Nativity, the Resurrection, Pentecost, &c., was printed. He soon renovated the national literature of his country, and he has been styled the founder of the new school in Italy. In 1820 he produced his first tragedy, "Il Conte di Carmagnolia," which gave him a European celebrity, it being followed in 1822 by "Adelchs," which attained an almost equal popularity. His masterpiece, however, *I Promessi Sposi*, (*The Betrothed Lovers*,) a novel of remarkable power, was written in 1827, and was almost immediately translated into nearly every language in Europe. In 1833 Manzoni lost his first wife, though he subsequently remarried. He was made a Senator of the Italian Kingdom in, 1860, and his birthday was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm in 1864. In 1840 he had been decorated with the Legion of Honor. In March, 1868, Count Manzoni and Signor Roger Bonghi drew up a report on the means of establishing the unity of the Italian language on the basis of the Florentine dialect. The report attracted attention at the time, but, we believe, no definite action has been taken toward the adoption of its suggestions. Count Manzoni was eighty-nine years old at the time of his death.

Railroad Accidents.

An unknown tramp was killed by the 9 o'clock train from Jersey City, on Thursday evening, about four miles below New-Brunswick. He left the north-bound track to avoid the approaching Washington train, when he was struck by the locomotive of the south-bound train and instantly killed. The body was taken to Monmouth Junction, where an inquest was, yesterday, held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

Emile Lowenthal, a laborer, was struck by the 5:40 train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, yesterday afternoon, near Montclair, and had his leg broken. The injured man had been to Montclair in search of work, and was walking on the track at the time of the accident. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken.

A singular accident occurred, last evening, to a man named Connelly, a "boss" on the Erie Railway. He was walking on the inward-bound track near the east end of the tunnel, at 9 o'clock, when the outward-bound express train passed him on the other track. Through some mismanagement, a piece of timber extended from one of the cars across the opposite track, and Connolly was struck by it. Both legs were broken, and he was thrown some distance, sustaining other injuries. He was picked up and removed to St. Francis Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced dangerous.

Judge Davis' Decision in Train's Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The thirty-first section of the act of April 7, 1842, under which it is presumed Judge Davis made his decision in Train's case, is as follows:

"When a person shall have escaped indictment, or shall have been acquitted of a criminal charge upon trial, on the ground of insanity, the Court being certified by the jury, or otherwise, of the fact, shall carefully inquire and ascertain whether his insanity in any degree continues, and if it does, shall order him in safe custody, and to be sent to the asylum."

Train's counsel pleaded insanity as a defense against the charge of publishing, &c., obscene matter; in other words, admitted the crime, and pleaded insanity in avoidance of the penalty. They also placed a physician on the stand, as an expert, to prove the fact of insanity. The witness did so, and further, in answer to the inquiry of the Court whether the prisoner is *now* insane, said, under the solemnity of his oath, "He is." The Court thereupon ordered the commitment to the asylum, and it is difficult to see how any other order could have been made.

NO. 49 WALL-STREET.

P. S.—Several eminent lawyers and, as I am informed, one judge have declared entire ignorance of the above law. This, perhaps, is not to be wondered at, as it is embedded in a law entitled "An act to organize the State Lunatic Asylum, and more effectually to provide for the care, maintenance, and recovery of the insane." See laws of 1842, page 141, chapter 135.

Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company.

We have already alluded to the prosperous condition of this Life Insurance Company, located in this city, of which Edson Fessenden is the President and James F. Burns, Secretary. A more careful investigation of its last annual statement, just published, warrants us in submitting to the readers of the *Times* some further remarks upon its rapid progress to popular favor and its remarkably prosperous condition at the present time.

Let us compare its condition ten years ago with what it is at the present time. In the years 1862 and 1863 it issued 1,717 policies; its income was $125,672; dividends, $1,944; losses by death, $58,600; assets, $437,983. Here was the business of two years.

In 1872 it issued 10,527 policies; its income was $3,413,752 45; dividends, $943,441 71; losses by death, $831,116 32; net assets, $3,209,325 07.

This increase of business and assets in the short period of ten years is worthy of special notice. An income in 1872 of near three and a half millions of dollars, against one hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars in 1862 and 1863; it is near thirty to one. Over ten thousand policies last year against seventeen hundred in two years only ten years ago. Its net assets amount to over eight millions now; then less than half a million—more than sixteen to one. This wonderful increase is not the result of a single jump. It comes of regular yearly advances, showing the solidity and permanency of this signal prosperity. For instance, the net assets of the company at the opening of the year 1873 amounted to $7,510,614 05; at the commencement of 1873 they were $6,207,825 07—an increase during the year 1872 of $696,611 02.

The Phœnix has now 33,620 policies in force, covering $71,910,267. Valued by the New-York standard, these policies are worth $6,776,117, and other liabilities carry its obligations up to $7,009,493 57. Deducting this from its net assets, and the company has a *surplus* of $1,199,831 50.

The officers lay these facts before the public with the assurance that they cannot be equaled in comparative strength by the statement of any company in New-England, if, indeed, by any in the country, though a few others have a larger aggregate of assets. No company in this city equaled it last year in the number of policies issued. Only one came within 2,000 of it, and the others were from 5,000 to 9,000 below it.

In this sterling condition of its finances, in its great and increasing prosperity, and in the firm hold it has upon public confidence the Phœnix may, with a due degree of pride and satisfaction, publish the details of its business and its solid condition.—*Hartford Times.*

The Conduct of Capt. Duncan—Investigation by the Ship-Owners' Association.

The committee appointed by the Ship-owners' Association of this City, to investigate the conduct of Capt. Duncan, the United States Shipping Commissioner, met yesterday, at the rooms of the association, No. 52 Pine-street.

Mr. Eugene B. Kingsbury, formerly a superintendent of steam-ships under Capt. Duncan, said that he had been discharged from his position on account of the breaking up of the West India trade. He submitted to the committee the letter written to him by Capt. Duncan, on the occasion of his discharge, which was highly complimentary in its tone. He testified that the charges to steam-ships was, in his opinion, inordinately high: the former rates being about $25, and the present charges about $12 for the same sized crew. When he was superintendent there was sometimes a charge of $1 made on the occasion of visiting a ship. Under the provisions of the law the commissioner can charge fifty cents per head when sailors reship without leaving the vessel. Twenty-five cents of this sum is paid by each sailor. At present deputies are armed with the powers of the commissioner in shipping men. They can hand the due bill over to any one, and the sailors can be taken on board a vessel by force of arms. This is called legalized "shanghaeing." In the case of deserters, the shipping commissioner is empowered by law to attend to arrests and convictions; but Capt. Duncan declined to do this unless the ship-owners would pay the necessary expenses.

In the case of the Columbia, a vessel owned by the Atlantic Steam-ship Company, which became bankrupt, the officers of the company applied to Capt. Duncan for aid in paying the crew their wages, which made an aggregate of $2,200. Capt. Duncan refused to give advice on the question, and said the crew would be obliged to employ lawyers for themselves. A number of the crew applied to Messrs. Goodrich & Wheeler, who, after a month, stated that they could raise the money with a deduction of twenty per cent. Capt. Duncan refused to allow this at first, but agreed on learning that the money was to be advanced by a friend of his own.

Several boarding-house keepers who were present at the investigation, recounted their alleged wrongs, and offered evidence of the administration of the law by Capt. Duncan.

A former employe of the Seamen's Exchange testified that semi-monthly concerts were given at the Exchange, at which the sons of Capt. Duncan were the principal performers, and that all the employes were obliged to buy these tickets in packages of eleven, paying for the same $2 50 per package.

Thousands of Dollars Saved from the Flames.

GREAT TRIUMPH FOR THE BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Yesterday afternoon the shavings room immediately in front of the furnace of Lovecraft's planing-mill, was discovered to be in flames. The engineer at once rushed into the room to shovel the shavings into the furnace—but there were too many of them; and the flames made such rapid progress that he was obliged to flee. His hands were severely burned. In another moment a Babcock Fire Extinguisher, kept in the office overhead, was taken to an open window on the south side of the shavings room, and put at work. The effect was magical—in two minutes more the flames were suppressed.

It is supposed that a sudden gust of wind blowing down the chimney forced the fire from the furnace into the shavings. This is the greatest triumph ever achieved by the Babcock Extinguisher in Rochester—and in this instance saved a good many thousand dollars' worth of property. A more severe test could not have been made of its efficiency.—*Rochester Union & Advertiser, May 16, 1873.*

Sooner or later a neglected cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh, all symptomatic of some serious lung affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—*Exchange.*

A JUDICIOUS BIRTHDAY PRESENT for gentlemen who smoke is, undoubtedly, a genuine meerschaum pipe or cigar-holder, warranted, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices at POLLAK'S new Uptown Depot, No. 1,109 Broadway, near the Hoffman House. Repairing neatly done. Boiling, $1.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Colton

Will be at his office, No. 19 Cooper Institute, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., to administer the gas in person to all who desire teeth extracted without pain.—*Advertisement.*

Libraries for $10, for $5, and for $2 11! Send stamp for catalogues to S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Try it.—*Advertisement.*

PILES—Itching Piles—Use ROSSMAN'S CURE. It never fails. Sold in New York by John F. Henry. Sent by mail for 50 cents.—*Advertisement.*

For the Complexion.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

CLOTHES WRINGERS of all kinds repaired promptly by Metropolitan Washing-Machine Company, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

For All Localities and Climes.

A true specific is adapted to all localities and climes, and for this reason, that it strikes at the causative principle of the diseases which it is administered to cure. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, for example, is a true specific, not only because it fortifies the body against the external influences which prompt disease, but because, when taken as a remedy instead of as a preventive, it neutralizes the infective principle in the blood and thereby destroys the primary source of the ailment. Hence as an antidote to epidemic disorders, and to all contagious maladies which are produced or aggravated by miasma, or the presence of anything deleterious in the air, the water, or the soil, it is as nearly infallible as any medicinal preparation can be. In our own country, as a remedy for intermittent fever, bilious affections, constipation, dyspepsia, nervous weakness, rheumatism, and general debility, it is unrivaled, nor is it less celebrated in the tropics as a preventive of malarious fevers.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Drawers.

Made to order and warranted.
Inclose stamps for circular.
UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the world are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, harmless, perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Hats.

For all the novelties in dress and business hats, go to LEAHY, manufacturer, No. 145 Fulton-st.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Second-Story Windows and Scuttles protected by HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH. No family can afford to be without it.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Buy Your Hats from Burke, of No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Summer styles in great variety ready as popular prices.

F. E. Smith & Co.'s Superlative Graham FLOUR. See advertisement on eighth page of this paper.

Summer Style Gentlemen's Hats are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Lyon's Insect Powder will instantly destroy insects, bugs, and fleas, wherever they exist.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 97 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

EMOTT—TUCKERMAN.—At St. Peter's Church, Cambridge, Mass., by Rev. Mr. Chase, CHARLES C. EMOTT, of New-York, to LELIA C., daughter of the late S. Cary Tuckerman.

SEYMOUR—FERRELL.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, May 6, 1873, at residence of the bride, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JOSEPH R. SEYMOUR to PHŒBE E. FARRELL. No cards.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—At Marseilles, France, April 6, 1873, EDWARD PAUL ARTHUR, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., on Monday, 26th inst.

BARTON—Suddenly on the 22d inst., at "Montgomery Place," Dutchess County, N. Y., of disease of the heart, CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, widow of Thomas P. Barton, and daughter of the late Edward Livingston.

Her funeral will take place on Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from St. Stephen's Church, Annandale. Her relatives and friends are respectively invited to attend. Train leaves Hudson River R. R. depot at 8 o'clock A. M.

☞ Washington, D. C., Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

BUCKBEE—On Friday morning, May 23, 1873, after a painful illness, HENRY H. BUCKBEE, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 822 Greenwich-st., on Sunday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be conveyed to Albany for interment.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

BINSSE, on Tuesday, 20th inst., DONATIEN BINSSE, aged 69 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, on 23d-st., near 6th-av., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

BURLEIGH.—On Wednesday, May 21, at Newtown, Long Island, GEORGE BURLEIGH, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from his late residence, Newtown House, Newtown, Long Island, on Saturday, the 24th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DUNLAP.—On Thursday, May 22, EUPHEMIA, wife of Robert Dunlap, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 47 Charlton-st., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUER.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on the 22d inst., JOHN DUER, son of the late John Duer.

EDMONDS.—Friday morning, WILLIAM EDMONDS, only surviving son of Thomas Edmonds, of this City, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 232 East 73th-st., on Monday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FAGNANI.—At his residence, No. 43 East 12th-st., on Thursday, May 22, of acute pneumonia, JOSEPH FAGNANI, aged 59 years.

The friends and relatives, artists, and members of the Union League Club are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, May 24.

GARDNER.—At (Astoria) Long Island City, on Wednesday, 21st inst., JULIA W., daughter of Thomas J. and Mary Ann Gardner, aged 22 years, 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from East-avenue Baptist Church, Hunter's Point, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAIGHT.—At Havana, Cuba, May 19, after a short illness, CHARLES H., son of D. Henry Haight, in the 28th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MACMAHAN.—On Friday, May 23, THOMAS J., youngest son of T. J. and Alice Macmahan, aged 14 months and a half.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., May 25, at the residence of the family, No. 71 West 10th-st. The remains will be taken to Milton, Penn., for interment.

MEAD.—At the Navy-yard, California, Nov. 26, 1872, Pay-master GEORGE L. MEAD, United States Navy.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, George N. Mead, the officers of the army and navy, and members of the Masonic fraternity, are invited to attend his funeral at Grace Church, Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORGAN.—On Thursday, May 22, MARIA L., wife of John B. Morgan, in the 46th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 222 West 22d-st., on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 1 P. M.

OGDEN.—On Friday morning, the 23d inst., GRACE WATSON, wife of Joseph Ogden.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Grace Church, 10th-st. and Broadway, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

PINCKNEY.—At Satilla Mills, Ga., May 16, OSMAN PINCKNEY, of this City, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Baptist Church, on 55th-st., near 3d-av., on Sunday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock. Burial in Wood-lawn Cemetery. Special train from Grand Central Depot at 2

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, May 23, E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Geo. P. Smith, Esq., referee, sold the two-story and basement brick front house and full lot, No. 224 (not 242 as noticed) East Eightieth-street, south side, 300 feet east of Third-avenue, for (including incumbrances $5,350) $6,100, the purchaser being Dr. Jno. B. McCaffrey. The property is said to be worth $9,000. No other business was transacted.

The suburban auction at Orange, N. J., A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Co., auctioneers, announced for Thursday, did not take place in consequence of the inclement weather, but was postponed to the 30th inst.

The auctions for to-day are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 230 Chrystie-street, east side, 74.3 feet south of Houston-street; lot 25 by 75.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. H. Crawford, Esq., referee, of a house and lease of lot on West Twenty-first-street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue. Lot 25 by 91.11. Lease dated May 1, 1869. Term, twenty-one years.

On Monday, of next week, Jere. Johnson, Jr., will hold an important sale of lots at Queens, Long Island, and on the same day O. H. Pierson & Co. will offer at auction a number of valuable lots, located at Newark, N. J. For particulars concerning these auctions, as well as others to be held during the week, many of which are of special importance, reference is made to the list published in this column on Monday.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Friday, May 23, plans for the erection of new buildings in the City have been filed and unsafe buildings reported at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

West Fiftieth-street, north side, 425 feet west of Tenth-avenue, two brown-stone tenements, each four stories, 25x60; Thomas E. Foran, owner.

West Fortieth-street, north side, 300 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, two brick stores and tenements, each four stories, 25x64; A. L. Thompson and N. B. Shute owners.

Broadway, No. 676, one first-class marble store, five stories, 25.6x130, estimated cost $70,000; Delancy Kane, owner.

Third-avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Seventy-ninth-street, one brick and iron warehouse and dwelling, five stories, 25.64x70.100; Thomas Kane, owner.

Worth-street, No. 105, one iron junk-shop, two stories, 20x30; Wm. O'Toole, owner.

Hester-street, No. 36, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25x70; J. Harvey, owner.

Avenue D, south-east corner Thirteenth-street, one brick gas retort-house, one story, 82x200; New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, owner.

East Eleventh-street, north side, 100 feet east of Avenue D, one engine-house, brick, one story, 36x29; New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, owner.

West Forty-second-street, rear No. 316, one brick workshop, two stories, 25x15; Alex. Ottenheimer, owner.

West Forty-second-street, No. 310, front, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25x65; Alex. Ottenheimer, owner.

West One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, north side, 175 feet west of New-avenue, two brown-stone first-class dwelling-houses, each three stories, 12.6x60; C. V. Laurence, owner.

East Thirty-second-street, rear, between Nos. 335 and 337, one brick stable, two stories, 42x12; Patrick Conway, owner.

East One Hundred and Sixth street, north side, 275 feet west of Second-avenue, one brick tenement, three stories, 25x50; Patrick Slavin, owner.

Avenues A and B, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, one brick coal-storage building, one story, 68.6x184; New-York Gas-light Company, owner.

Columbia-street, (rear,) No. 6, one brick stable, two stories, 25x30; F. Gallagher, owner.

East Seventh-street, Nos. 279 and 281, two brick tenements, each five stories, 24x60; C. Gillespie, owner.

West Thirty-eighth-street, No. 425, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 27x63; F. Sietz, owner.

Broadway, south-west corner Fifty-third-street, one brown-stone store and offices, three stories, 20.9x30; James Usher, owner.

Eighth-avenue, south-west corner of Forty-seventh-street one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25x100; Adolph Levy, owner. Estimated cost, $40,000.

Broome-street, No. 435, one iron-ware house, five stories, 24½x95; Mrs. C. Wilkins, owner.

Carmine-street, Nos. 63 to 67, four brown-stone stores and tenements, each five stories, 25x80; W. J. Gassner, owner.

West Twentieth-street, rear, No. 209, one brick stable, two stories, 25x19; N. Weinert, owner.

Greene-street, No. 134, one brick laundry, two stories, 25x60; M. & S. Sternberger, owners.

West Twentieth-street, No. 517, one brick stable and storage building, two stories, 17x55; Coleman & Volk, owners.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 141 West Forty-ninth-street, unsafe east wall; Elizabeth Griffiths, owner.

No. 249 West Fourth-street, unsafe chimney; Morris Adler, owner.

No. 121 Mercer-street, unsafe chimney; George Quental, owner.

No. 14 Baxter-street, rear, unsafe generally; Isidor Abrams, owner.

No. 261 Bowery, unsafe front wall and stoop; Geo. Rhodes, owner.

No. 423 Broome-street, unsafe west wall; Wm. J. O'Brien, owner.

No. 484 Broadway, rear, unsafe generally; Wm. B. Astor, owner.

Exchange Sale, Friday, May 23.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 2-story and basement brick front house and lot, No. 224 East 80th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 25x102.2 .... $6,100

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, May 22.

[illegible]th-st., s. s., 142 ft. e. of Irving-place, 13.3x94	$20,000
[illegible]d-st., s. s., 68 ft. e. of 10th-av., 22x98.9	35,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 122 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24.8x98.8	23,500
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	20,500
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9	10,100
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 10th-av., 0.6x60.5	700
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 203 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	37,500
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15x100.5, foreclosure	15,000
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102.2, partition	17,000
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 31 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x99.11	5,000
[illegible]d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Boulevard, 50x99	7,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 300 ft. e. of 122d-st., 30x101.2x45	7,000
[illegible]th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 65th-st., 25x100	53,000
[illegible]th-av., e. s., 26.3 ft. n. of 33d-st., x thence n. 23.2x thence e. 100x thence n. 50x thence e. 15.5x thence s. 63.2x thence w. 120.4, to beginning	5,500
10th-av., e. s., 128 ft. s. of 34th-st., 20x100	5,750
12th-av., n. e. corner of 133d-st., 99.11x225	20,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Canal-st., No. 139, s. w. s., 120.1 ft. n. of Vestry-st., 25x73.8	$40,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Thompson-st., No. 125, n. w. corner of Prince-st., five years, per year	$2,000
[illegible]th-st., No. 208, East, five years, per year	1,250
3d-av., No. 277, three years, per year	1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

CHARLES E. WHITE, REAL ESTATE BROKER, AGENT FOR ESTATES, No. 150 Broadway.

Particular attention given to the care and management of property placed in his charge. Collecting of rents a specialty. Returns promptly made. References of the highest character given when required.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, in East 42d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., one of the best built four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses in the block. The house is decorated in a very handsome and costly manner. Price, $70,000; or with the beautiful furniture, $75,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PLOTS OF LAND OF FROM five to fifty acres in the new part of the City over the Harlem River, at one-sixth the price of land in the old part. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE large brown-stone mansion, with ample grounds, formerly the residence of Ex-Mayor SMITH, deceased, located in the business centre of the city, near the City Hall. Price, $65,000. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, No. 16 Smith-st., near Fulton-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FINE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS and Capitalists.—A beautiful estate of fifty acres, fit for laying out in building plots at once; twenty-two miles from City, via Erie Railroad; Midland Railroad cuts through the property and has a depot thereon; splendid woolen mill with good water-power on the property; will exchange for New-York property and cash. DEMAREST & WHITLOCK, No. 1½ Park-place.

AT NEWARK.—FOR SALE, A BARGAIN.—Three-story, Mansard-roof house; twelve rooms, laundry, gas, furnace, range, bath; complete order; conveniently located; immediate possession. Price $10,000; terms to suit. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT MILBURN, N. J.—100 ACRES of land, well adapted for laying out in villa plots; located on high ground, with splendid views; sold on account of the owner residing at a distance. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—AT GREAT SACrifice, elegant place: eleven acres, lawn, forest shade, fine dwelling, fifteen rooms, every convenience; will exchange for good City property; might rent. J. D. CONDIT, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT IRVINGton, on the Hudson, a desirable brick cottage, and half an acre of ground; only a few minutes' walk from depot and steam-boat landing. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, CHEAP.—The Parry House, at Highland Falls, N. Y., on the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point; seventy sleeping-rooms. Call and examine, or address WILLAT PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

One of the finest country homes on the banks of the Hudson, near Tivoli, N. Y. The river and Catskill Mountain views from this place are unequaled; eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods; a mansion-house, 52x50, (new,) with French roof; also, large cottage, fourteen rooms, coach-house and stables, barns, sheds, machine and carpenter's shops, all new and newly painted, and in perfect order; ice-house filled; new private dock; 3,000 bearing fruit-trees; the property well under-drained; fine wells of water; eight or ten trains each way daily; churches and schools near; stock and implements sold if desired. Apply to M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 10.

ON THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, AT Pittsfield, Mass.—A very desirable residence, within two miles of the Pittsfield Station, on the upper plateau, on the road leading to the New-Lebanon Springs, from which and Columbia Hall it is three to four miles distant, situated on the beautiful Lake Onota. The grounds contain sixty acres, mostly in grass, with shade and fruit trees in abundance. The dwelling contains fifteen rooms, with bath-room, &c.; a good farm-house; two stables, with large accommodations for stock and large barn for farm-products. The grounds border on the lake about a fourth of a mile. The house is on an elevation, commanding a beautiful view of the lake, with Graylock Mountains in the distance, and is considered one of the loveliest and most beautiful situations in Berkshire. The lake is over two miles long, and affords fine boating, fishing, and duck-shooting. Pittsfield is accessible by Boston and Albany Railroad, the Housatonic Road, North Adams and Northern Vermont Road. The house is finely furnished, and can be sold with or without the furniture. Price, without furniture, $25,000; terms easy; furniture can be bought at a fair valuation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION, MAY 27, AT SALES-ROOMS, Trinity Building, Broadway, at 12 o'clock, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., PEREMPTORY SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, OF MOUNT FLORENCE, the most magnificent estate on the Hudson, fully furnished, and in complete order for immediate occupancy. About ninety acres of land, all highly improved; large mansion, twenty-five rooms, marble halls, walls frescoed, gas, billiard-room, bowling-alleys, all modern improvements. Gatehouse, twelve rooms; two cottages, carriage-house, gas-house, green-houses, barns and numerous outbuildings; large fish-pond; two trout streams. At Peekskill, seventy minutes by Hudson River Railroad. A large bird's eye view of the property and full description of the same may be seen at the sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. For further information address Post-office Box No. 988, or apply to the owner on the property, LEWIS H. SPEAR.

ON THE HUDSON.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with about two acres of land, located with magnificent views of river and mountains; grounds abound with choice fruit, shade, and shrubbery; house contains about fifteen rooms. The whole property will be sold low and on reasonable terms, by order of the executors of the late owner. Further particulars of BLACKWELL & CO., NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. Or CHARLES McCUTCHEN, Peekskill, N. Y.

VILLA PLOTS FRONTING ON POMPTON LAKE

(Mountain air and convenient to New-York and) the New-Jersey Midland Railroad will be sold on the ground by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 3.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—OR EXchange for good Northern property, a tract of land comprising 5,000 acres, situated on the Suwanee River, sixty miles from Cedar Keys and Fernandina Railroad, Florida. The river is navigable for 100 miles above the property. The land is high and level, and the soil very rich, a large portion producing one bale of cotton to the acre; the virgin land after being cleared raising excellent sugar-cane. The tract has a large growth of timber, consisting of live oak, hickory, red berry, cherry, sweet gum, oak, magnolia and pine. The country abounds in every description of game. The climate is delightful for invalids, and to any who desires a most pleasant Winter home, and at the same time to plant and manufacture, the location is one of the best in the South. By the projected coastwise canal vessels will leave the Gulf at Cedar Keys and pass by this property, connecting it with all important points on the coast. Title perfect. For further particulars apply to JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, No. 202 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ON THE HUDSON, NEARLY OPPOSITE the City of Hudson—A modern Gothic brick house, commanding fine mountain and river views, finished in hard wood, with an elegant lawn sloping to the river; an abundance of rare and valuable shade-trees, walks, &c.; summer-house, greenhouse, forcing-house, barn, carriage-house, and twenty-five acres of land, upon which are 2,200 choice grapevines, 250 pear-trees, 400 apple-trees, 2,700 currants, besides a valuable lot of small fruits, with everything necessary for shipping the fruits to market; dock on the place. Price $20,000. Terms very easy. The improvements cost more than the price asked. The property must be sold to settle an estate. The revenue derived from the fruit will pay more than ten per cent. JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. FURNISHED—A villa on the east bank of the Hudson; fifteen rooms, modern improvements, furnace, hot and cold water; large tiled hall, hard-wood floors and mantels, decorated ceilings, piazzas, and bay-window; ground high; river view from near Newburg to the Catskills; abundant fruit conservatory, cold grapery and lodge; land diversified with shrubbery, terraces, lawn, fine shade-trees, and evergreens; well drained and perfectly healthy; one mile from depot, and sixty miles from New-York; six trains a day each way. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandahs, ample shade, lawn, garden, small and large fruit, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near depots; pavements, &c.; $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to Owner, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE AT NORWICH, CONN.—A superior residence on the corner of Fairmont and William sts., in the City of Norwich, Conn.; stone dwelling 51x44, with L 20x15; two-story and attic, with 255 feet front by 320, or about two acres, (and with private park in front, of 1½ acres if wanted;) the location is delightful, and on the high bank of the Thames; as a private residence this is a superior spot; shade, fruit, and shrubbery in abundance.

Photographs to be seen at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

12,000 ACRES, (GOOD SOIL.)—Farm, fruit, and cranberry lands; one hour from Long Branch, in Monmouth and Ocean Counties, New-Jersey; on railroad, forty-four miles from New-York, fifty from Philadelphia; climate cures throat and lung diseases; no fever and ague; in lots to suit purchasers, and easy payment. For particulars, circulars, &c., address ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT QUOGUE, LONG ISLAND—A fine farm of about 120 acres, upon which is a large and well arranged house, about fifty rooms, suitable for a private boarding-house; it is very near the beach; surf and still water bathing; boating, fishing, and shooting; air superior to Newport; perfectly healthy, and a very favorite resort during the Summer season. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-JERSEY farm, near Caldwell, on easy terms; eighty acres; some meadow and woodland; fruit, farm-house, out-buildings, &c.; choice location; fertile soil; healthy and rapidly improving neighborhood; price $15,000; only $187 50 per acre; no exchange. Principals address MILLS J'ANSON, Woodside, Newark, N. J.

A BARGAIN—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Will be sold for twenty per cent. less than was offered last year, a country-seat; three acres; good house of eleven rooms, bath, and water-closets, &c.; ice-house, carriage-house, and gardener's house; location beautiful and healthy; abundance of fruit and shade. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NORTH BRANCH and Long Branch.—Lots on and near the sea front, of various sizes, at prices from $600 to $5,000 each. Choicely-located for sea-side cottages. For sale by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM of fifty acres, near Morristown, N. J.; house, barn, &c.; pure water; plenty of fruit; twenty acres fine timber; very healthy; fine scenery; terms easy. Inquire at No. 84 6th-av., in the store.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

PORT MORRIS, NORTH NEW-YORK, Morrisania, West Farms, and other portions of Westchester County. Properties of all sizes for sale, including some very choice investments. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HAMILTON & WALLIS HAVE REmoved to No. 30 Pine-st., and offer all varieties of Orange, N. J., property, (a specialty,) for sale and rent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AT Bergen Point on Avenue T, one block from Latourette Hotel; has ten rooms; possession June 1. Inquire E. L. HERRICK, No. 1 State-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—GREAT VARIETY PROPerty for sale; houses furnished and unfurnished to rent. Sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF THE WELL-KNOWN AND BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED

LYRIC HALL PROPERTY,

ON 6TH-AV.,

42D-ST. AND RESERVOIR-SQUARE,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873.,

at 12 o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1873,

ON THE PREMISES,

150 MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS,

ON THE SLOPES OF THE FAMOUS

ORANGE MOUNTAIN,

ADJACENT TO STATION AT ORANGE VALLEY.

MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S FULL REGIMENTAL BAND.

LUNCHEON BEFORE SALE.

For passes, maps, and particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New York.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers.

VILLA PLOTS

on the slopes of the famous ORANGE MOUNTAIN at auction, adjacent to the station at

ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS and DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, No. 6 Pine-st., will sell, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1873, by order of R. O. Cromelin, Esq., 150 MAGNIFICENT BUILDING LOTS ON THE MOUNTAIN SLOPE, NEAR LLEWELLYN PARK.

CHOICE PROPERTY IN AN ELEGANT NEIGHBORHOOD, SURROUNDED BY COSTLY IMPROVEMENTS,

And on an Elevation Commanding Views Unequaled in Extent and Beauty in the Vicinity of New-York.

Streets are all graded and substantial plank-walks laid. Music by Grafulla's full Regimental Band. Luncheon before the sale. For maps, passes, and particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF Seventy-Six Acres of Land AT HOLLINGBOURNE, SCARBOROUGH, ON HUDSON RIVER.

HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 27, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ROBERT BOORMAN ESTATE, HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY, HOLLINGBOURNE, SCARBOROUGH, N. Y.

The estate lies about three-eighths of a mile from the station, and one and one-half mile south of Sing Sing. It contains about seventy-six acres of fine land, with a front on the New-York and Albany Road, or Broadway, of over one-half mile, with a splendid mansion, stable, lodge, and greenhouses, all built of brick and cement, in the most substantial manner, without regard to cost. It also has a number of frame cottages, barns, and outhouses of frame, for laborers, &c. Its extensive front on Broadway renders it well adapted for cutting up into thirteen plots, all of them having handsome views of the Hudson River. A fine stream runs the whole length of the property, capable of making three beautiful ponds. It is well wooded, and from its commanding position and nearness to the flourishing village of Sing Sing, makes this one of the most desirable opportunities for a person desirous of securing a home which cannot fail to increase largely in value. The whole will be put up at an upset price; if not sold, will then be offered in plots, and sold to the highest bidder. Seventy per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at seven per cent. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BRILLIANT SALES.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
SCHEDULE FOR LAST WEEK IN MAY.
SPECULATORS, MERCHANTS, ARTISANS, SALARIED MEN AND PRUDENT WOMEN TO THE FRONT.
MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S BAND.
ENTERTAINMENT BY HARRISON.
Bounteous Collation by Weeks.
ALL FREE, ALL FREE.
PROPERTIES STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.
ON LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS.
NOTHING BETTER THAN REAL ESTATE.
LOOK AT THIS LIST.

FIRST GRAND SALE OF THE WEEK Will take place on MONDAY, MAY 26, At 1:30 o'clock, on premises, ASTORIA, Long Island, 100 MAGNIFICENT LOTS, All located near STEAM-BOAT LANDING, on JAMAICA-AVENUE BOULEVARD, and other prominent streets, will positively be sold, without reserve, by order of the MESSRS. STEVENS.

Terms easy. No better titles in the world. Maps and free tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

SECOND GRAND SALE of the week will take place at QUEENS, Inglewood, Long Island, TUESDAY, MAY 27, and will consist of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SUPERB LOTS. To be sold by positive order of MRS. CATHARINE BERGEN, To close the estate.

Property splendidly situated near the depot, and is surrounded by and adjacent to FIRST-CLASS IMPROVEMENTS.

Sale positive, without limits or reservations. Terms easy.

Maps and free tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

THIRD GRAND EXCURSION SALE of the week will take place on THURSDAY, MAY 29, at BASKING RIDGE, Somerset County, New-Jersey.

Special train will leave at 10 A. M.

THIS WILL BE A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE 1,000 NE PLUS ULTRA LOTS, VILLA PLOTS, AND THE LEE MANSION,

And enjoy a May-day jubilee on classic ground.

These lots are surrounding the depot of the West Line Railroad, one hour from New-York. The property comes straight from farm uses to the auctioneer's hammer. It must be sold. No speculators between you and the owners. Buy now; it is the first GRAND MODERN AUCTION, WITH BARBACUED OX.

Grafulla's Band, Harrison, free collation, &c., ever held in the vicinity. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at offices of auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York, and of J. M. GIBSON, Real Estate Exchange, Jersey City.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

By O. H. PIERSON & CO., Auctioneers and Dealers in Real Estate, No. 5 Pine-st.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 12 M., on the premises in THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE ON LONG ISLAND, SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD, KNOWN AS

PEARSALL'S

seventeen miles from New-York, eleven miles from Brooklyn suburbs.

250 MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS, elegantly and beautifully situated. One minute's walk from depot; churches, schools, stores, &c.; one mile from East Rockaway where there is an abundance of oysters, clams, superb fishing, bathing, &c. Every one should go and buy a lot. They must be sold. Also two nice cottage buildings, one acre each, garden, fruit, &c. Terms remarkably easy, only fifteen per cent. and fees down and fifteen per cent. thirty days, twenty-five per cent. ninety days, remainder in bond and mortgage two years. Extensive clam-bake and luncheon before sale. Grafulla's Band. Special train leaves foot of South 8th-st. at 11 A. M. and foot of Grand and Roosevelt st. Ferries 10:30 A. M.

Free passes, maps, and all particulars at auctioneer's office.

O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BEECHER, GEORGE WATSON, } Trustees.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

LAST OPPORTUNITY TO GET LOTS at BELMONT, (opposite Belleville, N. J.)

The splendid success of the sale on the 15th inst. has induced the owner to offer the entire balance of 400 PLOTS at AUCTION, on THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873.

Many of the choicest lots were not offered at last sale. THE BEAUTY OF THE LOCATION CANNOT BE EXAGGERATED, OVERLOOKING THE BEAUTIFUL PASSAIC RIVER FOR MILES. ONLY SIX MILES FROM NEW-YORK BY RAILROAD.

The rear lots are nearly 200 feet above the river. Orange Mountain, Newark, Woodside, Belleville, and a great range of beautiful country in full view.

NO PROPERTY will be offered in lots this year at auction to COMPARE WITH THESE! GO FOR THEM!

Terms easy. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage for three years. Title perfect.

Free excursion. Splendid music. Good lunch. Splendid picnic grounds—almost a fairy scene. Get tickets at once from O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., or of JOHN A. ELWELL, No. 92 Cedar-st., New-York, or of the agents, BASSETT, EDWARDS & CHEDISTER, No. 812 Broad-st., Newark.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

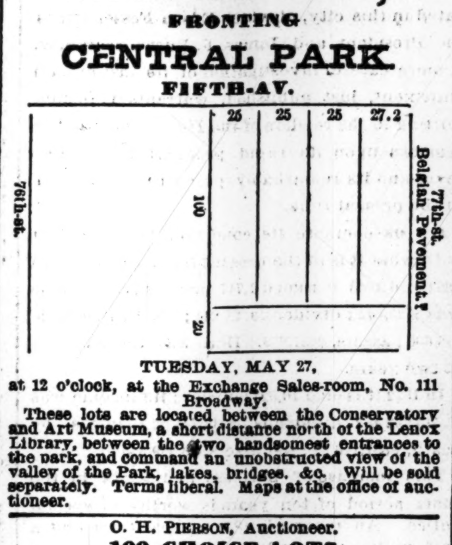
IMPORTANT SALE.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS,

FRONTING

CENTRAL PARK

FIFTH-AV.



TUESDAY, MAY 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

These lots are located between the Conservatory and Art Museum, a short distance north of the Lenox Library, between the two handsomest entrances to the park, and command an unobstructed view of the valley of the Park, lakes, bridges, &c. Will be sold separately. Terms liberal. Maps at the office of auctioneer.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

100 CHOICE LOTS at AUCTION in HARRISON, (East Newark,) By BASSETT, EDWARDS & CHEDISTER,

Without reserve, by order of Whitehead & Morrow, counselors at law, on TUESDAY, May 27. These very choice lots are high and pleasantly located, commanding extensive views of the Passaic River, Newark, Hudson City, Bergen, and Jersey City. SIX MILES AND TWENTY MINUTES' TIME FROM NEW-YORK.

200 trains daily to and from New-York. Easier of access to down-town New-Yorkers than 12th-st. The soil a sandy loam, dry and free from all miasma.

Fine improvements; graded streets, curbed and flagged; gas and gas-lamps. The depots of three railways within five minutes' walk of these lots. THIS IS NO ORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT OR A HOME. CITY CONVENIENCES, COUNTRY AIR, PLENTY OF ROOM.

Get maps and tickets for railway free at the Office of BASSETT, EDWARDS & CHEDISTER, Newark, or O. H. Pierson & Co., No. 5 Pine-st., and John A. Elwell, No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York. Title perfect. Abstract furnished for examination free of charge. Terms, 10 per cent. and Auctioneer's fees on day of sale, 30 per cent. in thirty days, balance on bond and mortgage for three years. Train by Pennsylvania Railroad, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 11:30 A. M. FREE LUNCH, FREE CONCERT, FREE RIDE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST., will sell at

ENGLEWOOD,

NEW-JERSEY'S FAVORITE SUBURB,

On Saturday, May 31, 1873,

At 2:30 P. M., on the premises, By order of Mrs. J. S. COWAN,

The Beautiful Estate of Hillside Park,

COMPRISING CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS, IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN, Fronting on Engle, Chestnut, and Hillside avs., and SURROUNDED BY COSTLY IMPROVEMENTS, Only four minutes' walk from station.

ALSO, THE ELEGANT STONE MANSION, WITH CONVENIENT OUT-BUILDINGS AND GREENHOUSES.

SALE ABSOLUTE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Parties desiring to attend sale take 1:15 P. M. train from foot of Chambers and 23d sts.

For maps and railroad tickets apply to CHAS. D. KELLOGG, ENGLEWOOD, and to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

457 LOTS AND ONE DWELLING-HOUSE, SITUATE ON MYRTLE, BUSHWICK, STONE, EVERGREEN AND CENTRAL AVS. AND BROADWAY; ALSO, ON MARION, SUMPTER, CHAUNCEY, McDOUGAL, FURMAN, FAIRFAX, PILLING, AND GRANITE STS., BROOKLYN, BY ORDER OF J. L. NOSTRAND AND THE EXECUTORS OF ROBERT ADAIR, DECEASED, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE. JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1873, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the above property, including thirty desirable corner lots. Sale positive, in partition. Terms—Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

Maps are now ready.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD BOHM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, assignees in bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, hereby give notice that, pursuant to an order of said Court, dated the 19th day of May, 1873, they will sell at public auction upon the premises hereinafter described, on the 18th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. M. Seaman, auctioneer: The premises and property hereinafter mentioned and described, belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt, subject to the liens of the mortgages to John Dickinson and Joseph Belleshein, and free and clear of the liens of the mortgages of John Schruegs, Walter M. Underhill, and Edmund Titus, assignee of Wilson M. Powell; and of the foreclosure judgment of said Edmund Titus, and of the mortgages of Jacob Pollens and Townsend, Dyett and Goldsmith, assignees of said Pollens; and free and clear of the liens of Christian Ebersbacher, Nicholas Seger, and Frank Schaeffler, that is to say: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, beginning at a point formed by intersecting the northerly line of Rivington-street with the easterly line of Forsyth-street, and running thence northerly along the easterly line of Forsyth-street one hundred feet, thence easterly and parallel with the line of Rivington-street twenty-five feet and five inches, thence southerly one hundred feet to the northerly line of Rivington-street, thence westerly along the northerly line of Rivington-street twenty-six feet three inches to the place of beginning, and being the same premises mentioned and described in a certain deed from John Dickinson and wife to Leopold Böhm, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in liber 1,157 of conveyances, page 448, &c.—Dated May 22, 1873.

JAMES H. MORAN, JOSIAH S. MITCHELL, } Assignees.

ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignees, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY SATURDAY, MAY 24.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York. THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, Cambridge, ANNOUNCE

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE,

And the best means of putting out fires in cities, towns, and villages; with practical suggestions for the security of life and property. By JOSEPH BIRD. In one volume, 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

Chapter I. Personal.
Chapter II. Of the Great Increase of Fires.
Chapter III. How to Preserve Life from Destruction by Fire.
Chapter IV. How to Protect our Homes and Workshops.
Chapter V. A new Fire-preventive System.
Chapter VI. Our Dwelling-houses, (danger of fire from stoves, from matches, from furnaces, &c.)
Chapter VII. Our Public Buildings and Warehouses, (elevators, rubbish, smoking, store, fire brigade, Mansard roofs, &c.)
Chapter VIII. Spontaneous Ignition, &c., &c., &c.

RECENTLY ISSUED.

A SATCHEL GUIDE,

For the Vacation Tourist in Europe. A compact itinerary of the British Isles, Belgium, and Holland, Germany, and the Rhine, Switzerland, France, Austria, and Italy. With Appendix, Expense Account, and Memoranda pages. Edition for 1873. In one volume, 16mo, roan, flexible, $2.

"We know of no European guide-book which so admirably combines brevity, accuracy, completeness, convenience of shape, and tasteful mechanical execution."—*Independent.*

A MEMORIAL OF ALICE AND PHŒBE CARY,

With Their Later Poems. By MARY CLEMMER AMES. Cloth, $2.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames, a lady who has won renown as an able, clear-sighted newspaper writer, has reared to the memory of Alice and Phœbe Cary one of the most beautiful and fitting monuments ever built within the covers of a book.

SHIP-BUILDING, WOOD AND IRON, &c.

JOHN WILEY & SON, NO. 15 ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Publish this day:

I.—AN OUTLINE OF SHIP-BUILDING, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL. In five divisions. 1. Naval Architecture. 2. Laying Down and Taking Off Ships. 3. Ship-building. 4. Mast and Spar Making. 5. Vocabulary of Terms Used. By THEODORE D. WILSON, Assistant Naval Constructor, United States Navy, Instructor of Naval Construction, United States Naval Academy. 1 vol. 8vo, with numerous large and small plates. $7 50.

II.—AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN FREE-HAND GEOMETRICAL DRAWING. For schools, and for the training of the eye and hand destined to mechanical pursuits and arts of geometrical design, with chapters on lettering and geometric symbolism. By S. EDWARD WARREN, Professor in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, &c. With many wood engravings. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET AT WILLIAM'S BRIDGE STAtion, five minutes' walk from depot, a gothic mansion; roomy, convenient, with all modern improvements; stable and carriage-house and outbuildings complete; eleven acres of ground; abundance of fruit and shade-trees, a good garden, made and planted, fine views of the East and North Rivers, pleasant drives—a most desirable residence. Will be rented very low, for one or more years, to a party that would take good care of the premises, as the owner is going to Europe. Inquire of PETER BRUNER, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—FURnished, north of and within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, one hour from the Grand Central Depot; in a few days, hourly trains to and from 30th-st. The house is commodious and fully furnished, with bath-room, hot and cold water, first-rate laundry, with stationary tubs and every convenience; an excellent carriage-house, stable, hennery, with large chicken yards; a large ice-house, filled; garden and ample lawn; possession as soon as desired. For further information, inquire at No. 114 5th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE country-seat of Gen. T. B. Van Buren, one hour from City Hall, situate on Teaneck Ridge, near Englewood, N. J., one mile from Walton Station; house fully furnished and commodious; gas, hot and cold water, furnace, billiard table, piano, library, &c.; large stable, out-houses and cottage on grounds; ten acres in inclosure, containing ornamental and fruit trees of every variety. Apply to L. B. BUNNELL, No. 71 Broadway, Room 99.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson, one and one-half miles from landing, a beautiful Summer residence, two stories, thirty-four feet square, fronting the south, wing on rear, eleven rooms, high ceilings, marble mantels; good stable, carriage-house; five acres, fruit and shade trees; fresh pond and brook; very choice location. Apply to A. M. HALLETT, Postmaster, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, overlooking the Hudson, on the Palisades at Bull's Ferry, about four acres, nice dwellings, with out-buildings; grounds handsomely laid out; plenty of fruit; thirty minutes from Spring-st. by boat; steam and horse power convenient. W. H. ALLEN, 5 Pine-st.; J. R. GRAHAM, 176 Centre-st.

COUNTRY-PLACE AND FURNISHED house, to let or for sale on the Hudson, fifteen minutes north of Newburg; railroads and steamboats; stables, extensive grounds, and beautiful views; fruits, vegetables and milk furnished by the gardener on the place. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, unfurnished, cosy cottage, containing six rooms, besides pantries and store-rooms; convenient to Great South Bay, and two miles east of Bellport; pleasant drives, good fishing, and shooting. For further particulars apply to or address MORTON B. SMITH, No. 178 Pearl-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—ONE of the finest country seats on the Hudson River, a short distance above Poughkeepsie; unrivaled mountain and river views; house large and fully furnished; vegetables and fruit supplied; rent moderate. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Greenwich, Conn., ten rooms, all in perfect order, entirely new furniture; convenient to churches, market, &c.; rent $500. Apply to the owner, FRANCIS TOMES, at Greenwich, or at his office, No. 119 Broadway, Room C.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF six and three-fourth acres, with fine house, garden, stable, &c., on the old road to King's Bridge, and about one three-quarter miles from Central Bridge, in the new part of the City. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 41 WEST 9TH-ST., ELEGANTly furnished parlor floor suitable for a party of gentlemen; breakfast if desired; house first-class in all respects; newly furnished throughout; other desirable and choice rooms.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, JUST finished, in Newark, N. J.; fourteen rooms, subcellar; all improvements; gas and water, &c.; convenient to two depots. Apply to WM. TITUS, No. 30 Lombard-st., Newark, N. J.

AT BAYONNE, N. J., TWENTY-FIVE minutes from New-York, two houses, containing all the modern improvements, beautifully situated; rent $550. JOHN L. LINDSAY, No. 289 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—FOR A DWELLING OR BUSIness purposes, the first-class house No. 4 East 10th-st., first house east of 5th-av. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 216 Broadway.

AT STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—A charming cottage in a healthy location, commanding fine mountain views, pure air, lovely drives, &c., to let, furnished, at a low price. JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MADIson-av., below the Park, to let for six months or one year to a private family; $200 per month. JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

FLAT TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FLAT IN West 15th-st., containing seven rooms with all modern improvements; well lighted and ventilated. J. DENHAM & CO., 266 West 23d-st.

YONKERS PROPERTY TO LET—A brick cottage; ten rooms, high ground, fine shade, near depot, river view, water and gas in; $50 per month. Apply to JAMES BERWICK, Yonkers.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 401 BROADWAY, near Walker-st., suitable for any business; rent low. ALSO, Basement corner Broadway and Walker-st.; cheap rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE CORNER BASEMENT NO. 59 Liberty-st. and Liberty-place, under M. K. Jesup & Co., suitable for stationery, insurance, banking, or mercantile business; has nine large windows, and is one of the best offices in the City. Apply to the janitor, or F. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

MANUFACTURERS.—TO LEASE, EXtensive premises containing nearly 25,000 feet of flooring suitable for manufacturing purposes, situated close to 4th-av., in East 22d-st. Apply to J. PURSSELL, No. 910 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE TO care for the season by a man and wife; no incumbrance; best City reference. Address F. A. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEUX FRANÇAIS DÉSIRENT SE PLAcer dans une famille privée, l'homme comme maître d'hôtel, la femme comme cuisinière de première ordre; les meilleures références seront données. S'adresser A. J., No. 229 42ème rue.

UNE PROTESTANTE FRANÇAISE désire une situation comme femme de chambre avec une famille qui voyage en Europe; peut être vue dans sa dernière place. Address L. M., Box No. 44 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

HEAD-QUARTERS MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May [illegible], 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1874, the following Supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of expense to the United States.

The delivery of the articles to commence within seventy days, and the entire quantity to be delivered within six months from date of contract.

This office reserves the right to accept bids for the whole, a part, or an article of a class, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Government.

CLASS NO. 1.

12,000 yards sky blue Kersey, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
6,400 yards dark blue Kersey, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
2,400 yards dark blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
200 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 16 ounces to the yard, (cochineal dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

CLASS NO. 2.

3,000 yards dark blue Flannel, for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 12 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.
14,000 yards dark blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 6 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.
1,200 gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
4,500 pairs Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made, of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

4,000 yards white Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
6,000 yards white Linen, for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
15,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.
4,000 yards Cotton Ticking, for bed-sacks, 36 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.

200 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.
1,200 Pompons, red worsted, ball shaped, and 5 inches in circumference.
2,500 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed,) with ornaments.
1,200 Stocks.
500 Fatigue Cap Ornaments.

CLASS NO. 5.

150 gross Buttons, (eagle.)
50 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
25 gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
1,000 sets Epaulette Bullion.
2,000 yards Yellow Binding.
3,000 yards Red Cord.
10 Swords for musicians, complete.
20 Swords for sergeants, complete.
12 Drums, complete.
120 Batter Drum Heads.
120 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
60 sets Drum Snares.
25 box-wood B Fifes.
50 pairs Drumsticks.
500 pairs Crescent and Scale Straps.
13 Sword Scabbards, with mountings, 32 inches long by 1¼ wide, and ¾ inch thick.
12 Sword Scabbards, with mountings, 28¼ inches long by 1¼ wide, and ¾ inch thick.
15 Sword Scabbards, with mountings, 28 inches long by 15-16 wide, and ⅝ inch thick.

CLASS NO. 6.

5,000 pairs Bootees, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.

600 Cartridge Boxes, without magazines.
1,000 Bayonet Scabbards, with frogs attached.
500 Cartridge Box Belts.
600 Waist Belts.
50 Sword Frogs.
50 Cartridge Boxes for sergeants.
800 Knapsacks.
400 Waist Plates.

(With the privilege of increasing any of the above quantities, not to exceed one-third.)

CLASS NO. 8.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:
Watch coats.
Uniform coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Fatigue coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Woolen pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Linen pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Flannel shirts.
Linen shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and Blue Jackets for Boys.
Bed Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, No. 1220 South Fourth-street, Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New-York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined; and when ever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon accepted deliveries, withholding ten per cent. from the amount of first account rendered until second delivery is made, and from amount of second account rendered until third delivery is made, and so on until contract is completed.

A guarantee, signed by two persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by a United States district judge, district attorney, or collector, must accompany each proposal; otherwise it will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at this office; the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn.; the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., or the commanding officer at Boston, Mass.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to MAJOR WILLIAM B. SLACK, Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 19th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following-described Post-office Envelopes, for a period of one year, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1873, to wit:

FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.

No. 1, size 3⅛ by 5¼ inches; estimated number required annually, 5,000,000.
No. 2, size 3⅞ by 6⅜ inches; estimated number required annually, 750,000.
No. 3, size 4 by 9 inches; estimated number required annually, 1,250,000.
No. 4, size 4½ by 10½ inches; estimated number required annually, 500,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

No 5, size 5 by 10½ inches; estimated number required annually, 4,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The Department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made for each kind of Envelope (official and registered packages) separately, and the contract will be awarded for each kind to the lowest responsible bidder.

Samples of the different sizes and styles of Envelopes required, together with blank forms for bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The Envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples, the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner by hand. The Envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered, the boxes to be wrapped in strong Manila paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster General.

When 2,000 or more Envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post-office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed, but when less than 2,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor without additional charge.

The Envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of postmasters or of the Department, and be delivered either at the post-office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at this Department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the Department.

All the Envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, and the Registered Package Envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee certified to be responsible and sufficient by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of not less than twice the contract price of all the articles estimated to be furnished by said bidder, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes inferior to samples. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, under the seventeenth section of the act of Congress approved Aug. 26, 1842, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes." (United States Statutes at Large, Vol. 5, page 254.) or the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of Envelopes as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure and charge to the contractor or contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post-office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. (and nowhere else,) until Saturday, May 31, 1873, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City for the ensuing year.

Say nine thousand (9,000) tons of coal, more or less, and two thousand five hundred (2,500) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand one hundred (7,100) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, seven hundred (700) tons of egg size, and two hundred (200) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, and not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cord for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 15th of July to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1874. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for Coal" or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, ROBERT HOE, } Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON, May 14, 1873.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately indorsed, "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until 10 A. M. of the twelfth (12th) of June, at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards and Naval Asylum, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guaranty, and printed instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Paymaster nearest thereto, or by the bureau for any or all of the yards and asylum.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hard Wood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair, and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes, and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils, and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing, and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, &c.; No. 28, Augers; No. [illegible], Copper and Composition Nails.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards and naval asylum:

KITTERY, MAINE.
Nos. 6, 7, 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Nos. 1, 5, 6, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21.

LEAGUE ISLAND, PENN.
Nos. 1, 6, 8, 9, 16, 18.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21.

NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 21.

PENSACOLA, FLA.
Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 18, 20, 21.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 23, 1873.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock 29th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered within fifteen days from date of order, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York:

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

10,000 gallons best quality Lard-oil, in well-coopered casks of about forty gallons each, to be delivered to the Navigation officer at the New-York Navy-yard, subject to his inspection.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interests.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTTER, Pay Director United States Navy.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E., CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK CITY, May 14, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., June 19, 1873, for the erection at Fort Trumbull, New-London Harbor, Conn., of a one-story frame building, 27.6x58.6, to be used as laundresses' quarters.

All the required material and labor to be furnished by the contractor.

Plan and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's Office, Fort Trumbull.

The proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible parties for the prompt and faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded, and addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster, First Quartermaster's District," indorsed "Proposals for Laundresses' Quarters."

RUFUS INGALLS, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General United States Army.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to section 3, chapter 335, of the Laws of 1873, proposals for publishing and distributing the *City Record* for one year, in accordance with the specifications filed in the office of the Mayor of the City of New-York, in the City Hall in said City, will be received at said office until Tuesday, June 3 prox., at 12 o'clock noon, at which hour the bids will be opened and read, and the award of the contract made as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each proposal will be enclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for publishing and distributing the *City Record*," and must be made in strict conformity to the specifications aforesaid.

The security required on the contract will be ten thousand dollars.—Dated New-York, May 17, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.
GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Counsel to the Corporation.

IMPROVEMENT OF MOBILE HARBOR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CORNER ST. LOUIS AND JOACHIM STS., MOBILE, Ala., April 26, 1873.

PROPOSALS

For dredging 250,000 cubic yards, more or less, in Mobile Bay, Alabama, will be received at this office until noon, July 1, 1873, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of Proposals and Guaranty, specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

A. N. DAMRELL, Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST QR. MR. DIST. D. E., COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1873.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADVERtisement of Major E. N. Batchelder, Quartermaster United States Army, dated April 28, 1873, for "Proposals for Forage and Straw," notice is hereby given that the articles therein called for must be of the best quality, and conform in every respect to the samples now in this office for the inspection of bidders.

RUFUS INGALLS, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General, United States Army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT REMEDIES FOR CONsumption, Wasting, and Indigestion, are SAVORY & MOORE'S PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. Medical men who have made this a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, strength, and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved, by their use. Price from 2s. to 8s. SAVORY & MOORE (Chemists to the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.,) No. 143 New Bond-st., London, and all chemists. Note.—Name and trade-mark on each bottle.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—Often sympathetic of piles, and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three typo cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evening.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, Paris.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Hair Lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (preparation spéciale.)

ALDERNEY BULL, TWO YEARS OLD, for sale. Apply to JOHN ALLEN, Highwood, Weehawken, N. J.; Post-office address, Union Hill, Hudson County, N. J.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF The Phœnix Mutual LIFE Insurance Comp'y OF Hartford, Conn.

NET ASSETS JAN. 1, '72, $7,510,614 05

INCOME IN 1872.

From premiums	$2,942,489 74	
From interest	471,262 71	
From agents' balances paid and increase in value of investments	22,144 04	—$3,435,896 49
Total		$10,946,510 54

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1872.

TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

Paid claims by death	$878,499 66	
Paid dividends	995,443 12	
Paid for lapsed and surrendered policies	306,084 07	
Total	$2,180,026 85	
EXPENSES.		
Paid for commissions, salaries and all other agency expenses	$364,684 18	
Paid medical examiners' fees	30,821 50	
Paid salaries of officers and office employes	34,515 52	
Paid taxes	46,228 54	
Paid reinsurance	1,272 68	
Paid all other expenses	79,536 20	
	$557,158 62	—$2,737,185 47
Total		$8,209,325 07

ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage	$2,975,302 46
Loans on collateral security	101,579 13
United States registered bonds	278,993 75
State and county bonds	66,000 00
Railroad bonds	43,000 00
Gas Company stocks	18,150 00
Bank stocks	182,720 00
Cash on hand and in banks	118,678 54
Premium notes on policies in force	3,551,237 01
Accrued interest on investments	101,834 63
Premiums in course of collection	538,942 19
Deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums	135,904 20
All other assets	96,963 16
Total	$8,209,325 07

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies, New-York standard, Jan. 1, 1873	$6,776,117 00	
All other liabilities	233,376 57	—$7,009,493 57

SURPLUS........$1,199,831 50

Number of policies issued in 1872	10,527
Amount insured	$21,751,734
Whole number of policies in force	33,020
Whole amount insured	$71,910,267

E. FESSENDEN, President.
JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

Business of Connecticut Companies in 1872.

	No. of Policies.	Am't Ins.
Hartford Life and Annuity	1,216	$2,487,691
Connecticut General Life	1,283	2,529,480
Travelers' Life and Accident	2,888	4,059,505
Continental Life	2,047	5,021,010
Connecticut Mutual Life	5,117	13,185,515
Charter Oak Life	5,929	12,246,591
Ætna Life	6,791	15,335,187
Phœnix Mutual Life	10,527	$21,571,734

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR.
At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-MORROW, AND HEREAFTER, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music, MORNING and EVENING, at 10:30 and 7:30, until their new church is built. Seats free.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., near Irving-place, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services in Tammany Hall on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free. In the AFTERNOON a short lecture on *The Prayer-book.*

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, an evening of SACRED SONG. THE ARIEL QUARTET, Assisted by other favorite singers, will give selections from the JUBILEE SONGS, And other new and popular Christian melodies, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 28. Tickets 25 cents.

A SERVICE IN THE INTEREST OF the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York, will be held in Brooklyn, at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, Rev. Dr. JNO. PADDOCK'S, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 25, at 7:30 o'clock. The sermon preached before the society at its anniversary in New-York, by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., will be repeated by request.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. D. THOMPSON, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject—*Christian Manliness;* and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M., and 1:30 P. M. Rev. N. G. CHENEY will address the temperance meeting at 2 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All made welcome.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., between Grand and Broome sts.—Rev. SAMUEL ALMAN, a Christian Jew, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, May 25, at 10:30 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. C. E. HARRIS, will preach in the EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., west of 6th-av.—Service on SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M., and usual choral service at 3:30 P. M. Subject of afternoon sermon—*Cain and Abel, the First Brothers.* The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach at each service.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 16TH-ST., between 5th-av. and Union-square, entrance through Robinson House.—The Children's Lyceum meets at 10 A. M., and Prof. S. B. BRITTAN lectures at 11 A. M. No conference on. Lecture THIS EVENING.

A SERMON IN AID OF THE SHEPHERD'S Fold, will be preached SUNDAY EVENING, May 25, at 7:30 o'clock, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Madison-av. and 44th-st., by Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia.

A SERVICE OF SONG, ACCOMPAnied with brief addresses by the Pastor, &c., will be held in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7:45. Dr. DOWLING will preach in the FORENOON.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, ON HUDson-st., near Spring, Rev. J. G. OAKLEY, Pastor.—Rev. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, D. D., L. H. D., of the University of the City of New-York, will preach ON SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; WEDNESDAY, 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER of 4th-av.—Bible class conducted by Prof. W. H. THOMSON, at 3 o'clock THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Young men's prayer-meetings daily. Union Prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SUNDAY-school services, SUNDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock; ALBERT WOODRUFF, Esq., of Brooklyn, will preside. Addresses will be given by FOUNTAIN J. HARTLEY, Esq., of London, and others.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEDICATION of the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. T. M. EDDY, D. D., and at 7:45 P. M. by Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, D. D. Special services in the Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M., with addresses by Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D., and other able speakers. Seats free, and all made welcome.

BISHOP FOSTER, D. D., WILL PREACH in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock. This is to be his last sermon prior to his departure for Europe and South America. The Pastor, Rev. J. F. McCLELLAND will preach in the EVENING at 7:45 o'clock.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER of Market and Henry sts., Rev. Dr. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, Pastor.—Services on SABBATH MORNING, at 10:30; EVENING at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON will preach at 10:30 A. M. and at 8 P. M. You are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 25th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. CONRAD will preach.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st., Rev. HENRY POWERS.—Subject, MORNING, *Ideal Home;* EVENING, Service of Praise, with short address.

ELDER HIRAM MUNGER, OF MASsachusetts, will preach in Temple Hall, SUNDAY, May 25, at 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M. Come and hear an old-fashioned preacher.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M., and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. Come friends. The cholera is not here yet.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-st. and Park-av. Services: Preaching MORNING at 10½ A. M., EVENING at 7½, by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pastor; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; Prayer-meeting, 7 P. M. All invited.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE METHOdist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Elder M. N. DOWNING, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY next, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting at 6. Seats free. Come.

GREAT SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING at Association Hall, SUNDAY EVENING, May 25, 1873, at 7:30 o'clock. ALBERT WOODRUFF, Esq., will preside and introduce FOUNTAIN J. HARTLEY, Esq., Secretary of the London, who will make the principal address of the evening. Addresses may also be expected from Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON and other prominent American workers.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor, preaches SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the new temporary chapel, 130th-st., near 5th-av. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. The public cordially invited.

HEAR YE HIM!—S. S. SNOW, HERALD of the coming King of Kings, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Rainbow Angel with the Little Book Open in His Hand.*

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner 125th-st. and 2d-av., Rev. S. H. VIRGIN, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath school at 2½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and in the EVENING at 7:45 o'clock. All seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42d-st.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—*Flowers and Graves.*

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED Church, corner 57th-st.—Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

MESSIAH SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—formerly meeting in 7th-av.—will meet in Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., opposite 8th-st. Subject—*The Personal Reign of Christ on Earth.*

MR. JOHN LYND, FROM IRELAND, will preach in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY in the Church corner of Catherine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 3 P. M.; at No. 2/8 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL; and at No. 275 West-st., by the associate pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. N. G. CHENEY, Pastor, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited. Prof. J. B. GIBBS will address the Sabbath-school temperance organization at 2 P. M.

REV. A. T. PORTER, OF THE DIOCESE of South Carolina, will, by invitation of the Rector, preach at Trinity Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, May 25, in behalf of the Orphan Home and School of the Church of the Holy Communion, Charleston, S. C. Service begins at 10:30 o'clock.

REV. DR. EDDY, REV. W. P. ABBOT, and CHARLES H. APPLEGATE, Esq., will speak SUNDAY EVENING in the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th st., near 6th av., on church extension and City mission work. No collection will be taken. The public is cordially invited to attend.

REV. MR. HENDRICKS, PASTOR First Methodist Church, Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., preaches SABBATH MORNING at 10:30 o'clock. Subject, by request—*Decoration Soldiers' Graves.* EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Topic—*Little Things.* Seats free. Annual excursion Tuesday, June 10.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE, PASTOR OF SEVenteenth-street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the EVENING—*The Local Option Bill and the Governor's Veto.* Seats free.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR of Washington-square M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. A public meeting of the City Church Extension and Missionary Society at 7:30. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Eddy and others.

REV. J. W. BARNHART, PASTOR, will preach MORNING and EVENING, in Old Forsyth-street M. E. Church, between Division and Canal sts. Seats free; all are welcome.

REV. DR. SAMSON PREACHES IN Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30, and EVENING, 7:45.

REV. I. F. ELDER WILL PREACH on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. J. S. WILLIS WILL LECTURE IN the Hedding M. E. Church, East 17th-st., near 2d-av., MONDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Friendship.*

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, will preach in this church SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON at 10:30 and 3:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:45, in the Harvard Rooms, south-west corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st. Evening subject—*Sin.* Seats free in both places. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Seats free. Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Anniversary of Sunday-school Association in the EVENING. Reunion of the confirmed on Whit Sunday, at 7 and 10:30 A. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th-st., East of 6th-av.—Services on SUNDAY, May 25, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. A. B. HART will preach in the MORNING, and Bishop POTTER in the EVENING.

THE BROOKLYN PRAYING BAND, D. W. PRICE, leader, will conduct the services in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs., SABBATH MORNING at 10:30 o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers welcomed.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av., Rev. J. W. SELLECK, Pastor.—Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free.

THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE WILL make a visitation to the new Episcopal Church of St. Stephen, on 46th-st., east of 6th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7:45. Rev. A. B. HART will preach at 10:30 A. M.

THIRD LECTURE ON "THE LIFE of Moses" in the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., west of 8th-av., by Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, SUNDAY EVENING at 7:45 o'clock. All are welcome.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Hours of service, 10:30 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., will preach.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Prof. GREEN, of Princeton, N. J., will preach SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—The regular monthly meeting for May will be held MONDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, in lecture-room.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Prof. J. C. HUTCHISON, of Monmouth College, Illinois, will preach on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10:30 and 3:30. Strangers made welcome.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 14 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1873.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MINZESHEIMER & JOSEPH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner has the right to sign in liquidation.
CHARLES MINZESHEIMER.
LAURENS JOSEPH.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF LUCKY & CRAWFORD is this day dissolved. J. NELSON LUCKEY is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. May 22, 1873.
J. NELSON LUCKEY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WIESBADEN.

Old approved and since many centuries well known Alkaline Salt-thermen (30–55° Reaum.)

CURE UNINTERRUPTEDLY DURING THE WHOLE YEAR.

Nearly 900 Bathing-cabinets for the thermen of Wiesbaden. Besides: Hydropathic establishments, Pine needle, Russian, Roman, Irish, Vapor, and Swimming Baths; Mineral and Medicinal Baths of every description. Orthopædic establishment. Electricity. Celebrated ophthalmic infirmary. Whey and goat milk. Mineral-waters of all known springs and of freshest filling.

CONCERTS DAILY BY THE MUNICIPAL SPA-ORCHESTRA, in the splendid saloons of the Cur-house, in the gardens, and at the Cur-spring. MILITARY CONCERTS, EXTRA CONCERTS, and MATINEES, READING-ROOM with 150 newspapers, CARD-ROOMS, COFFEE-SALOONS, and RESTAURANTS, BILLIARDS, PARKS, and DRINKING-HALL, RICHLY-ENDOWED ROYAL THEATRE BALLS and REUNIONS, HUNTING and FISHING.

In Autumn: GRAND HORSE-RACES, (races on even ground and steeple-chase,) EXQUISITE CLIMATE, SPLENDID LOCATION, and WELL-KNOWN CHARMING ENVIRONS, in the immediate vicinity of the Rhine. Excursions by railroad and steam-boat into the Rheingau, to Johannisberg, Niederwald, into the Nahethal, to Mainz, Darmstadt, and Frankfort.

DIRECT RAILROAD CONNECTIONS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.
MUNICIPAL SPA-ADMINISTRATION AT WIESBADEN: F. HEYL.

GREGORY HOUSE AND CARPENTER HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., Will open for guests, June 16. Board, $4 per day. Four trains daily from Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., Harlem Railroad. Mr. J. Bernstein's Orchestral Band has been engaged for the season. For terms, &c., apply at the hotel, or address J. S. RAMSAY, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J. Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be made at the Coleman House, Broadway, N. Y., where the proprietor, with plans of the house, can be seen every Wednesday from 12 to 3 o'clock. J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., GRAND UNION HOTEL will open June 1 for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel, or Gilsey House, New-York. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL Will open on SATURDAY, May 31. Two cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties engaging rooms for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

NEWPORT, R. I. The DERBY COTTAGE, facing Touro Park and Bellevue-avenue; elegant rooms and first-class board. Apply at No. 273 5th-av., New-York.

SODA SPRINGS HOUSE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Situated on a lofty elevation of the Berkshire Hills, celebrated for pure mountain air, fine drives, beautiful scenery, and renowned for health. Rapid rail connection with New-York. Good accommodations and reasonable prices. Refers to Col. Heath, No. 110 William-st.; G. A. Seixas, No. 254 Broadway; George C. Farrar, No. 73 Wooster-st. Address H. H. PECK, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; water-cure discontinued; terms $10 50 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't. C. BANTA, Secretary.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE HOPATcong, Morris County, N. J., (Schooley's Mountain Range,) 1,200 feet above the ocean level. Summer resort. Splendid fishing, boating and bathing. Open June 1. WAINWRIGHT & HAMILTON, Proprietors.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite resort will be opened for the season May 26, with many new improvements. Parties desiring to make engagements please apply at the hotel, or by letter to JAMES CARROLL, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT., Will open June 10. Address by mail or telegraph, F. H. ORVIS.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNtain, New-Jersey, opens June 1 for reception of company. D. A. CROWELL.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—MEARNS House open as usual, May 1. Address Mrs. A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y., will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COLUMBIA HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y., Will open for the reception of guests June 2, 1873. Board at reduced rates for the season. A book, illustrating Lebanon Springs and surroundings, will be sent on application to DANIEL GALE, Proprietor.

CANADARAGO HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y. This popular House will open about June 1; forty new rooms just added; newly painted and furnished; everything first-class, French restaurant attached; house nearly opposite the famous Sulphur Spring. Richfield Springs is 1,500 feet above tide water, has beautiful scenery, charming drives, boating, fishing, &c. For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON. GILLIS HOUSE. JAMES E. GILLIS, Proprietor. This first-class Summer-house opens June 1.

TOWER HILL HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., opens June 25, 1873. Address, at No. 25 West 27th-st., New-York, CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Proprietor, late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ON the Catskills, open June 1; reached by Mary Powell, Vestry-st., at 3½ P. M.; James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell, Harrison-st., at 4 P. M.; the Albany day-boats or Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck and Kingston, and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad to West Hurley, where the hotel stages are in waiting for every train. Also Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway, foot of 23d and Chambers sts., to Kingston City, &c. Baggage by this route checked to West Hurley. Address J. E. LASHER, Overlook Mountain House, Woodstock, N. Y.

CHITTENANGO.—WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.—Fine large hotel and furnished cottages; open for guests on and after May 24; L. L. BRITTON, late of Everett House, proprietor; good table, attractive scenery, and mineral waters of great strength and curative power; delightful spot for the tourist or man of business seeking health and recreation. Illustrated circular with analysis, routes, terms, &c., of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., will be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia and Green Mountain ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars. MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors. JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

BUDD'S LAKE.—PARTIES DESIRING TO obtain board at this delightful spot can learn all particulars by calling on A. G. DARWIN, No. 10 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad Company—No. 6,958.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting thereunto, including all the depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructions, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER, PETER BUTLER, Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON, J. W. GURLEY, Masters.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, near Bond-st., will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 26, and the following days at 4 P. M., a very extensive and choice collection of BOOKS—over 3,000 lots—in nearly every department of literature.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CLARK & Co., Auctioneers.
TRUSTEE'S SALE BY B. A. CLARK & CO., Auctioneers, of a large and splendid stock of Silver-ware and Ivory Handle and Silver-plated Table Cutlery, at store, No. 59 Liberty-st., five doors from Nassau. Will continue DAILY, at 10½ o'clock, until all is sold.
The above stock consists of rich Tea Sets, (new styles,) Ice-pitchers, Salvers, Goblets, Mugs, Fruit-stands, Centerpieces, Epergnes, Cake-baskets, Dinner and Breakfast Casters, Pickle Casters, Napkin Rings, Forks, Spoons, Card Receivers, &c.
ALSO FINE TABLE CUTLERY.
Every article warranted of the best and most celebrated manufacture. Stock to be sold in lots to suit buyers, and the attention of the trade is called to this sale, as the stock must be closed at once.
Per order. FRED. SMITH, Trustee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 24, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
One thorough-bred sorrel mare, out of imported stock, fifteen hands high, six years old, and warranted sound.
One very fine Central American saddle pony, five years old, suitable for children.
One horse, cart, and harness—all sold for want of use.
At 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Zulieka, landing on Pier No. 6 East River; also, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Samuele, landing on Pier No. 17 East River: 80 boxes Oranges and Lemons ex Trinacria.

BANKRUPT SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that Messrs. Hoyt, Wheeler & Bradly, will sell at their sales-rooms, Nos. 118 and 120 Church-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1873, at public auction, under the direction of the undersigned, assignee of JAMES McNULTY, a portion of his stock, consisting of hats, caps, furs, and straw goods.—Dated May 15, 1873.
JAMES S. WILLET, Assignee.

By JOHN M. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell
80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) at No 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BANKRUPT SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that Messrs. Wm. Topping & Co. will sell on THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, at public auction, at their sales-rooms, No. 132 Church-st., in the City of New-York, under the direction of the undersigned, assignee of James McNulty, a portion of his stock, consisting of hats, caps, furs, and straw goods.—Dated New-York, May 15, 1873.
JAMES S. WILLET, Assignee.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the **most beautiful** *in* **style** *and* **perfect** *in* **tone ever made.** *The* **CONCERTO STOP** *is the* **best ever placed in any Organ.** *It is produced by a third set of reeds* **peculiarly voiced,** *the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING** *and* **SOUL STIRRING,** *while its* **IMITATION** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE** *is* **SUPERB.** *Terms liberal.* **A GREAT OFFER.** HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* **100 PIANOS** *and* **ORGANS** *of* **first-class makers,** *including* **WATERS',** *at* **extremely low prices for cash,** *or* **part** *cash, and balance in* **small monthly** *payments.* **New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements,** *for* **$275** *cash. Organs* **$55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125,** *upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc.* **AGENTS WANTED.**

CHICKERING & SONS'

(Established 1823)
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—WM. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., have finished and for sale one of eight stops, pedals, two of twelve stops, pedal bass. Warranted superior in tone and finish, and contain all improvements. Apply as above.

BEST PIANOS.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Berry's and other new and second-hand pianos and organs for rent and sale on installments, very cheap. BERRY & CO., 739 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—SAW gummer. Can be seen and tested until Monday, 26th inst., at WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, No 49 Wall-st.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS.—THIS DAY—LADIES' HATS at bargains; Dress Bonnets, Straw Hats, Millinery Materials cut, Children's Hats. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Avoid mistake.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 22,236 ON EAST River Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
WARE-ROOMS,
5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES,
in all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in silk satins, French moroccos, and the finest broadcloths, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-street Factory. In addition to our stock of the larger vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of Road Wagons, with and without tops, in all weights, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the
BREWSTER WAGON
THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY.
Our prices being fixed and uniform to all, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

In order that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company of carriage dealers who have adopted a firm name similar to our own, and impudently claim the reputation we have made for the "Brewster Wagon," we beg the public will remember that our only ware-rooms are at the corner of
5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,
AND OUR ONLY FACTORY ON BROOME-ST.
BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME-ST.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
A full assortment of which, comprising a large stock of linen and woolen horse sheets, fly-nets, whips, bits, stirrups, English saddles, horse-blankets, carriage-robes, lap dusters, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING,
Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.
C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

THOMAS CUSHING, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, and such like, under a chattel mortgage, at No. 524 West 22d-st., at 2 P. M., THIS DAY.
DAVID McADAM, Attorney for Mortgagee.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF PARK phaetons, light rockaways, depot wagons, pony phaetons, sundowns, victorias, buggies, and other seasonable styles family carriages and light wagons, new and second hand. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE.
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN—Brown-stone house, very best, and central location, opposite St. James Hotel; one single and two connecting rooms; furnished new and handsome; unusually desirable for Summer. Also, splendid front basement, suitable for physician, or gentleman's apartments. Best references. Apply at No. 17 West 26th-st.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—LARGE FRONT third-story front and back rooms, elegantly furnished, with board; also, a large hall-room; commodious closets attached; situation and house first class, airy, and healthy; family small, with home comforts; gentlemen preferred.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel. GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM ON SECOND floor, nicely furnished, and hall bedroom, with or without board, in a private American family; neighborhood unexceptionable; terms moderate to right parties. Apply at No. 323 2d-av., near 18th-st.

NO. 228 WEST 11TH-ST.—VERY NICEly-furnished part of private house for housekeeping, to small family of adults, or to party of gentlemen, en suite; rooms large; neighborhood first class and central; rent moderate.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can have pleasant front room (furnished or unfurnished) and board, with a small private family. No. 251 West 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS in choice locations with or without board; also suits for light house-keeping at low prices for Summer. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BEDROOM TO LET—Handsomely furnished; in a first-class English-basement house. Apply at No. 270 West 43d-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

FIVE DOORS FROM 5TH-AV.—NO. 10 East 28th-st.; pleasant second-floor room and upper front; board, if desired; moderate terms to right parties.

AT NO. 38 WEST 10TH-ST., IN A strictly private family, gentlemen can find handsomely furnished or unfurnished apartments, en suite or singly, without board; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A SECond floor furnished, will let the same with board to one or two families. Apply at No. 72 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; references given.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, at No. 19 Great Jones-st. and 78th-st., Central Park. Inquire at No. 19 Great Jones-st., with satisfactory reference.

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.—A PARLOR floor, consisting of four rooms, elegantly furnished, water and bath; also, a suite of six rooms on second floor from June 1, with private table.

AT NO. 114 EAST 26TH-ST., CONVEnient to hotels and Madison-avenue Park.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and appurtenances first class.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished rooms to rent with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board and the comforts of a home, can be had in a private family. Apply at No. 181 West 4th-st.

NO. 23 7TH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST.—VERY desirable rooms, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 307 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let to gentlemen; breakfast if desired; terms reasonable.

ROOMS TO LET—SINGLE OR IN SUITES; newly furnished throughout; permanent roomers preferred. No. 108 East 14th-st., New-York.

FOURTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 354.—To let, with board, a large front room on second floor, with hot and cold water; terms moderate.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR OF PRIvate house No. 18 2d-st., one block east of Broadway, in nice order, to gentlemen, without board.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen, en suite or single. No. 231 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUITES AND single rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen.

VERY FINE ACCOMMODATIONS, with or without board, at No. 35 West 31st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMmodated at a first-class farm-house in Bridgehampton, Long Island, within ten minutes' walk of Long Island Railroad; two trains daily; less than twenty minutes to the ocean; abundance of fruit, &c.; boating, music, and croquet grounds; board $8 a week. For further particulars address Box No. 58 Bridgehampton, Long Island.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A first-class house, extensive lawn, fine grounds, and shade trees, fruit and vegetables in abundance, in the village of Claverack, Columbia County. Address J. A. S., Post-office Box No. 10, Claverack, N. Y.

BOARD AMONG MOUNTAINS AND pine groves, quiet and retired; elegant parlor suite of five rooms suitable for two families or relatives; terms moderate. L. F. DUDLEY, Cromwall, Conn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN ONE OF THE pleasantest villages in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, will take a few boarders; large pleasant rooms, and fine grounds. Address R. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—Pleasant rooms and shaded grounds, in the immediate vicinity of a railroad depot and steam-boat landing. Address Post-office Box No. 27 Hyde Park.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED at a farm house; situation pleasant, beside a stream; well shaded and healthy; terms $7. Address J., Box No. 237, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY BOARD.—A few select families can be accommodated. Address Rock Farm Post-office, Glen Cove. Adults $10, children half price.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S SUMMER boarding-house, Newburg, N. Y., will open SATURDAY, May 31.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND.—A gentleman and lady want board in a private family at or near New-Brighton, Staten Island. Address C. L., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY,
$1 60 per Gallon.
Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE PRESENT BRILLIANT SEASON.
LAST SEVEN NIGHTS OF Mr. SOTHERN.
THIS SATURDAY, the 24th, (Matinée and night,) 26th, 27th, and 28th, Mr. SOTHERN will appear in his great original character of
LORD DUNDREARY,
written and created by himself, in the Comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 29th, 30th, and 31st, (Matinée and night,) being positively
THE THREE LAST NIGHTS
Mr. SOTHERN will perform DUNDREARY'S Celebrated BROTHER SAM, and will likewise appear as DUNDREARY MARRIED.
Thus representing both the BROTHERS EACH EVENING.

Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing that the last six nights of the present season will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with Mr. SOTHERN in his original characters.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE,
Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
This and every evening until further notice will be presented
THE HIGHLY-SUCCESSFUL PLAY, IN FIVE ACTS, BY MRS. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Entitled
WITHOUT A HEART.
The play is produced with magnificent scenery by MARSTON, and with new furniture, properties, and appointments.
Seats secured in advance.
MATINEE OF WITHOUT A HEART, TO-DAY AT 1:30.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
TO-DAY, AT 1:30,
MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF WITHOUT A HEART,
WITH ITS ELEGANT SCENERY AND POWERFUL CAST.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, 621 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK AT 8 O'CLOCK and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO of GEO. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK of
ALA! ALA! ALA! ALA!
the daring European Gymnast, whose double somersaults are pronounced by the Press to be the most STARTLING ACTS EVER SEEN IN THIS CITY. LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SPECIALTY ARTISTS. LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE OLYMPIC PANTOMIME.
See Humpty Dumpty ere he bids farewell to New-York.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. YANKEE LOCKE.
LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT OF YANKEE LOCKE.
ONLY MATINEE AT 2. LAST NIGHT AT 8.
The celebrated comedian, YANKEE LOCKE, in Marsden's new sensation of TRUMPS; TRUMPS; Or, HIGH, LOW, JACK AND THE GAME.
ONLY MATINEE AT 2. LAST NIGHT AT 8.
LAST TIMES AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
MONDAY EVENING, first time, Mr. W. H. WHALLEY in CAPT. JACK, OF THE MODOCS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Benefit of Miss THERESA WOOD.

STEINWAY HALL.
REV. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor of the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st., will preach in STEINWAY HALL SUNDAY EVENING, at 7:45 o'clock, And in the CHURCH at 10:30 in the MORNING.
Subject of the Evening Sermon: THE ESSENTIAL IN RELIGION.

WIENIAWSKI FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK.
WIENIAWSKI FAREWELL CONCERT. STEINWAY HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, May 30, at 8 o'clock. Mr. HENRI WIENIAWSKI has the honor to announce his farewell concert in this City prior to his departure for California and South America. Full particulars in Sunday papers.

DON'T FORGET THAT THE DOBson Brothers give another of their musical entertainments to-night. Charles E. and Henry C. Dobson, the greatest of the banjoists; Wm. Ripley, the pleasing balladist and guitarist; Monroe Dempster, tenor; James Sturgis, the celebrated basso. Excellent music, and the best of singers. Green Room, No. 141 4th-av. Admission free.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE ON THE SUBJECT OF ORATORY will be delivered by Mr. GUSTAVE WATSON, at the Normal College, this afternoon at 1 o'clock. Public speakers and students of eloquence are specially invited.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by competent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicil of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. DuVivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. Du Vivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.
ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
jan25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Boardman, attorneys, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of November, 1872.
FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.
PETER CARTER and COLEMAN BENEDICT, } Executors.
n30-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV HEINRICH WITTHAUS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Rudolph August Witthaus, No. 34 West 35th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 19th day of March, 1873.
JULIA CATHARINE WITTHAUS,
RUDOLPH AUGUST WITTHAUS,
FRANCIS TILLOU,
EDWIN JULIUS WITTHAUS,
GUSTAVUS HENRY WITTHAUS, Jr.,
m22-law6m-S* Executrix and executors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the subscriber's office and place of transacting business, No 74 (seventy-four) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1873.
f22-law6mS. JOHN M. MASON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE NEWSCHAFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 219 East Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1873.
CATHARINE NEWSCHAFER, Executrix.
SAMUEL W. TUTTLE, Proctor for Executrix.
ja18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. BROWN, late of the City of New-York, soap manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 10 Peck-slip in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1873.
FRANKLIN BROWN,
SAMUEL BROWN,
a5-law6wS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES K. TRASK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 5 and 6 Washington Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1873.
GEO. H. CHASE, } Executors.
ap26-law6mS* HALSEY W. KNAPP, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS BAILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
ap5-law6mS* HANNAH BAILEY, Executrix.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

J. TYSSEN'S VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.
Newly built in 1869, and greatly enlarged in 1873, offers a first-class accommodation for English and American tourists visiting Holland and the Rhine.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Nos 728 and 730 Broadway.
Curtain rises at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
_ Seats may be secured for any of the CLOSING NIGHTS of the season. Box-sheet open daily from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.
EVERY NIGHT AND THIS SATURDAY MATINEE
Will be acted an original play, in four acts, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, entitled
MADELEIN MOREL.
The scenery, music, upholstering, hangings, appointments, and costumes all new and magnificent; the cast including:
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. HENRY CRISP, Mr. EDMUND PIERCE, Mr. W. J. LEMOYNE, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. F. CHAPMAN, Mr. J. H. BURNETT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss SARA JEWETT, Miss NINA VARIAN, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss ROSA ST. CLAIR, Miss CLARA MORRIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD.
_ The action passes at the present day. The scene of the first and second is Vienna; that of the third and fourth, Linz, in and about the Dalberg domain. After the third act a lapse of one year is to be supposed.

A MATINEE OF **MADELEIN MOREL,** THIS SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
(23d-st., corner of 8th-av. Begins at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11.)
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST SEVEN NIGHTS OF MR. CHARLES FECHTER AND MONTE CRISTO!!!
THIS SATURDAY, May 24.
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE OF Mr. FECHTER AND MONTE CRISTO.
Supported by Messrs. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, J. S. STUDLEY, CHARLES LECLERCQ, C. H. ROCKWELL, B. T. RINGGOLD, J. W. JENNINGS, GEORGE DE VERE, D'ORSEY OGDEN, Miss LIZZIE PRICE, Mrs. CHAPMAN, Miss HENRY, and others.
_ Seats may be now secured for any of the LAST NIGHTS. Box-office open from 8 till 6. Special Office in vestibule of Fifth-avenue Theatre, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

A MATINEE OF **MONTE CRISTO** THIS SATURDAY, AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIBLO'S GARDEN.
The new pantomime,
AZRAEL; or, THE MAGIC CHARM.
THE SENSATION GYMNAST,
LULU,
THE EXCITEMENT OF THE DAY.
Maffitt and Bartholemew as Clown and Pantaloon; Mme. LANNIER, Mlle. LUPO.
CORPS DE BALLET, THREE GRAND BALLETS.
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.
Edwin Booth.....Manager and Proprietor
The celebrated English tragedienne, MISS NEILSON, as AMY ROBSART, in Halliday's grand historical and romantic drama, as played by her at the Drury-lane Theatre, London, for OVER 100 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
Mr. Francis Bangs.....as.....Leicester
Entire new scenery, costumes, armors, appointments, music, mechanical effects and an increased auxiliary force and corps de ballet of nearly 200 PERSONS.
EVERY EVENING and Saturday Matinée at 1½.
Notice.—Carriages may be ordered at 11½.
To secure a choice of place, the management would respectfully suggest that seats be secured as far in advance as possible. Branch Ticket Office at Ditson & Co.'s.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA
MAX MARETZEK.....Director
ONE NIGHT ONLY, previous to the departure of the artists for Europe.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 28.
POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE OF THE THREE PRIMA DONNAS,
PAULINE LUCCA, CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, SENORA SANZ,
together with Signors VIZZANI, VERATI, MORIAMI, JAMET, BONCONI, and others.
Ambroise Thomas' opera of MIGNON.
Mignon.....PAULINE LUCCA
Felina.....CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.
The sale of tickets commences this morning at the Academy, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
J. KOCH & CO.....Proprietors
THEO. THOMAS' Unequaled SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
Admission, 50 cents. Packages containing twelve tickets, $4, are now to be obtained at the principal music-stores; also, at No. 285 Broadway and Central Park Garden. Private boxes, $2 extra.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D ST.
Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,367 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. Open DAY and EVENING, all Summer; students commencing now, can finish in the Fall.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED, 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established [illegible]. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Candidates for admission to this institution will be examined at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, June 20, beginning at 9 O. A. M. The examination will be extended, if necessary, through the following day; but it is very desirable that all candidates should present themselves promptly at the time first named.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe July 2, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 39 West 26th-st., New-York.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.—English, French, and German boarding school for young ladies. For catalogues apply to principals Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

ALL BAD WRITERS AND INCOMPEtent book-keepers should attend PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery, or up-town, Broadway, corner 33d-st. Twenty-four writing lessons $3 50.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWing, painting and water-colors, New-York Society Library building, No. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD LARGE experience in teaching, has spent two years on the continent, and speaks French fluently, would like to travel in Europe, as governess to children or companion to a lady, for her expenses. Address Miss TUTTLE, St. Denis Hotel, New-York City.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR PUBLIC schools and seminaries. Send for MUTUAL PLAN for reporting vacancies and suiting all grades. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
BUILDER OF THE HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
WITH HARRIS' PATENT IMPROVEMENTS.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE—BAXTER ENGINES, MADE by Colt's Arms Company; in sizes, two, three, five, eight, and ten horse power; the most popular, because the most durable, safe, and economical; circulars mailed free. WM. D. RUSSELL, No. 18 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND TEN-horse power boiler; good as new; used but three months; Baxter's Economical. WM. D. RUSSELL, No. 18 Park-place, New-York.

MATSELL IN OFFICE.

Organization of the Police Board—Henry Smith President, and Matsell Superintendent of the Force.

The Board of Police Commissioners went into session yesterday evening at 5 o'clock. For an hour or so previous, it was known to a few favored politicians that whatever differences had existed in the Board regarding its organization had been removed in caucus, and that an unanimous programme had been decided on, culminating in the removal of James J. Kelso, Superintendent of Police, and the appointment of George W. Matsell in his stead. Still a great many persons of the respectable type hoped that such an appointment was not possible, and earnestly expressed their wish that some other capable, honorable, and deserving member of the department would be chosen for the position naturally designed to reward attention to and faithful performance of duty. The corridors and lobbies of the Central Office were crowded by prominent citizens, among whom were Aldermen J. Morris, Billings, and Cooper, Gen. J. V. Varnum, one of the nominees for Tax Commissioner; Police Justice Thomas A. Ledwith, Jerome Buck, and many others. The Board met in President Smith's room, and remained in session until 5:30 o'clock. Then Mr. Seth C. Hawley, the chief clerk, announced the result of the meeting as follows: Commissioner Henry Smith, elected President of the Board; Commissioner Oliver Charlick, elected Treasurer. Superintendent James J. Kelso, removed from office, and George W. Matsell appointed Superintendent in his stead. It was afterward learned that Matsell was notified early in the afternoon, before the meeting of the board, that he would be appointed Superintendent, and directed to assume charge this morning. On the assembling of the board, the statement presented to the Corporation Counsel, asking his opinion relative to the right of Commissioner Smith, under the charter, to the presidency of the board, was returned unindorsed, the Corporation Counsel being out of town. After some compliments, Mr. Smith was elected President of the Board, and Mr. Smith then moved that Mr. Charlick be appointed Treasurer. The motion was, of course, adopted. Then Mr. Charlick moved a resolution that Superintendent Kelso be removed, and George W. Matsell be appointed his place. This was also adopted, and the board then adjourned, well satisfied with their half hour's work.

Late last night it was learned at Police Head-quarters that, after the meeting of the Board of Police, George W. Matsell was sworn in as Superintendent of Police by Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk. He came to Police Head-quarters and was received by ex-Superintendent Kelso, who conducted him through the building. Superintendent Kelso at 7 o'clock bid farewell to his old associates, the detective officers. Matsell will assume formal command this morning.

What the Public Say.

The report of the new Superintendent's appointment soon spread throughout the City. It was whispered in the theatres, announced in the hotels, and became a subject of gossip everywhere. The news was received with general disgust. The new Board of Police Commissioners were execrated as having in their first official act treated the wishes of the best portion of the community with contempt and set at defiance all honest public opinion. Everybody was curious to know who had voted against the new Superintendent, and were much surprised when informed that the vote had been unanimous. The surprise was greater when it was ascertained that Hugh Gardner and John R. Russell had reported favorably with "Hank" Smith, as the Committee on Organization, on the appointment. Honest Republicans could scarcely credit the fact, and it was believed that Messrs. Gardner and Russell had made an error for which they could never atone. Nobody expected anything better from Smith and Charlick, but people had some reliance in the good intentions of Commissioners Gardner, Duryee, and Russell, and freely expressed their disappointment at their action. With Smith as President of the board, Charlick as Treasurer, and the rest of the Commissioners willing to do their bidding, and Matsell as Superintendent, it was argued that the result of the great reform movement was nought, so far as the police force was concerned, and it might just as well have remained under its old government.

It was asserted everywhere that the new Commissioners were bound by an agreement with the Mayor to vote for his "Man Friday" as Superintendent. The matter had been decided, it was said, about a month ago, and the Mayor secured the appointment of only such Commissioners as he could rely upon. It was rumored upon good authority that ex-Superintendent John A. Kennedy had been offered the office of Commissioner if he would promise to support Matsell, but that gentleman refused to commit himself to any such action. A large number of people not conversant with the history of the new Superintendent thought that the appointment was a bad one, on the score of his great age. The duties of the office, they argued, require a man in the prime of life, vigorous and healthy. The Superintendent should be able to stand as much exposure and hardship as his men in case of necessity. He should have, they said, a strong and active brain, which could grasp readily all the difficulties which are now to be encountered by a New-York chief of police. The City is not now what it was when Matsell was chief. There is an entirely different police system, and at the head of it he will be out of his element. If matters run smoothly, it will be owing, it was said, solely to the excellent drill of the force, and it is certain that no reform will be introduced. It was rumored that Mr. Matsell said last evening that the detective force were to be uniformed. The story occasioned much merriment around town, it being urged that all the resident thieves of the City now knew the detectives by sight, and that if they were uniformed strange thieves could also avoid them. Many stories of like character were circulated and made the subject of jest. The Mayor, during the day, endeavored to explain away the statements made in the editorial in yesterday's TIMES about his favorite to those who called to see him, but the facts were vouched for by all who were familiar with the incidents of Matsell's career as a policeman.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

How George W. Matsell Resisted the Law in 1857—Interesting Facts in His Career.

The law of 1857 brought into existence the Metropolitan Police District, Mayor Wood's illegal and rebellious opposition to which still remains a blot upon the fair fame of the Metropolis. Pending that enactment, every effort was made to rouse the bad elements—the spirits of disorder and anarchy—into open opposition to it. Meetings were held in the City Hall Park, at which Marshal Rynders, Gen. John Cochrane, and other noisy leaders of the Democracy let loose their pent-up abuse. The action of the Legislature was to be opposed at all hazards—peaceably if possible, but if not, then force must be used. When the law came to be enforced, the evil effect of these turbulent councilings was seen. The Mayor and his tool, George W. Matsell, then Chief of Police, resisted its operation. Then no law-abiding citizen doubted that Mayor Wood was clearly and culpably in the wrong. He openly and forcibly resisted what he was bound legally and morally to regard as the law of the State. Instead of suffering the law to go into operation as he should, even though convinced that it was unconstitutional, he offered an example worthy the imitation of any gang of thieves or murderers, by organized resistance to all law, upon the assumption that at some future time they may be able to show that it was invalid. There was not the slightest dispute about the construction or interpretation of the law creating the new Police Commission, or that the the Commissioners under it were properly appointed, but anticipating a decision in his favor he chose to consider their appointment void. Under the old law he was President of the Police Commission, but when the new law took effect he ceased to hold office, and his refusal to surrender his authority was an act which rendered him liable to imprisonment. His stand in the matter put the City guardians in the position of having two heads, either of which they may be guided by as their own notions of right and wrong dictated. When the new commission commenced business one of its first acts was the dismissal of Mr. Matsell. Captains were assigned to duty under the new board, and when the men were informed of the action some went one way and some another. Still Mayor Wood insisted upon controlling the police, and used, through his chief, all the influence and power he could command, to resist its execution. When Mr. Carpenter called upon Mr. Matsell to inform him of his removal by the new board, and demanded the books and papers in his charge, in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes, Mr. Matsell's reply was characteristic. "The Revised Statutes," said he, "are a humbug. They can have no application to the case. A process of that nature would be mere boy's play, and not worth a farthing. A legislative act takes precedence of the Revised Statutes, and the new act says if the Common Council fail to provide the Commissioners with the apparatus of their office they are to provide themselves. They look to the Legislature for their authority and the means to exercise it." The struggle continued, and a few days after the new law was declared constitutional by Judges Roosevelt, Mitchell, and Peabody, of the Supreme Court, at a General Term, after a full hearing. But even after this decision Mayor Wood insisted that certain power was left to him unrepealed to justify him still in sustaining his police. He wanted no State legislation to give him authority. Authority he professed to possess, not only without State permission, but in defiance of State enactments. And Mr. Matsell stood by him throughout. He did his utmost to force the subordinates of the old department into a position of active hostility to the new, to engage them in violent resistance to the legal police and bring on commotion and bloodshed, though throughout the controversy thus far they had behaved with commendable discretion and marked moderation. Both boards (for the dead board still insisted that its orders should prevail, in defiance of the law and under the superintendence of Chief Matsell) continued to act, and at every session of either board men were tried for disobedience of orders and dealt with according to the circumstances. Peace could not long prevail under such circumstances. Matsell and Wood's irregulars obeyed the orders of their contumacious chiefs, and the result was shown in numerous collisions with the regular men in the discharge of their duty. Rioting and bloodshed increased until the disorder assumed the proportions of a civil war. The rebellious but faithful Chief assisted Mayor Wood in gathering about him a guard of his old force to resist the process of the courts, but despite the acts of both the law prevailed; not, however, until the military were ordered under arms. Officers of the Metropolitan force were assaulted and beaten by the ruffians under Mr. Matsell's command, while endeavoring to serve processes of the courts upon the Mayor, or to effect his arrest on warrants properly issued. For his many offenses Mayor Wood was at last arrested and held to bail on as many as ten different charges, his bail being fixed at $50,000. But many of the men assaulted died from the injuries they received, and a plot was being concocted to kill others, among the number the present Inspector, Walling, who tried to serve a warrant on the Mayor. On the 16th June, 1857, the Seventh Regiment was leaving for Boston to attend the inauguration of the Warren monument. When passing down Broadway, under command of Gen. Duryee, one of the Police Commissioners under the present charter, the disturbance was at its height, and Gen. Hall ordered the regiment on duty at the City Hall. Other regiments were also called out, and many remained under arms all night in their arsenals and drill-rooms ready for any emergency. But the servants of order had prevailed and Mr. Wood was in the Sheriff's charge. Meantime an appeal was pending to the Court of Appeals on the question of the constitutionality of the Police law, and the "Municipal Police" and "City Watch" of Mayor Wood continued to act until July 3, when the highest tribunal of the State sustained its constitutionality, when Mayor Wood subsided and Matsell found himself out in the cold. The Municipal Police force was disbanded and the "City Watch" dispersed, and the City was at last restored to order. But Chief Matsell was anxious now to be retained by the new board. His services were, however, wisely dispensed with, in consideration of his determined stand in support of a rebellious chief magistrate of the City, and in furtherance of the plans of promoters of disorder and violence.

Police Superintendent Matsell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the numerous qualifications of George W. Matsell for the important office to which he is called by our *Reform* Mayor, you have omitted to mention the fact of his having kept an infidel bookstore in Chatham-street some thirty years ago. As a prominent attraction to that store, one of the windows was decorated with a nondescript picture of what he was pleased to call "the Christian's God." C.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Mr. Church's Name to be Withdrawn—The Case of Cornelius Farley.

Yesterday a friend of Mr. F. E. Church, Commissioner of Public Parks, presented to Mayor Havemeyer a letter he had just received from Mr. Church, in which that gentleman states that even if his renomination as Commissioner is confirmed, he will be obliged to decline it. The Mayor stated yesterday that, under these circumstances, he would of course withdraw Mr. Church's name, and at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Thursday present that of some other gentleman. It is said that the Board of Aldermen, or at least a number of the members, are in favor of the nomination of Mr. L. J. Phillips, a lawyer and dealer in real estate, as a Commissioner of Parks, and that the Republican members of the board would be very willing to vote for Mr. Wm. T. Blodgett.

For the Police Justiceships the applicants number about 300. Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, E. W. Stoughton, and other well-known lawyers, called on the Mayor yesterday on this subject. Judge Ledwith and Justice Fowler were also in the office, but did not see the Mayor.

Several complaints have been made to the Mayor against Cornelius Farley, one of the recently-confirmed City Marshals. One of these is from a Mr. Compton, who alleges that he was arrested by Farley on a civil suit, that Farley tried to induce him to pay him $100 on a promise to keep him out of Ludlow-street Jail until he could get bail; that Farley subsequently reduced his demand to $50, and eventually received $23 50; that afterward, on trying to collect $400 from Farley on a bond, he, Farley, insulted him and offered to fight him, but eventually paid the money. Farley has not yet been allowed to qualify.

Mr. George W. Lane, the newly-appointed Chamberlain, called on the Mayor yesterday. He will probably be sworn in and give the necessary bonds, $2,000,000, on Monday.

College of the City of New-York—Kelly Prize Debate.

A large number of the friends of the College of the City of New-York gathered at Steinway Hall last night, to listen to the debate between the Clionian and Phrenocosmian Societies of the college. The stage was well filled with the professors of the college and many prominent men. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Foss.

Gen. Webb announced the subject of the debate, "Is luxury the source of national decadence?" with the definition of luxury as the relaxation of restraint in the pleasures of appetite or taste. In 1868 Mr. James Kelly placed in the hands of the trustees of the college $1,000 to be invested in a suitable manner and the annual income thereof to be devoted to the awarding of two gold medals, to be known as the first and second Kelly prizes, for excellence in debating. Six speakers were chosen, three from each literary society, and on the present occasion they were Messrs. Benno Lewinson, Solomon Kohn, and Charles P. Fagnani, of the Clionian Society, affirmative, and Messrs. William S. Church, Henry Leipzeiger, and Fred. A. Lyons, of the Phrenocosmian Society, negative. Mr. Fagnani, of the Clionian, was unable to be present on account of the death of his father, Mr. Jos. Fagnani.

The question was ably argued by both sides, and the disputants at the close were greeted with hearty and long-continued applause.

DECORATION DAY.

The Governor's Proclamation as to the Observances.

ALBANY, May 23.—The Governor has issued the following proclamation in relation to the observance of Decoration Day as a holiday:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, May 23, 1873.

The 30th day of May, known as Decoration Day, having been declared a legal holiday by a recent act of the Legislature, and having in remembrance of the gallant dead who gave their lives for the preservation of the Union, been set apart by general usage for the decoration of their graves, I respectfully recommend that it be solemnized with fitting observance by the people of this State.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this 23d day of May, in the year 1873.

(Signed.) JOHN A. DIX.

By the Governor.
JOHN W. DIX, Private Secretary.

Preparations for its Observance—Appeal for the Orphans.

The preparations which are being made for the due observance of the beautiful and solemn ceremony of decorating the graves of the soldiers of the war, indicate that the sixth anniversary of the day will be the occasion for a grand and imposing display well worthy of the cause and the nation. Decoration Day has virtually become a holiday, devoted to that melancholy yet exquisitely tender custom of strewing flowers on the graves of departed friends. It is an old, honored, and beautiful tribute paid by all the nations of Europe to the memory of dear ones gone before.

"To brighten with verdure the grave o'er his head."

A motion was made by Hon. William Herring, of Westchester, during the present session of the Legislature, to have the day made a legal holiday, out of respect to the memory of the fallen brave, and that all loyal citizens might be enabled to discharge a debt of gratitude to the memory of the heroes who died that the nation might live.

The matter will be brought before the Senate, and steps taken to secure proper legislation on the subject.

It is suggested by the Commander in Chief of the G. A. R. that appropriate services be held on the Sabbath preceding this anniversary, and a circular has been issued to the pastors and congregations of the various churches in the City and vicinity as follows:

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. HEAD-QUARTERS FLORAL COMMITTEE, NO. 13 UNION-SQUARE, SEVENTEENTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1873.

Pastor and Congregation of ....

In compliance with orders from our Commander in Chief, the sixth annual memorial exercises will take place on the 30th day of May, 1873, when the graves of our martyred dead will again be decorated with flowers.

Our Commander in Chief suggests that appropriate services be held on the Sabbath preceding this sacred occasion, and, in compliance thereto, we therefore respectfully ask you to comply with such sacred suggestion.

On previous occasions you have given us numerous beautiful flowers and other offerings, for which the committee return their sincere thanks, and again venture the hope that they may now be the recipients of like favors.

An appeal is herewith again made to you for flowers, plants, shrubs and other offerings.

Your sacred calling, and the tender sympathies of women and children, especially fit you and them to aid in this noble, consecrated work.

Services, as usual, will be held at the Academy of Music in the evening, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.

Programme will consist of music and speaking. Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth will deliver the opening address, and ex-Gov. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, will deliver the oration. A detailed programme will be published in the daily papers, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

Head-quarters will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., where tickets can be obtained for the Academy and contributions received.

A similar appeal has been addressed to the teachers and scholars of the public and other schools. The following card has been issued by the Finance Committee:

HEAD-QUARTERS, NO. 31 UNION-SQUARE, (SEVENTEENTH-STREET,) NEW-YORK, May 19, 1873.

The sixth annual ceremony of decorating the graves of our departed comrades will take place on the 30th day of May, 1873, at Cypress Hills and other cemeteries.

The Grand Army of the Republic invite the people of this great City to unite with them in this sacred observance to the memory of our brave soldiers and sailors who died in defense of our common country. We ask subscriptions of money, and gifts of flowers, plants, and shrubs.

While we revere and honor the memory of their deceased fathers, let us not forget to give food, clothing, and education to their children. The Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, in this City, has more than 250 of these precious ones gathered together in our State; the proper nurture, feeding, and education of these little ones requires a large amount of money, and, at present this noble institution is in need of funds.

We trust that our appeal will not pass unheeded, but that each will subscribe generously.

Appropriate memorial exercises will also take place in the evening at the Academy of Music. Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth will deliver an address, and Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, will deliver the oration.

A detailed programme will be published in the daily papers, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

Contributions of money and gifts of flowers, plants, and shrubs will be thankfully received at these Head-quarters, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M., and by the Treasurer, Post-office box No. 704.

The entire proceeds will be donated to the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.

The Seventy-first Regiment is ordered to assemble in full dress uniform, white belts and side arms, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of attending divine service at the Association Hall. Sermon by Rev. James L. Hall, Chaplain of the Regiment. Other commands are expected to act on the suggestion of the Commander in Chief.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association held a meeting last evening at No. 156 East Fifty-fourth-street, Walter S. Pinckney in the chair. The various Standing Committees made their monthly reports, and several new members were elected and their names placed on the roll. Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this Association congratulate the Republican Party and friends of reform upon the nomination and confirmation of Severn D. Moulton as Commissioner of Taxes, John R. Russell as Commissioner of Police, and Salem H. Wales as Commissioner of Public Parks, they being gentlemen of high character, possessing all the requisite qualifications for the proper performance of the high and responsible duties imposed upon them.

After some time occupied in the local business of the association, Mr. S. D. Moulton offered the following resolution, which was promptly adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this association, the true interests of this great State imperatively demand the adoption of the several amendments to the Constitution recommended by the late Constitutional Convention, and that the Legislature be respectfully requested to continue their session until the said several amendments be adopted and referred to the next Legislature.

Resolved, That the above resolution be forwarded to the Legislature.

After an address from Hon. W. A. Darling, the association adjourned.

James Carson's Gander.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Justice Coulter was engaged in the trial of a case which baffled his legal acumen. James Carson, the proprietor of numerous flocks, sued John Carroll and his spouse Mary, denizens of Shantydom, for possession of an ancient and melancholy gander, which complainant alleged the Carrolls had seduced from his allegiance. The fowl was in court, but was so decrepit and reduced in condition, and had such a forlorn and woebegotten appearance that the original proprietor failed to recognize it. The bird appeared to be much interested in the proceedings, and frequently inclined his head toward Carson, as if to catch the evidence. He seemed *en rapport* with the Court, and appeared profoundly grieved when Carson hesitated as to his identity. Something about the look of that gander attracted the attention of the complainant, and after a long and steadfast gaze, a light stole over Carson's face, and in transports he told the Court he now recognized the bird by his "moighty foine oy." The gander plumed his ruffled wing, stretched his weary leg, cackled a few discordant notes and looked pleased. The Carrolls testified that the gander was an old retainer of the family, and Mrs. Carroll, with true female instinct, recognized him by the magnificent spread and playful curl of his tail. What between the contradictory swearing and the boisterous cackling and "asides" of the gander, the Justice seemed at his wits' end, so, in order not to do an injustice to such a useful member of society, he ordered the case to be sent to Special Sessions, and transferred the custody of the now dejected gander to the Property Clerk. Uncharitable people say his goose is cooked.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Herbert A. Shipman was admitted to the bar at Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday.

The Anchor line has, to-day, no less than five steamers in port, viz.: The California, the Trinacria, the Europa, the Italia, and Napoli.

The contract for erecting the new Eighth Precinct Station-house was, last evening, awarded to Bush & Son, whose bid was $30,000.

Prof. J. K. H. Willcox lectured last evening at the Liberal Club on "Compulsory Education," reviewing the late lecture of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Justice Davis, Richard Connors, aged fifteen years, charged with stealing a pocket-book from a lady in the street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

The Boss Horse-Shoers' Association, in consequence of the strike of the journeymen, whose demands have been acceded to, have raised the price for shoeing horses fifty cents for each set; and the prices henceforth will be $3 50 for "hack-work," and $4 50 for shoeing private horses.

BROOKLYN.

The captains and sergeants of the police force are legislated out of office by the charter, but the Commissioners say that few changes will be made.

The terms of office of Fire Commissioners Phraner and Brown expired yesterday, but they will remain in office until the charter is signed by the Governor.

The parade of the Eleventh Brigade N. G. S. N. Y. is postponed to Wednesday, June 4. The brigade will form on the west side of Clinton-street, right on Atlantic, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The corner-stone of the new Presbyterian Tabernacle will be laid about July 7. The building will be one of the largest church edifices in Brooklyn, and will be constructed chiefly of brick and Nova Scotia stone. The estimated cost is $100,000.

Henry McKerven, who has been confined in Raymond-street Jail for several days past for non-payment of dues and fines to the Forty-seventh Regiment, was yesterday discharged from custody on the ground that he had not been regularly enlisted.

The Chief of Police has issued a notice requesting all persons leaving the city for the Summer months to send their names to the nearest police station. During last Summer over $50,000 worth of property was stolen from houses thus temporarily vacated.

Yesterday the counsel for McHalpine, the Clinton-avenue burglar, applied for his release on bail. The argument was postponed until Monday, and the District Attorney stated that the prisoner's real name was McCormick, and that he had already served two terms in the State Prison.

LONG ISLAND.

To-day a committee of officers of the Seventh Regiment will visit Babylon to select the grounds for the Summer encampment of the regiment.

The Bay Ridge Railroad Company have broken ground on the Bergen farm, at Bay Ridge, and are pushing work rapidly. The dock crib is anchored and a dredging machine is at work to obtain the required depth of water.

A special election will be held in Hempstead, on the 13th of June, by order of the trustees, to determine whether money shall be raised by tax, to the amount of $5,000, for the purchase of a steam fire-engine—$2,500 to meet a deficiency in former appropriations, and $450 for the fire and police departments.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen is expected to deliver the Decoration Day oration in Jersey City.

The 107th anniversary of the State Medical Society will be celebrated at Mount Holly next week.

The 16th of September has been fixed upon as the opening day for the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society's annual fair, at Waverley.

Dr. Charles Jewett, the celebrated temperance lecturer, will deliver a lecture on this subject in the Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield to-morrow evening.

Sergt. Van Buskirk, of the Third Precinct, Jersey City, convicted of false imprisonment in the case of Constable Woerner, was yesterday sentenced to the payment of a fine of $1 and costs.

A team of horses, owned by Myles Tierney, a Jersey City conductor, yesterday dashed over the cliff at the east end of the Erie tunnel, and fell into a creek eighteen feet below. Owing to the creek being filled with mud, the driver and animals were uninjured.

The Directors of the Newark Industrial Institute have under consideration the erection of a handsome industrial building in the suburbs. The cost of land in the city is too great to make building there advisable, and the Rink, even with the immense additions made last Fall, proved too small.

At the meeting of the Regents of the Hudson County Hospital, held in Jersey City Thursday afternoon, a committee of ladies asked that they be admitted to a share in the management, and it is now understood that the hospital will be given into the hands of the ladies, provided that, prior to July 1, they raise sufficient money to carry on the institution for one year.

The New-Jersey Southern Railroad.

The improvements which are progressing rapidly on the line of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad under the direction of Jay Gould, and of which mention has already been made in these columns, continue to attract the attention of the financial public. It is expected that the new line will be in operation from New-York to Baltimore by the 1st of July next. Contracts have been entered into by which the control of the Vineland Railway Company, the Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company, the Smyrna and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, and the Kent County Railroad Company, has been secured in the interest of the New-Jersey Southern. Consolidated mortgage bonds have been issued, to secure the various mortgage liens upon the several roads, and have been admitted to dealings in the New-York Stock Exchange. There are seven millions of bonds to be secured by this issue, and of the "consolidated mortgage bonds," a sufficient amount has been set aside to be exchanged for those, or in failure of making such an exchange, to provide for their payment at maturity. Of the remaining bonds, the directors have announced their intention to issue one million dollars, and have sent a circular to the New-Jersey Southern stockholders, in which it is proposed that "for every eight hundred dollars paid in cash, in installments of thirty per cent. on the 16th of June, thirty per cent. on the 15th of July, and forty per cent. on the 15th of August, they will issue one bond of one thousand dollars of this consolidated mortgage issue, and also give ten shares of stock convertible into New-Jersey Southern Railroad stock at par, upon consolidation of the several companies."

The privilege of taking these bonds, which is equivalent to a seven per cent. dividend upon the stock, is accorded to stockholders in whose name the stock of the New-Jersey Southern stands registered at the close of business on the 10th day of June next, in proportion to the amount of stock held by them respectively.

New Insane Asylum for New-Jersey.

The work on the new New-Jersey Insane Asylum at Morristown is being pushed rapidly forward, and it is hoped that the building will be roofed in before Winter. Stone and water are found in abundance on the ground, the former, of a fine quality for building purposes, being quarried on the lands belonging to the State, and the water, furnished by gravitation, can be made as large as 250,000 gallons a day. Brick kilns are also within a few rods of the new building. The walls are up to the second story, and are progressing rapidly. There are 130,000 bricks a week and 200 yards of stone a month used. Cars from the Morris and Essex Railroad run on a branch track directly to the building, bringing lumber, lime, and other building materials. There are, in addition, forty teams employed, and 250 men at work daily.

The building is of Jersey granite, all the trimmings being of Newark brown stone, and all the woodwork of Georgia pine. The total frontage is 1,243 feet, with a total depth of wings from the front of over 1,800 feet. The building will contain no less than 1,500 windows, the walls are 6,300 feet long, and the structure when complete will be one of the finest in the country. The location is also very fine, and the grounds will be lighted and supplied with water for fountains, hydrants, and plugs for use in case of fire.

Personal.

Chief Justice Sanford E. Church, of New-York, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

K. Schlozer, the German Minister, and Mr. Stumm, Secretary of Legation, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. J. B. Fry, of the United States Army, and Capt. W. L. Marshall, of the United States Engineer Corps, are at the Hoffman House.

Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Hon. Thomas K. Cree, of Washington, and Lieut. C. F. C. Beresford, of the Royal Engineers, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. H. H. Holt, of Michigan; Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Gen. A. M. Stout and Capt. Alexander Hay, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. George W. Hendee, of Vermont; Ex-United States Senator B. F. Rice, of Arkansas; Judge R. C. Hurd, of Mount Vernon, Ohio; State Senator H. L. Swords, of New-Orleans; Gen. Geo. B. Wright, of Columbus, Ohio; Col. F. B. Loomis, of New-London; A. T. Whiting, Dr. S. H. Durgin, G. Forrestal, and Alderman Wm. Saywards, of the Boston Board of Health, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 23.—Spirits Turpentine higher; sales at 42c. Resin steady; $2 40 for Strainee. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 05 for Hard; $3 30 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 75.

Mining Shares.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—Mining Share market weak; Raymond & Ely, $57; Savage, $116 50; Belcher, $81 50; Ophir, $33; Segregated Belcher, $38; Yellow Jacket, $175.

Print Cloth Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 23.—Print Cloths in light demand at 6¼c.@6⅜c. for best 64s.

[Advertisement.]

A HAPPY SUGGESTION!—If you want to secure a pleasant condition of mind, and improve your personal appearance, buy a KNOX hat. His Spring style is unmistakably beautiful. Make your purchase at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S SUPERLATIVE GRAHAM FLOUR. See advertisement on eighth page of this paper.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship South America, for Rio Janeiro.—Francis Ximenes, Mrs. T. Argilagos and child, Oswald Hemsley, Tilton Hemsley, F. Ardilagos, Albert Ariola, L. A. de Padua Fleurry, servant, and 4 children. Thos. Escalara, Henry E. L. King and wife, Mrs. W. T. Hord, 2 children, and nurse, Louis F. Tavares, J. A. Hawke, Past Assistant Surgeon United States Navy, T. S. Nathans, W. P. Ayres, W. P. Ayres, Henry Gudin, John Hernandes, Richard Hernandez, Capt. J. W. Hancox, G. Firpo and wife, John Ribet and wife, John Ribendeau and wife, Gil Mirelles y Cautons, Frank Camancho, Camilo Molinares, E. P. Jones, Wm. H. Clark, Michael Foster.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Lapland, from Bristol.—Hannah Oliver, Chas. Horton Scott, D. L. Cravel, Jennie Carver, James Pullin, H. L. Orcott, Wm. L. Whitemarsh, W. F. Robinson, Gertude Crebo, Louisa James, Emily James, Alfred James, Sarah Mary Batten, Sophia Holland, T. T. Hasking, Amelia Hasking, P. H. Turner, Ellen Turner.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises........4:37 | Sun sets.....7:18 | Moon rises.3:31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.....6:14 | Gov. Island.7:03 | Hell Gate.8:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, May 23.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Jamaican, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Napoli, (Br.,) Edwards, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio de Janeiro, W. R. Garrison; Albemarle, Read, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Lunt Brothers; Weybosset, Palls, Cape Hayti and Port-au-Prince, New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Fanny Cadwalader, Foster, Baltimore; Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland.

Ship Thomas Dunham, McLean, Havre, T. Dunham's Nephew.

Barks Eliza Oulton, (Br.,) O'Brien, Brunswick, Ga., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Maria, (Ger.,) Reding, Stettin, C. Tobias & Co.; Osini Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Cranch, Cork or Falmouth, R. P. Buck & Co.; Honduras, (Br.,) Sutton, Venice, A. G. Maguire; Atlantic, Dickerson, Bridgeton, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Lizzie Gillespie, (Br.,) Wilson, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Carib, Jayne, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.; Caribou, Bibbera, Boston, Benner & Pinckney.

Brigs Josephine, (Br.,) Ganion, Port Caledonia, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Peter Roberts, (Br.,) Hunter, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Peter & John, (Br.,) Forrester, South Amboy, McMurray & Dammarel; Chillian Wallah, (Br.,) Fuller, Port Caledonia, Bird, Perkins & Job; Sally Brown, Matthews, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Bulford, Hamilton, Bermuda, Jones & Lough.

Schrs. Rosalie, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island, J. Eneas; Lorne, (Br.,) Flower, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; O. H. Whitmore, Greenlaw, Tampa Bay, Fla., I. R. Staples; W. L. Bradley, Chase, New-Orleans, C. B. Swain & Son; Thomas D. Harrison, (new,) Crossman, Cardenas, Van Brunt & Brother; Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Coldwell, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Bertaux.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Italia, (Br.,) Straker, Genoa April 8, Leghorn 11th, Marseilles 20th, Naples 25th, Messina 27th, Palermo 30th, Malaga May 5, and Gibraltar 6th, with mdse. and 15 cabin and 174 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. May 20, lat. 40 01, lon. 63, passed steam-ship Arch Druid, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Bragg, London May 7, via Havre 10th, with mdse. and 1,016 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Lapland, (Br.,) Jones, Bristol May 10, with mdse. and 112 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons. May 12, lat. 49 36, lon. 15 02, passed brig St. Jorn, (Norw.,) steering N.; May 15, off Cape Sable, spoke H. B. M.'s steamer Challenger, dredging.

Steam-ship Main, (Ger.,) Oberndorf, Bremen May 10, via Southampton 13th, with mdse. and 777 passengers to Oelrich & Co.

Ship Baltic, (Norw.,) Braget, Havre, in ballast to master. Is anchored at the S. W. Spit for orders.

Bark Maria, (Ital.,) Liguori, Cette 60 ds., with wine to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Monte Tabor, (Ital.,) Olevari, Bona, Africa, 65 ds., with minerals to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Undine, (of Liverpool,) Belfour, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Harvest Moon, Perry, Messina March 7, and Gibraltar April 3, with fruit and sulphur to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Paolina (Ital.,) Ferrigni, Leghorn 50 ds., with marble, rags, &c. to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Luigi Russo, (Ital.,) Maresca, Girgenti 90 ds., with sulphur to order.

Bark Fearless, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Borden, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast, to Simpson & Shaw. Came to this port for repairs.

Bark Bessie North, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Ferguson, Point-a-Petre, Guat., 16 ds., in ballast to H. J. Wolf & Co.

Bark Concurrent, (Norw.,) Silvertsen, Charente 44 ds., with wine, &c., to Casape & Crooks—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. April 20, passed a wreck, apparently of an American-built bark, with stern and fore-rigging gone; April 23, spoke bark Columbus, (Norw.,) bound for Quebec.

Bark W. I. Whiting, (of St. John, N. B.,) Walters, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Delphin, Wallace, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to Theo. Ruger.

Brig Collega, (Norw.,) Koch, Rio Janeiro 59 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Mary E. Thayer, Groesnick, Messina 50 ds., with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to Hand & Swan.

Brig Norien, (Norw.,) Brich, Rio Janeiro 72 ds., with coffee to A. Stuart & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Plod, (Aust.,) Tarrabochia, Marseilles 75 ds., with mdse. Jas. Henry. Passed Gibraltar April 3.

Brig Guglielmo Tommasino, (Ital.,) Astarita, Licata 92 ds., with sulphur to David Taylor & Sons—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Anna A. Holton, Gordon, Corpus Christi 23 ds., with hides to J. H. Brower—vessel to James L. Davis.

Schr. Copy, Mills, Sag Harbor, for Albany.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Parson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nautiless, Ashby, Noank, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Blakey, Bridgeport.

Schr. R. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Benjamin English, Barker, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Oriental, Stanley, Harrington, with poles and spars to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Osprey, Crowley, St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with timber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Nellie Clark, Clark, Rockland, N. B., with 178 blocks building stone to G. B. Sherwood—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Nevada, Jelerson, Bangor, with potatoes to G. R. Bennett.

Schr. Eugenie, Hawes, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Bryant, Windsor, N. S., with plaster for Newark.

Schr. John F. Chandler, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pettes, Windsor 9 ds., with 280 tons plaster to Wetherspoon Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Emma L. Gregory, Thorndyke, Clinton Point, for Portland.

Schr. Minnie Repplier, (of Philadelphia,) Weeks, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. Caledonia, (Br.,) Layton, Windsor, N. C., 9 ds., with 200 tons gypsum to V. C. & C. V. King.

Schr. Mollie, Atherton, Satilla River, Ga., with lumber to J. Bigelow & Co—vessel to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Porto Plata, Smith, Kingston, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. E.; very foggy.

SAILED—Steam-ships Jamaican, for Liverpool; South America, for Rio Janeiro; brig Torrid Zone, for Port-au-Prince.

Also sld., steam-ship Northern, for Quebec; ships Ellen Austin, for London; Alex. Marshall, for Doboy; brigs Alice, for Truxillo, via Turks Island; Aurora, for Kingston, Ja.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 23.—Arrived steamers Tarifa, from Liverpool; McClellan, from Baltimore; Panther, from Philadelphia, and bark StarKing, from Cape Coast.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 23.—Arr. barks Architect, from City Point, Va.; Era, from New-York; schrs. Murchie, from Richmond, Me.; Mary E. Long, from Boston; Carrie S. Webb, from New-York; Jas. Wall, from Belfast, Me.

Sld. steamers Meredita, for Boston; Equator, for Philadelphia, and ship Fiorello for Havre.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 23.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Hermes, from Belfast; brig Mary Rice, from Porto Rico.

Sld. bark Express, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 23.—In the Roads, wind bound—Brig Experiment, for Liverpool; tug Eutaw, with barges for Philadelphia; steamer Henry Burden; schrs. Charlotte Jameson, A. W. Fisk, Breese, M. & E. Henderson, Louisa Birdsall, Delta, Sandy Hook, and Magellan, for New-York; Alabama, for Boston; Helen Ames and Helen Finch, for Jersey City; D. B. Steedman, for Philadelphia; B. T. Beggs, for Alexandria; Brandywine, for Mosquito Inlet, and rest of coasters.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 23.—Arr. schrs. Wm. Connors, from Philadelphia, and Donno Anna, from Havana.

Sld. schr. Enchantress, for New-York; ship Agener, for Liverpool.

Cld. schr. Seguin, for Baltimore.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 23.—The Cunard line steam-ship Hecla, Capt. Murphy, from Boston May 13, for Liverpool, arr. at this port at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 23.—The North German Lloyds' steam-ship Berlin, Capt. Putscher, from Baltimore, May 10, for Bremen, arr. here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and soon after proceeded for her destination.

LONDON, May 23.—The National Line steam-ship Denmark, Capt. Sumner, from New-York May 8, arr. here to-day.

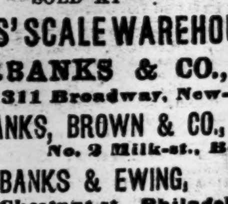
STORAGE FOR VALUABLES Through the Summer.
All Packages in the City called for and delivered without charge.
BALL, BLACK & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway.

Gorham Mfg. Co., Silversmiths, No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway.
Have opened their Show-rooms for the sale of their Solid Silver Ware AT RETAIL.

BROKAW BROTHERS.
SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING FOR Boys, Youths, and Men.
IMMENSE STOCK AT LOW PRICES.
4th-av., Opposite Cooper Institute.
Lafayette-place, Opposite Astor-place.

KNABE GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK BRANCH HOUSE and WAREROOMS, NO. 112 5TH-AV.
All orders from private purchasers, as well as dealers, will receive the same prompt attention as at our factory in Baltimore.
WM. KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK.

Clothing-Houses OF WOOD & WARING
No. 98 Bowery AND No. 380 Grand-st.
STYLISH SUITS, $12, $15, $18, $20, $22.
DIAGONAL WALKING COATS, $10, $12, $15, $18.
STYLISH BOYS' SUITS, $4, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15.
PRICES REMARKABLY LOW. WE HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES ON OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE SPRING GOODS.

THE MOST PERFECT ALARM CASH-DRAWER.
MILES ALARM TILL CO.'S.
EVERY Merchant SHOULD USE THEM.

EVERY DRAWER WARRANTED.
SOLD AT FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSES
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, No. 715 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
For sale by leading hardware-dealers.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN-ST.
FINE FEATHER GOODS.
RUSSIA LEATHER AND CANVAS TRAVELING-BAGS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
TOURISTS' CASES. DRESSING-CASES.
DISPATCH-BOXES. POCKET-BOOKS.

BOYNTON'S FURNACES AND RANGES,
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., 234 Water St., N. Y.
Send for Circular.

BEEBE RANGE
No. 1, LARGEST SIZE, $65.
JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., New-York.

BETHESDA SPRING WATER HAS not failed to cure every case presented to Dr. A. H. HEATH of stone in the kidney and bladder, gravel, and sandy deposits, and is the only solvent known that can accomplish it. The following are a few of the almost-miraculous cures by this wonderful mineral water, after the failure of the best medical treatment: Mr. William Demarest, of New-York, was relieved of two calculi as large as kernels of corn, and cured by drinking the Bethesda. Mr. John Glover, New-York, gravel dissolved and voided. Mr. H. P. Hall, New-York, was not expected to live through his sufferings, but the Bethesda Water dissolved the stone and gravel so they could be powdered by pressure with the thumb and finger, and cured after passing nearly fifty. Mr. Sylvanus Cocokolets, Yonkers, would not have survived the passage of stone from the kidney, as his excruciating pains were terrible and unrelieved by medicines, but for the prompt and large draughts of Bethesda dissolving it, so it could be expelled, relieving him of a large number since. Samples are at the offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Sold and on draught by Byrne, Ditman, Atwood, Caswell, Wenk, and others, Broadway.

STORAGE.
TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE.
STORAGE AND INSURANCE OF VALUABLES,
PACKAGES AND ARTICLES WILL BE SENT FOR AND DELIVERED IN THE CITY AND VICINITY FREE OF CHARGE.

RATTAN SUMMER FURNITURE,
THE MOST APPROPRIATE FOR
SEA-SIDE COTTAGES,
MOUNTAIN VILLAS,
CITY AND COUNTRY HOUSES,
Made up in New and Beautiful Styles.
CHAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SOFAS AND RECLINING CHAIRS,
WORK-TABLES AND BASKETS,
FLOWER-STANDS, FIRE-WOOD HOLDERS, &c.
BASKETS OF EVERY KIND,
MATS, MATTING,
WINDOW-SHADES,
BROOMS, &c.
Manufactured by C. WAKEFIELD,
No. 36 CANAL, and No. 129 FRIEND-STS., BOSTON.
NEW-YORK SALES-ROOMS, 3 BARCLAY-ST., AND 8 PARK-PLACE.

WADE & CUMMING, CLOTHIERS,
261 and 263 Eighth-avenue,
CORNER TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEW-YORK, GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SPRING SUITS, $12, $15, $18, $20, $23.
BOYS' SUITS, $4, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT MANUFACTURED BY US EXPRESSLY FOR OUR CITY TRADE.
BOYS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
CLOTHIERS.
SPRING SUITS OF FINE MATERIAL FOR DRESS.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HONEST TESTIMONY.
WHAT HON. GEO. STARR HAS TO SAY
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
A LETTER WORTH READING.
NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.
Dr. Radway:
DEAR SIR: Impelled by a sense of gratitude on my own part, as well as kindly feeling toward others, who may be so unfortunate to suffer as I have, I take this mode of acknowledging to you the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Ready Relief.
With me it has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.
During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.
I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.
Last September, at the urgent request of a friend, (who had been afflicted as myself,) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.
If this testimonial can be of service in calling the attention of others to the virtues of your article, I hope you will give it the widest circulation.
Yours, truly, GEORGE STARR.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

F. E. Smith & Co.'s SUPERLATIVE GRAHAM FLOUR,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
POSITIVELY PURE UNMIXED, WHITE WHEAT MEAL,
Made from the best White Wheat the country affords.
In twelve-pound packages for family use.
For sale at the mills, and by leading GROCERS.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D., 144 Lexington-av.

FINANCIAL.

FOR INVESTMENT.

It is universally conceded that carefully-selected FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS are not only SAFE, but are the MOST DESIRABLE SECURITIES for investment purposes. It is also an established fact that there are fewer instances of default in the Railroad than in any other of the great interests of the country.

These facts have been accepted as applying to the securities of Railroads generally, but they apply with greatly increased force in cases where the Roads have superior advantages in location, management and connections.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway

possesses all the advantages here named, and has, in addition, a very large business already created and assured to it. The BONDS of this road now offered are GOLD, SEVEN PER CENT., CONVERTIBLE, are FULLY SECURED by a FIRST MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire line of 420 miles, of which four-fifths are completed.

The geographical position of the road is remarkably favorable. Commencing at Indianapolis its direction is west, and diverging at Champaign it has terminal points at Peoria on the Illinois River and on the Mississippi opposite Keokuk.

Net earnings of the division from Indianapolis to Pekin and Peoria are large, and have been for a considerable period greater than the amount required for interest on all bonds issued by the company. Regular trains are running on more than 100 miles of the extension, and total receipts of the road for this year must be very satisfactory to all holders of its securities.

The Earnings in 1872 were $1,359,690 55, an increase of $395,000 over 1871. It is expected they will reach $2,000,000 during the present year.

These Bonds have an INTRINSIC VALUE exceeding the present low price of 90 and INTEREST, and holders will find a POSITIVE ADVANTAGE in an early increase in the value of their investment. Coupons January and July 1.

All NEGOTIABLE securities RECEIVED in exchange at best MARKET RATES.

Pamphlets, maps, and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, 14 Nassau-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

EVANSVILLE CITY (Ind.) Seven per cent. BONDS.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1. 1889, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$60,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.........................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MIDLAND R. R.
BONDS

For sale by
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED: INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1873.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company, held at this office on Tuesday, 13th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

CHARLES N. TALBOT, THOMAS DICKSON, ABIEL A. LOW, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, R. LENOX KENNEDY, THOMAS CORNELL, JAMES M. HALSTED, W. J. HOPPIN, LEGRAND B. CANNON, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JAMES R. TAYLOR, GEO. CABOT WARD, ROBT. M. OLYPHANT.

And at a meeting of the board held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, ESQ., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board. GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.

THE BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company are now open, at the banking-house of Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co., No. 63 Exchange-place. Ten per cent. of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription.

E. L. FRANK, CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, EMERSON FOOTE, Commissioners.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held, at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from May 3 to June 3, 1873.—Dated May 2, 1873.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City.
JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL election of the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company for twenty-one directors and three inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Court-st., corner of Remsen, in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next. Polls open from 10 to 11 A. M.
MAY 22. GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the **ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS,** and for that purpose have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic in a few weeks,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

The road has no floating debt. All the proceeds of these Bonds go to the permanent improvement of the property, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity. The advantage of employing steel rails is so great that all our Trunk Lines are adopting them to the exclusion of iron ones.

As the Bonds will only be issued so fast as the rails can be laid, we now offer for sale but $1,000,000, **AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.**

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

Fairbanks & Co.
—Offer—
First Mortgage
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
PORTLAND & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
VERMONT DIVISION.
LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE.

The Road is being built for less than original estimates.

More than half the line is in successful operation.

No security is greater than these FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly-increasing income.

Price for the present 90, and accrued interest in currency.

For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.

KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 37 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE
$300,000
7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,
30 YEARS TO RUN,
OF THE
CENTRAL R. R. EXTENSION CO.
OF LONG ISLAND,

At 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The road runs from Farmingdale, the present terminus of the Central Railroad, to Babylon, on the South Shore of the Island. According to contract, the road will be finished by July 15, ready for this Summer's travel.

These Bonds being a *home security*, and among the best ever offered in this market, we take special pleasure in recommending them.

Pamphlets or further particulars will be promptly furnished on application.

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers,
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS.

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
No. 31 Pine-st.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BRIDGE BONDS.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 59 Wall-street.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also, Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the 5th of May proximo.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders that they will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock of this Company in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873.

Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share.

All subscriptions must be made between May 1 and 24, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date.

The following are the dates of payment: First installment of fifty per cent. between May 1 and 24, 1873, and the remainder (fifty per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in installments not exceeding twenty-five per cent. at any one time.

The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder. Blank allotments can be had at this office. The new stock can be paid for in full at time of subscription, if desired.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY, BALTIMORE, May 6, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that their annual meeting, required by their charter and by-laws, will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company in the City of Baltimore, for the election of nine directors for the ensuing year. The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 26th day of May next, and remain closed until after said election.
CHAS. J. BAKER, President.
WM. DEAN, Secretary.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1873.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Security Company, will be held on TUESDAY, 3d of June proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 23d of May, and be reopened at 10 P. M., on 4th of June.
CHAS. PAUL MACKIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next. The poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.
$5,000,000
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
DUE 1892.

FOR SALE BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a **Specialty** of County, City, and School District Bonds. **Guarantee Legality** of all Bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price List.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols.; price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

TO INVESTORS.

Seven per cent. stocks of the City and County of New-York; Brooklyn Public Park 7s; Jersey City seven per cent. Water Bonds. For sale by
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1873.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY: The Board of Directors announce to the stockholders that arrangements have been made by which it is proposed to establish, over the New-Jersey Southern Railroad and the connecting roads under its control, a new line between the cities of New-York and Baltimore.

Contracts have been entered into by which the control of the Vineland Railway Company, the Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company, the Smyrna and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, and the Kent County Railroad Company, has been secured in the interest of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company.

It is proposed to build docks and wharves upon the Delaware and upon the Chesapeake for the accommodation of the traffic expected to be secured. Steamboats for the transportation of cars from New-York to Sandy Hook, and over the Delaware River, are building. Thirty-five miles of additional railroad in the States of Maryland and Delaware has also been contracted for.

The consolidation of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company with the Long Branch and Sea-Shore Railroad Company, the Pemberton and New-York Railroad Company, the Vineland Railway Company, and the Kent County Railroad Company, is also in contemplation.

With a view of consolidating the various mortgage liens upon these several roads, a new mortgage has been executed by the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, known as its "consolidated mortgage," securing $7,000,000 of bonds. Of these bonds a sufficient amount has been set aside to be exchanged for the present mortgages lien upon the several roads, or in failure of making such exchange, to provide for their payment at maturity. Of the remaining bonds of this issue the directors now propose to issue $1,000,000, and they make this proposition to their stockholders, viz.: For every $800 paid in cash, in installments of thirty per cent. on the 16th of June, thirty per cent. on the 15th of July, and forty per cent. on the 15th of August, they will issue one bond of $1,000 of this consolidated mortgage issue, and also give ten shares of stock convertible into New-Jersey Southern Railroad stock at par, upon consolidation of the several companies.

This privilege is accorded to the stockholders in whose names the stock of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company stands registered at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1873, in proportion to the amount of stock held by them respectively. The amount of their subscription can be paid in full on the 16th day of June, and if so paid, a rebate of interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed.

The option to avail of this privilege must be expressed in writing, at the office of the company, in New-York City, on or before the 16th day of June, 1873.
JAY GOULD, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this company will close on MONDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on THURSDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN F. COLE, Treasurer.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 23, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until TUESDAY, June 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. City Bonds, viz.: $150,000 Permanent Water Loan, due 1904 and 1910; $500,000 Three-year Bonds.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the City.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed after the 14th instant until the 2d day of June next.

A subsequent closing for the new stock subscriptions will be duly announced.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL RAILWAY Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of six Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, (No. 20 Nassau-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 20th of June, both inclusive.
J. M. COLEMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed from May 21 to June 3.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad will be held SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 3 P. M., at No. 67 Wall-st. A full attendance is desired.
CHARLES E. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND, AND ALLOW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

$3.000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY ON assignment of bond and mortgage; bonus allowed. Address INVESTMENT, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on its capital stock, payable on the 1st day of July next, to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 7th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1873.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Eight per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due 1st June, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New-York.
WM. TAINTOR, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 AND 3, 3D-AV., N. Y. Opposite Cooper Institute.
ASSETS, $7,244,878 62.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS Bank, chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; money deposited on or before June 1, will draw interest from June 1. Assets, $3,052,069 92; Surplus, $238,442 49.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—WILLIAM McLEAN, surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of HESTER WALGROVE, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHERINE ANN ELIZA McDONALD, wife of John McDonald; Catherine Ann, wife of Thomas Kensey; Samuel Walgrove McDonald, Daniel N. McDonald, and Caroline Mildeberger McDonald, children of said Catherine Ann Eliza McDonald; John McDonald, Caroline McDonald, Mary Malseed McDonald, and Ulysses Grant McDonald, infant children of John Malseed McDonald, deceased; Annie McDonald, infant child of Henry Clay McDonald, deceased; Azarias Walgrove the elder, Samuel Walgrove, George A. Walgrove, Elizabeth, wife of John McCarthy, and Azarias Walgrove the younger, children of the said Azarias Walgrove the elder; Elizabeth, infant daughter of Samuel Walgrove; Elizabeth Jennet Kensey, infant child of the said Catherine Ann Kensey, John A. Walgrove, Ferdinand C. Garrison, George C. Tallman, and John S. McLean, sole acting executor of the last will and testament of John McLean, deceased, defendants. To the above-named defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 289 Greenwich-street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 1, 1873.
ALFRED W. LOWERRE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MEYER M. SCHWARTZ, Guardian, plaintiff, against WILLIAM McKENZIE, and Alice McKenzie, Clara Wilkeson, wife of Bernhard Wilkeson, said Bernhard Wilkeson and Benjamin Wallace, Henry W. Derby, Robert T. Hartman, and Frank P. Perkins, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 39 Nassau-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the said office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on March 18, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my10-1aw6wSa*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—AARON RAYMOND, plaintiff, against SARAH DEVLIN, Stuart Woodhouse, Sarah C. Dodds, John Thomas Cochran, Sarah O'Connor, Saint Vincent's Hospital, Catharine Orr, Mary Yeoman, John Breen, Owen Hevey, executor of the last will and testament of John Cochran, late of the City of New-York, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, John Thomas Cochran: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in the New Court-house, City Hall Park, City of New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, Rooms Nos. 23, 24, and 25, (Bank of Commerce Building,) No. 31 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 6, 1873.
JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap126-1aw7wS* No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SANTIAGO MICHELENA against LUIS TORO, John Doe, and Richard Roe, composing the firm of L. Toro & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-one cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April 23, 1873.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of May, 1873.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
my17-1aw6wS Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN CHANCERY.—IN THE MATTER OF THE ECLIPSE GOLD-MINING, (Limited,) and in the matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862.—The creditors of the above-named company are required, on or before the 1st day of September, 1873, to send their names and addresses, the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to John William Sykes, of No. 31 St. Swithin's-lane, London, England, the Solicitor for the liquidators of the said company; and, if so required by notice in writing from the said liquidators, are, by their solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the chambers of the Vice Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, at No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, in England aforesaid, at such time as will be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they shall be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made, before such debts are paid.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1873.
ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk.
JOHN W. SYKES, No. 31 St. Swithin's-lane, London, England, Solicitor for the *Liquidators*.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—HENRY TETLOW against E. GUTHMAN.—Summons for money.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 287 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for $338 84, with interest thereon from May 21, 1872, besides costs.—Dated April 24, 1873.
C. J. G. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

Take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1873, at his office in the new Court-house in said City.—Dated May 23, 1873.
C. J. G. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my24-1aw7wS*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New York.—JAMES STUART, Joseph Stuart, and John S. Aughiltree, plaintiffs, against —— MILLER KETCHAM, Alfred L. Hartridge, and the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants, Miller Ketcham and Alfred L. Hartridge. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 12, 1873.
EDWARD PATTERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of April, 1873.
EDWARD PATTERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap26-1aw6wS*

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, May 24, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC...........SATURDAY, May 31, at 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC...........SATURDAY, June 7, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, June 14, at 7½ A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, May 24, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, GRIGS.........Wed'day, May 28, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, THOMSON........Saturday, May 31, at 8½ A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS........Saturday, June 7, at 1 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.........Saturday, June 14, at 8 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.......Saturday, June 21, at 1 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG.....Tuesday, June 3, at 10 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.................$80, $90, $100, currency
Returns.......................$160 and $180, currency
Steerage......................$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Europa........Sat., May 24	Olympia.....Wed., June 11
Trinacria....Wed., May 28	Australia.....Sat., June 14
California.....Sat., May 31	Columbia.....Wed., June 18
Caledonia....Wed., June 4	Victoria........Sat., June 21
India..........Sat., June 7	Assyria.......Wed., June 25

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Russia, Wed'day, May 21	Calabria, Sat'day, May 24
*Java, Wednesday, May 28	Parthia, Saturday, May 31
*Cuba, Wed'day, June 4	Samaria, Sat'day, June 7
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 11	Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 14
*Algeria, Wed'day, June 18	Batavia, Sat'day, June 21

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..................................$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, May 24, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING ENGAGED his berth (No. 62) in the Cunard steamer Java, sailing on the 28th inst., and being detained, desires to dispose of the same. Apply at the CUNARD OFFICE. P. S.—This is the only berth still open in the Java.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, May 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, May 29, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, May 31, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Thursday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, June 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, June 12, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..........................Saturday, May 31
VILLE DU HAVRE.....SURMONT...Saturday, June 14
PEREIRE...................DAURE.....Saturday, June 28
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE...Saturday, July 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..................$125 | Second cabin..............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..................Wednesday, June 11
VIRGINIA......................Wednesday, June 25
GEORGIA.......................Wednesday, July 9

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.................May 28, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN......June 4, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr......June 11, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.June 18, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..............June 25, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. ———..................July 2, at ———

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

SAMANA.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship RAPIDAN, Capt. CARPENTER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, May 27.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 3.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, June 10.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

May 31.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ARIZONA, Capt. AUSTIN, for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about June 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco May 31, 1873, for Japan and China.

For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, May 31, 1873, for Aspinwall.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 21.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, May 24.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH........May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM........................June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.......................July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.) FOR HAVANA DIRECT, MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, 26th inst. For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, 31st inst. For Hayti and Venezuela, ARIEL, 1,200 tons, June 5.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only.)..............May 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)...............June 5
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).............June 12
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..............June 19

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

HARTFORD BOATS.
NAVIGATION RESUMED
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT and all the intermediate landings.

The popular steam-boat NELLY WHITE, Capt. JACOB B. DAVIS, will commence her regular trips ON SUNDAY, May 25.

Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M., to return.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 14th 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 16th.... 7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 15th.. 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 17th.12:00 M.	Friday, 16th.....11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th...10:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th.... 9:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st 11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th... 2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 22d.. 2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st 3:30 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:30, and foot of 33d-st. at 2:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.
SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Englewood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.

Office 333 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS steam-boats JESSE HOYT and NORWALK, Dudley's Grove, Iona Island, Alderney Park, Myers' Grove, Raritan Beach, and Spring Hill Groves. Barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, ANNA, and others, with steamboats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE.—Steamers leave daily, (Sunday included) from Spring-st., at 10, 2, and 5:15 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 9 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 2:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:34, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:44, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

5 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, May 12, trains will leave James-slip as follows: Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.

7:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor, mail and Rockaway excursion trains.

9:30 A. M., Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, and Rockaway excursion trains.

12 M., Jamaica express train.

3 P. M., Rockaway express train.

3:30 P. M., Greenport, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley express trains.

5 P. M., Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, and Rockaway express trains.

6 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation trains.

Trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York; and at Mineola with Hempstead.

On THURSDAYS a special train for St. John Land will leave James-slip at 7:30 A. M. Returning, will leave St. John Land at 4:47 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point as follows:

9 A. M., Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.

9:30 A. M., Rockaway excursion train.

12:30 P. M., Rockaway excursion train.

7 P. M., Northport and Rockaway trains.

7:30 P. M., Rockaway accommodation train.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:00, and 8:05 P. M.; via Shore Line at 12:30 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.) 11:35 A. M.; 12:30, (Ex.,) 3:05, (Ex.,) 3:52, 4:35, 5:35, 8:05, (Ex.) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 3:52 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping-Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of May, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. COCHRAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL SINCLAIR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Samuel Sinclair, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ALLEN, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said Court against the estate of William H. Allen, of County of Union, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. MONFORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of June, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said district court, before Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers for the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated at New-York, May 21, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my24-1aw2wSa*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CORNELIUS P. LITTELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Stephen S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, No. 861 Broad-street, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Local Option.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why not put it fairly? In your editorial of this morning on Gov. Dix's veto of the Local Option bill you say, "For themselves"—the temperance men—"they believe that the drinking of intoxicating liquors in any other way than as medicine is bad in itself, and ought to be prevented by law."

Drinking of intoxicating liquors prevented by law! Who believes or wants that? So far as my information extends, nobody. Let every man drink what he will, amenable only to God and his own conscience: let him drink bad whisky, drugged brandy, or kerosene oil, if he chooses. Let no sumptuary law abridge his liberty or interfere with his right to make a fool of himself, if he will. What precisely is wanted is protection; a law which shall prevent any man from opening a shop to deal out small-pox, or intoxicating liquors to curse the community. That is what humanity and Christianity demand. PUT IT FAIRLY.

THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

The Mercantile Library Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would be doing an important service to call public attention to the way in which the elections of the Mercantile Library Association are conducted, irregularities being allowed which are as certain to impair the usefulness as they have done the moral tone of the concern. The election held last Tuesday afforded abundant proof of the abuses complained of, when hired men—some of them from the slums of the City—were allowed to repeat votes in so open a manner, despite all challenging, that the very policemen present were outspoken in their surprise at the shamelessness of the affair. It is an apt conclusion to draw that a management using such low means to retain place are chiefly moved by a desire to control the purse-strings, the income of the association now being a very handsome one. Why will not the young men here, who are members, exert themselves at once to stop a wrong which, if continued, will blight the best interests of the institution, and make a byword of the honor it was to be its chief officer? To many the subject may seem of small importance, but the principle involved makes it of real consequence; for if our young men are indifferent to the management of an institution identified with their name, it will show the same want of public spirit noticeable in more extended circles, and not to be made up by any amount of private enterprise on their own account. MEMBER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 21, 1873.

Consul General Garsia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day Mr. E. C. B. Garsia, Consul General here for Uruguay, states that his acceptances of the drafts of McKay & Aldus, (which drafts, by the way, were paid by said firm on the day after maturity,) and which he permitted to go to protest, were simply accommodation acceptances, to meet which no money ever came into his hands; that their claim against him was apparently ignored when, in 1868, they went into bankruptcy; and that a suit, commenced in 1871 in the New-York Supreme Court, has never resulted in showing that he owes the money named in said drafts.

Unfortunately for Mr. Garsia, he fell into the habit of writing letters years ago, many of which, relating to the drafts in question, are now in our possession, and their contents vary, awkwardly enough, from anything like accommodation, except to Mr. Garsia; and these, combined with other evidence in the case—on which latter alone Judge Blatchford, whose caution is well known, found abundant ground for ordering Mr. Garsia's arrest—make matters look rather damaging for him.

As to the bankruptcy omission, Hon. Dwight Foster, of Massachusetts, one of the assignees, called several times, as his affidavit will show, on Mr. Garsia, asking him to pay, and the latter expressed a willingness to him to confess judgment, if he desired it.

The action also referred to was discontinued by Mr. McKay's former counsel, for want of jurisdiction, the United States Courts alone having power to try suits against consuls. It may interest Mr. Garsia to know that, were it not for the bar imposed by the Statute of Limitations, his case would have probably, within the last forty-eight hours, been laid before the Grand Jury. WILLIAM BLAIKIE,

Of counsel for Nathaniel McKay.

No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1873.

New-Jersey Central Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your money article of the 10th inst., I read a letter from your London correspondent, intended for the consideration of the above railroad company, on the subject of not paying dividends when they are due. It has long been a wonder among those not initiated in the mystery of railroad financiering, that a company whose reputation stands so high should permit its stock to rule so low in the market, when, as your correspondent observes, there seems no reason why it should not command 140, unless it be the uncertainty that hangs over the regular receipt of dividends. The stock cannot be considered a speculative stock any more than the Delaware and Hudson Canal. They are both held chiefly by individuals and estates as an investment, and by a great many of the former class only in such sums as are sufficient to meet their annual expenses, and for the want of which the unexpected withholding of dividends that belong to them is the cause of serious inconvenience, and oftentimes of injury. It is their main dependence, and it does seem an unnecessary act of cruelty. This habit of passing dividends is not confined to railroads, but many of our mutual fire insurance companies do the same thing or worse. They hold out the inducement of fifty per cent. of the profits to be divided among the insured; they make the dividend and issue a scrip for it, payable in three years, with interest at six per cent.; and at the bottom of that scrip, where not one in twenty would think of looking for it, they refer you to the policy itself to let you know that they have reserved the right, whenever an occasion occurs for its exercise, to confiscate all the scrip to your credit, instead of calling upon the directors, who have annually received a dividend of twenty-five to thirty per cent., to make good any deficiency in their capital for losses.

Morally speaking, have they any more right to use funds that have been placed to my credit than to steal any other kind of property of which I am possessed? A CLERK.

West Washington Market.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much to my surprise I notice you have, in several editorial articles, advocated the passage of the bill now before the Legislature, denoted "The Washington Market bill." Were the bill a just one, which it is not, there are many reasons why West Washington Market should be removed. First, this market was well enough twenty years ago, when New-York contained but a small population, and when trade and commerce were confined to a small space; but now, when nearly the entire population have removed above Fourteenth-street, and 1,000,000 of people are to be supplied, instead of a few thousand, as was the case twenty years ago, why should not the article of food be brought nearer to the consumers, instead of causing the blockade of the entire lower portion of the City at a fearful cost to our merchants and commerce? Why, Sir, nearly all the beef consumed in New-York is slaughtered above Fortieth-street, carted down-town for distribution, and then carted back to the consumers. All this is nonsense, and in any other city would not be tolerated. This is the principal cause of the blockade of Broadway below Canal-street. This iniquitous bill has already passed the Assembly, and has been reported from the Senate Committee in an amended form. Under no circumstances should the Senate pass this bill, against which the Department of Docks has made a very strong remonstrance, for it takes from the City one of its most valuable water fronts. I inclose a copy of this remonstrance from the Dock Department. Under the charter of 1870 and 1871 that department was given control over the entire water-front. They made surveys and adopted a plan for the improvement of the water-front, making West-street 250 feet wide, and digging out West Washington Market for piers, to make it conform to the line of other piers; to make the water-front uniform other piers and bulkheads on private property, have already been changed. This plan has also been approved and signed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and any change, such as contemplated, (by leasing this property for sixty-three years to the Washington Market Company,) would change the whole water-front, as now laid down, from the Battery to Fifty-ninth-street, at an enormous cost to the tax-payers. This I have from Gen. McClellan, himself. This Washington Market Company, who ask for this gift from the City, (for no competition is to be allowed by other branches of business,) is composed of market-men who occupy, under weekly permits, revocable at the pleasure of the City authorities, their present stalls. This occupation on sufferance, they now construe into a good-will of the premises, and this presumed right they evidently intend to urge when the question of valuation comes up; as the appraisers are to determine the value, not of the property, but of the right, title, and interest of the City in the property. I trust you will look at this bill carefully, and give the public your honest views on the subject; for I consider the removal of this market as one of the greatest movements for reform which New-York has known for years, and commerce will hail with joy. Yours, &c., MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1873.

The Pulpit and the Press.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Monday is an article from Chicago, headed "The Pulpit and the Press," which closes with the following statement: "The clergyman's lack of dignity is severely commented upon."

That any one who has lived in Chicago for the past year could make any comment unfavorable to Dr. Sullivan for his just and deserved rebuke of the *Times* of that city, is very surprising. You are doubtless aware that it is a paper, and the only one there, that condescends to fill its columns with disgusting and grossly exaggerated personalities, having for their foundation the most trivial and commonplace transactions, which are dressed up in the most sensational style to attract attention, and made so pointed that no one familiar with the social or business life of the city can fail to know who is the attacked party. For several months past the Sunday issue of this paper has been publishing, as a preparatory exercise for its readers before going to divine service, a series of the most scurrilous and abusive attacks upon the clergymen of the city, and the prominent members, both male and female, of their congregations. I think it safe to say that there is not a respectable person in Chicago, whether church-goer or not, who has not denounced in the severest terms these unconscionable and vile assaults, made without discrimination upon every church in the city, exposing the members individually to the notice of the public, and displaying in a ridiculous and false light every act of their life-time.

That one Christian minister of the Chicago pulpit—a man that is far above reproach, both in his private and clerical capacity—has stood up and in the native dignity of his soul thrust out from his presence the unclean representative of an utterly unclean thing, whom he knew was sitting there in cool effrontery, for the base purpose of misinterpreting his words, misrepresenting his acts, and maligning his congregation, is a deed that I feel safe in saying will meet the hearty approval of the pure-minded citizens of that city, and Dr. Sullivan will be looked upon as the man who dares do as well as preach justice to the people to whom he so conscientiously and acceptably ministers. CHICAGOIAN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 20, 1873.

Car-Heating Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Practicability," of Pittsburg, seems fully determined that cars cannot be heated by steam. He states it cannot, and draws his conclusions from his statement and not from any practical stand-point. Can't is a short word in print; but one would suppose it to be a repulsive word to one possessing the intelligence of your correspondent.

Who would suspect, while taking a sail across yonder beautiful bay or up the North River, that only a few years ago a man was seen making, in a primitive way, attempts to utilise steam to propel a boat, that at every landing can't pointed its finger of ridicule; yet commerce and pleasure-seekers are enjoying the anxiety, hardships, poverty, and toil of Fulton.

Last Fall a man was seen traveling the entire line of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. At every turn and place can't ridiculed the attempt to carry steam through the train, and reiterated the statement that the first frost would stop the flow of steam. Yet cold weather, such as is found on Western prairies, came, driving the thermometer from 30° to 40° below zero, and still these can't's noticed the steam working through the train.

Nearly two years ago a train was equipped with a heater in connection with a steam brake, west of the Mississippi River. A man accustomed to travel on the train daily was asked how it worked. Beautifully, he said. The car became uncomfortably hot at times; the heat was at the feet, where it was most wanted; but, he added, it can never be adopted, because his wife burnt her stocking against the pipe. Now, if this man had been a little more practical, he would have said some one forgot to put a screen or shield to protect the feet from the pipe, and not condemn the entire improvement. Again, it is said the couplings are constantly breaking; this, too, if so, shows the mechanical imperfection.

I can point you to hose which have been in use over one year daily, except Sundays, under an average pressure of 100 pounds to the inch, and has never broke or bursted. For the purpose of heating cars from two to five pounds is found to be as good as a heavy pressure.

If men who are skeptical about the quantity of steam necessary to heat cars, will examine the method and measure the quantity used, they will not make statements over their own signature that it cannot be done. S. N. GOODALE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 22, 1873.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

So much discussion has taken place in your columns about the "practicability" of heating cars by steam, that it may not be amiss to state what really has been accomplished in this direction. There is no more difficulty about heating cars in this manner, than in heating houses; the sole trouble being to find a conduit for the passage of steam between the cars, which shall be sufficiently flexible and elastic to accommodate itself to all the varied motions of the cars; which shall be automatic in coupling and uncoupling, so as to meet all exigencies of accidents, and finally, which shall be so protected as to prevent condensation—this last objection being the most serious, but not insurmountable.

Such a coupling has been devised, and was tested for three months between New-York and Washington, during the Winter of 1870-71; was pronounced "completely successful" by the late Wm. Prescott Smith, manager of the Air line, and was ordered applied to the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on their main line, but owing to want of means and energy on the part of the company owning the patents, the matter was not pushed; otherwise we should have had "steam-heating of cars" now in full operation. The steam was obtained from a boiler in the baggage-car, and it was stated that a train of three cars was perfectly heated by the consumption of two bushels of coal, in a run of 1,000 miles.

Respectfully, yours, "PROVEN FACTS."

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 10, 1873.

A National Sanitary Bureau.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The American Medical Association—a congress of delegates annually elected from all medical colleges and societies recognized as "regular"—has recently adjourned its session, held this year at St. Louis.

The profession and the public have a right to expect much from the deliberations of 400 representative medical men; and while this body has accomplished much of sanitary advancement, it has also wasted much valuable time in wordy war upon the rights of females and other physicians rejected from its "regular" fold. Among its acts of this year is the appointment of a committee to effect the creation by Congress of a national quarantine. Still better would have been the adoption of a resolution strongly recommending the passage by Congress of a law establishing in some appropriate department of the General Government a sanitary bureau, having under its control all institutions and subjects relative to the nation's health. Last year THE TIMES expressed its regret at the professional sensitiveness of this Medical Congress in refusing to indorse the measures relating to this subject introduced by Dr. J. C. Tucker, representing the California State Medical Society. But a year's reflection, or a younger and more progressive element than the old-fogy exclusiveness which, at the session of '72, timidly shrank from political pollution of the professional robes, has caused a reconsideration and commendable action upon this, to the people, most vital question.

During the past two decades medical science has advanced with rapid strides. The microscope, stethoscope, laryngoscope, and, above all, chemistry, have unveiled much of the cause, condition, and cure of disease. The physician who slept with Rip Van Winkle would now find his time-honored, guess-based prescription of calomel and jalap viewed as an antique relic by the elegant modern compounder of extracts and alkaloids. Keeping pace, then, with this knowledge, should its benefits not be officially reflected upon our people? Let us look into some of these matters which, to a non-professional sense, might be improved by the creation of a National Sanitary Bureau. The Government of the United States—outside of the navy and army, the sanitary regulation of which should be always left to those departments—has, in civil service, twenty or thirty United States Marine Hospitals, and as many Soldier and Sailor "Retreats," "Homes," and Insane Asylums. These institutions are, as a general thing, creditable, but the controlling and appointing power is in some Government department official, seldom a professional man, and never free from political influences, mightier than considerations of merit and experience, in their management. These invalids have paid, with health and money, (for sailors of the merchant marine pay every month about forty cents per capita hospital money to United States collectors,) for the best and most advanced medical care and skill. Then, regarding local sanitary laws, of what use in these days of "rapid transit" are *State* quarantines? Persons from an infected ship reaching Philadelphia are in this City in three hours! The precautions which would be exacted by our State sanitary laws might be omitted or evaded in Delaware or New-Jersey, and its cholera or small-pox passenger is here in a few hours by rail, entering by the back door, ready to infect us first! A national uniform system of quarantine for our coast and borders generally is much needed. In such service, as cruisers, our fleet of national yachts—the revenue cutters—might be employed more profitably than as pleasure-barges for collectors of ports. Next in importance, this National Sanitary Bureau should secure, perpetuate, and distribute, gratis, pure bovine lymph for vaccination. Accompanied by an official certificate of its age and purity, this should be furnished any respectable person inclosing a postage stamp. Any person using other virus should be severely punished by law. The majority of the medical profession—even those who still contend that humanized vaccine lymph cannot convey other constitutional disorders than kine-pox—prefer that drawn directly from the purer animal fount discovered by the immortal Jenner. Where security is so easily attained why risk such dreadful doubts? It appears most criminal to circulate in the veins of a rosy infant the seepings of 10,000 human systems! No theory can make the public of to-day believe in this fearful disease. Agrarian practice! New diseases are of late making their appearance, and many—rare some years ago—are now common among all classes. This may or may not be attributable to a freer distribution, by means of humanized vaccine, of the "ills that flesh is heir to;" but while calves are so plenty and easily inoculated—without subsequent injury to our cutlets—give us the pure bovine virus. The comprehensive bill, prepared and read by Dr. Tucker at the annual session of the National Medical Congress of last year, embraced all of these features and purposes, and much more. It proposed that the National Sanitary Bureau should be composed of a chief and the necessary assistants—all medical men—appointed by the President from twice the required number nominated by the National Medical Society. The plan was good. It would secure the services of men selected by the highest tribunal of their own profession, and place them beyond political influences. The annual reports of such a bureau upon the climate and health of our country, and the instructive sanitary statistics furnished, would be eagerly read at home and abroad, and prove a valuable addition to medical or other libraries. The creation of such a department, looking to the preservation of the health and life of our people, would be accompanied by inconceivable blessings and knowledge to the masses. It is to be hoped that the next Congress may pass such measures as Dr. Tucker there proposes, or as are contained in a bill drawn by Dr. Cox, of Washington, and introduced last session, tending to the same purpose.

RUSSIA'S CAVALRY.

The Horsemen of the Czar—Marvelous Riding.

Writing under date of May 2, of a review held in St Petersburg in honor of the visit of the Emperor of Germany to the Czar, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:

The great attraction of the day was the cavalry, and that far surpassed anything which I have ever seen. The two elements of excellence were, of course, the horses themselves, and the horsemanship of the riders. Can anybody explain the peculiar charm about Russian horses? Without presuming to answer my own question, I think I may point out that one secret with trainers here seems to be to educate the horse; to make him trustworthy, faithful, ambitious; and to dispense with all those contrivances which, in more civilized countries, crush the spirit out of the poor beasts. In what other country can one see horses like those which dash along the Nveska so free, and fresh, and graceful? In what other country do they have such a glossy skin, such swan like necks, such delicate limbs? And in what other country do they offer such material for cavalry? One must reflect, to, that Russians of a certain class are born, like Arabs, in the saddle. The horse is a member of the family, a brother, a companion in every adventure. The Russian Government had, therefore, good material; but it has employed it well, and the proof is the superb horsemen who to-day galloped along by Kaiser Wilhelm and his German officers. The Russian cavalry has the ordinary divisions found in all Continental armies—namely, hussars, dragoons, cuirassiers, uhlans, &c.—as well as some species peculiar to itself. I pass over the former, and only call attention to the horses. These sleek and muscular beasts had evidently been selected as carefully as the men themselves. For each battalion they were all of one color, now a glossy black, now a rich brown, now a light gray, and the uniformity seemed to extend even to their size, shape, and motion. The effect was singularly striking. The Tcheck and Cossack cavalry have been so often described that there is nothing new to be said about their appearance. The detachment which took part in the ceremonies of to-day wore bright red jackets and a sort of fur hats of the same color, and rode chestnut ponies. On their backs carbines were strapped, and in their hands they carried long red lances. They led the cavalry division. The first circuit of the cavalry was merely for inspection; the second was for evolutions. How impatiently the Cossacks went through the first, and how eagerly they entered on the second! The ponies, even, trembled with enthusiasm. As the cavalcade approached the Emperors, the riders settled firmly in their saddles, loosened the reins a little, and—the word is given! Like a flash of lightning, and simultaneously, the horses shoot off, and before the spectators have caught their breath, are half-way around the square. What an astounding pace! If a horse should stumble, the rider would never mount again. The Cossacks crouch low in the saddle, and shout like fiends; while their long glittering lances, stretching out horizontally far beyond the horses, are terrifying even to friends and non-combatants. The Germans do not spare their plaudits. They love the uhlans who trampled down the Turcos, and the Bismarck Cuirassiers who rode into the jaws of death at Mars le Tour, but nothing like these unearthly horsemen from the plains of Russia. Let me not do negative injustice, however, to the rest of the cavalry. After the second turn around the field the whole body formed at the rear, opposite the Emperors and the amphitheatre. The front stretched the whole length of the field; somewhat longer—to use a comparison which many English readers will appreciate—than from the Seine to the barracks at the foot of the Champs de Mars, and several regiments deep. There were probably 15,000 in all—the cuirassiers with their white coats and heavy black horses, the hussars with their pikes, the mounted grenadiers and the dragoons, and at the wings the reckless Cossacks again. The Grand Duke Nicholas waved his sword, and the entire force moved toward the Emprors and the spectators. At first it was a light trot, then an easy gallop, then faster and faster, till one could only see thousands of glittering uniforms and superb horses dashing madly toward the crowd. Nearer and nearer they come, and ever at the same terrific pace. It will be death for the imperial party who are on the ground below! Suddenly the Grand Duke's sword flies up again in the air; the officers pass the word along; still the 15,000 horsemen shake the earth. The Grand Duke's sword falls, and the mighty mass comes to a stop as if transfixed by an electric shock. Perfect silence reigns. The long line of cavalry is as calm and steady as the marble palace itself, and far back through the centres all is tranquil. That was a glorious sight, and worth a journey to St. Petersburg to see. I shall never look on such a spectacle again.

A Delaware Girl Sentenced to the Whipping-Post and the Pillory.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, May 22.

Gov. Ponder yesterday notified the Sheriff of this county that he had remitted, until the 14th of June, the sentence of whipping and pillory imposed upon the colored girl Meteer, convicted of the murder of her baby, the object of this postponement being to afford time for an examination of the circumstances. He also directed a similar postponement in the cases of John Schwartz and John Downing. These persons were convicted of stealing some small articles, including a carpenter's rule, handkerchief, &c. We have no knowledge of the disposition of the Governor in regard to the whipping of the girl, but it is profoundly to be hoped that he will spare the State the disgrace which it will suffer if such punishment be inflicted. Whatever may be the opinion of some of our own citizens, the judgment of the great body of the American people emphatically and severely condemns the use of lash and pillory as methods of punishment. That they have failed to serve the purpose for which they were designed is capable of proof; and that they serve to disgrace the reputation of the State, in the eyes of the civilized world, generally, is equally well known.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000	Pacific Mail	46¼	100	Lake Shore....s3.	90⅝
1400	do	46⅜	300	do....b3.	91
100	do....c.	46⅜	200	do	90⅝
1000	do	46¾	300	do	90¾
460	do....s3.	46⅛	400	N. Y. C. & Hud.	100⅝
100	do....b3.	46⅜	600	do....s3.	100¾
300	do	46⅜	600	Western Union	86
200	do....c.	46⅜	300	do	85⅞
300	do	46¾	100	do	85¾
100	do....b3.	46⅜	100	Rock Island....c.	108⅜
100	do	46⅜	100	do....s3.	108⅝
200	do	46⅝	20	do	108
2000	do	46¾	200	St. Paul	55¼
700	do	46⅝	500	do	55
400	Ohio & Miss.	42¼	1200	C., C. & I. C.	31⅛
100	do	42⅛	100	do....c.	31⅛
100	do....s3.	42⅛	300	do	31
100	Erie Railroad	64¼	100	do....b4.	31
100	do....s3.	64¼	300	do	30⅝
100	do....s3.	64	500	do	30¾
100	do	64			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$18,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 116⅛	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 119⅝
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 119	8,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 114⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. c. 119¾	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	81¼	300	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	46¼
25,000	do	81	100	do..bet. call.	46¼
1,000	Va. 6s, Con.	53⅛	100	do	46⅛
7,000	S. Car 6s, new, Jan. & July	15	500	do	46
1,000	Ala. 8s, '92	85	500	do	45⅞
3,000	N. Y. St. B'y L., Reg.	106⅛	100	do....c.	45⅞
5,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., Coup	106⅜	900	do	46
3,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	94¼	100	do	45⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	92½	1300	do	45¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	101¾	1800	do	45⅝
3,000	Erie 4th	97⅛	800	do	45½
8,000	Long Dock bds.	99	100	do....s3.	45⅝
2,000	Pac. 7s. guar. by St. of Mo.	98¼	500	do....s3.	45¼
8,000	Un. Pac. 1st	86⅛	200	do	45¾
11,000	do	86¾	600	do	45⅜
$4,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	74	100	do....s3.	45⅜
5,000	do	74⅛	300	do	45⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. Con.	89	2500	do	45⅜
1,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv	86	100	do....b3.	45⅜
1,000	D., L. & W. 2d.	102	200	do....s3.	45⅜
5,000	D., L. & W. Con.	103	600	do....b3.	45⅜
5,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97⅛	200	do	45½
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	107	100	do....c.	45⅛
8,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	94⅛	100	do	45⅝
20,000	do	94	100	do....c.	45¼
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d.	78	100	do....c.	45¼
7,000	M. & St. P., I. div.	84⅛	300	do	45½
2,000	Joliet. & Chi. 1st.	107⅛	200	do	45⅝
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	89⅛	400	do	45¾
10,000	do	89⅝	100	do....b3.	45¾
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	73⅛	500	do	45⅝
1,000	Tel. & Wab. 1st, St. L. div. b. c.	91⅛	200	Union Pacific. b. c.	30¾
1,000	Tol. & W. Equip.	83	100	do....s3.	30⅝
1,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. div.	88¼	200	do	30⅝
2,000	T. & W. C. Con.	85¼	200	Erie Railway. b. c.	64
15,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	35	200	do	63⅞
1,000	do	34¾	700	do	63¾
10,000	do	34⅛	300	do....s3.	63¾
10,000	do	34¾	1200	do	63⅝
1,000	Canada So. 1st.	94¼	100	do	63¾
90	Bank Commerce	116⅝	500	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	90¾
12	Ninth Nat. Bank	105	200	do....b3.	90¾
15	North River Bk.	89⅛	300	do....s3.	90⅝
10	do	89	100	do	90⅝
100	Canton Co....b. c.	99⅛	200	do....c.	90⅝
100	Atlantic M. S. S. Co.	1	100	do....b3.	90¾
100	W. U. Tel....b. c.	85¾	60	Cl. & Pitts. Guar.	87⅛
100	do....b3.	85¾	100	do..bet. call.	87¼
700	do	85⅝	100	Chic. & R. I...b. c.	108¼
400	do	85⅝	400	do	108⅛
200	do....b3.	85⅝	300	M. & St. P....b. c.	54¼
200	do....s3.	85¾	400	do	54⅝
300	do....s3.	85⅝	100	P., F. W. & C. Guar.	93
1600	do	85⅝	100	B., H. & E....b. c.	2¾
100	do....b3.	85⅛	100	H. & St Jo....b. c.	38
700	do	85⅛	350	Del., Lack. & W.	103⅛
100	do....c.	85⅛	20	C., C., C. & I.	89
200	N. Y. C. & H....b. c. c.	100⅝	200	C., Bur. & Q....b. c.	108
100	do....b3.	100¾	300	N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c.	140
100	do....c.	100⅝	100	N. J. South....b. c.	31
100	do	100⅝	100	At. & P. Pf....b. c.	25
100	do....b3.	100⅝	200	O. & Miss....b. c.	42⅛
100	do	100⅝	100	do....b3.	42⅛
100	Pan. Railroad. b. c.	111	600	do	42
30	N. J. Cen.	105¼	200	do....c.	42
			200	do....s30.	42
			100	do....b3.	42⅛
			200	C., C. & I. C....b. c.	30⅝
			100	do....s3.	30⅝
			700	do....s3.	30⅝
			100	do	30⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s R., '81. 118⅜	$8,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 121⅛
3,000 U. S. 6s C., '81. 122⅝	49,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 119⅝
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 116⅝	4,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81. 115⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 118⅛	7,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81. 115¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

300	Western Union	85⅝	400	Pacific Mail	46
300	Pacific Mail	45¾	200	do	45⅞
100	do....b3.	45⅞	300	do....s3.	45⅝
500	do	45⅞	300	Ohio & Miss.	42⅛
200	do....b3.	46			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Missouri 6s	94⅛	200	L. S. & M. So....c.	90⅝
2,500	Va. 6s, Con.	53⅛	15	do	91
6,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	91⅝	100	do....b. c. s3.	90⅛
1,000	Gt. West. 2d.	88⅛	100	N. Y. C. & H.	100⅝
5,000	Tol., P. & W., W. Div	96⅝	25	do	100⅞
5,000	C. & Pitt. 3d.	97¼	200	do..bet. call.	100⅛
6,000	C. & Pitt. 4th.	87	100	do....s3.	100⅛
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	86⅛	100	do....b4.	100⅛
2,000	O. & Miss. 2d.	84⅝	300	do....c.	100⅛
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	72⅜	500	do	100⅛
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	86⅝	100	do....b3.	100⅛
21	Park Bank	150	300	do....s3.	100⅜
42	Am. Ex. Bank	109	400	Harlem....b. c.	130
100	Con. Coal of M'd.	56	100	Un. Pac....b. c.	30⅝
100	do..bet. call.	55⅞	200	Erie Railway. b. c.	63⅝
100	West. U. T. b. c. s3.	85⅛	300	do	65⅜
200	do	85⅝	100	do	63⅛
200	do	85¼	200	do	63¾
100	do	85⅝	700	do	63⅛
700	do	83¼	600	do....s3.	63⅛
200	do....b3.	85⅝	400	C. & R. I....b. c.	108
700	do	85⅛	200	do	108⅛
500	do	85¾	300	do	108
200	Pac. Mail..b. c. s3.	45⅝	700	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	54⅛
300	do	45⅝	200	do	54¼
1000	do....s3.	45⅛	300	D., L. & W....b. c.	103⅛
300	do....b3.	45⅛	100	St. L. & I. M.	88
100	do....c.	45⅝	100	do	88⅛
400	do	45⅝	100	O. & M....b. c. b3.	42
400	do	45⅛	200	do	42⅞
100	do	45⅛	500	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	30⅝
200	do....s3.	45⅛	100	do....c.	30⅝
			100	U. S. Express	71

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 4 P. M.

100	Con. Coal	55⅞	100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	100⅝
1000	Western Union	85⅞	1500	do	100⅛
100	do....s3.	85⅞	10	N. J. Central	105¼
200	do	85⅛	100	Rock Island	108
500	do....s3.	85⅛	500	do	107⅞
1400	Pacific Mail	45⅝	59	Ft. Wayne	98¼
1500	do	45¾	400	St. Paul	54⅝
100	do	45⅞	100	St. Paul Pf.	72¾
400	do	46	200	Del., L. & W....b3.	103⅛
400	do	45¾	30	Morris & Essex	93⅝
700	do	45⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.	42
300	do	45¾	500	do	41⅞
200	do	45⅝	10	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	71
300	Harlem	130	200	C., C. & I. C....b3.	30⅝
200	Lake Shore....b3.	90⅝	200	do	30⅝
100	Erie Railway	63⅞	300	do	30⅝
100	do....s3.	63¼	100	Rens. & Saratoga	105
500	do	63¼			

FRIDAY, May 23—P. M.

The speculation in Gold attracted most attention in the Wall-street markets to-day. The *Bull* clique are evidently bent on a sharp *corner*, on the very boldness of their purchases at advancing figures, through which they soon expect to control the entire supply of the Street, if, as rumored, they have not already secured such control. They are reported to-day to have lent out four or five millions, and to have added five or six millions to their purchases, not including the $1,500,000 taken from the Treasury, at the weekly sale on yesterday. These sums are probably exaggerated by current rumor, but it is known that the operation against the current of Exchange and of the Export trade, has assumed large proportions, and through the somewhat hazardous machinery of the Gold Exchange Bank, (Clearing place,) on its Capital of one-half a million of dollars, it would not be surprising if we should have a repetition, on a reduced scale, of the experience of Black Friday. The master spirit of the movement is said to be Jay Gould, who has a sufficient following in the Gold Room, and is supposed to have the power of making the delivery of the Cash Gold, when the party choose to demand it, exceedingly uncomfortable to those who are *short* on their contracts for the last week in May and the early weeks of June. The sales were advanced to-day to 118½@118⅝ ₩ cent. The Cash Gold was not made scarce, but the upward course of the sales has checked free operations in Exchange, and left the rates on London, at the close of business, ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. weaker than yesterday. Bills at 60 days are 108⅞@108⅞ ₩ cent., and sight 109⅝ to 109⅞ ₩ cent.

The Public Funds continue in demand for all the Coupon Bonds suitable for remittance abroad, and the Registered Bonds are also firm. The Stock Market, in other respects, suffers from the diversion of speculation to Gold, and the Share list, after opening this morning with some firmness and a good demand for Pacific Mail, Western Telegraph, and the Railroad Stocks, was generally easier by ¼@1 ₩ cent. in the Afternoon, and the temptation of cheap and easy Money had no effect upon the orders to buy for a Summer rise with the Brokers or their customers. Money was lent freely at 6@7 ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock P. M., when the Exchange closed, the following quotations were made as compared with the last figures of Thursday night:

Closing Quotations—MAY 23.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	115	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118⅜	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	121⅛	121⅛
American Gold	117⅞	118⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅜	100⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	108½	107⅞
Pacific Mail	46⅞	45⅞
St. Paul Preferred	72½	72⅞
St. Paul Common	55⅛	54⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	42½	41⅞
Western Union Telegraph	85⅞	85⅜
Erie	64½	63⅜
Union Pacific	31	30⅝
Lake Shore	90⅞	90⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	31	30⅝
Toledo and Wabash	66	65½
Harlem	131	130½
North-west	77½	76

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81 ... 119	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65 ... 119¼
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81 ... 122¾	5-20 reg., '67 ... 119¼
5-20 reg., '62 ... 116¾	5-20 coup., '67 ... 121¼
5-20 coup., '62 ... 116⅝	5-20 reg., '68 ... 119¼
Called bonds, '62 ... 118⅝	5-20 coup., 68 ... 120¼
5-20 reg., '64 ... 116¾	10-40 reg. ... 112¼
5-20 coup., '64 ... 116⅞	10-40 coup ... 114⅝
5-20 reg., '65 ... 116¾	5s coup., '81 ... 115⅛
5-20 coup., '65 ... 118⅜	6s currency ... 116¼
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65 ... 119¼	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old ... 81¼	Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 18
Tenn. 6s, new ... 80⅞	Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O 18
Va. 6s, old ... 42	Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. R. 18
Va. 6s, new ... 50	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 18
Va. 6s, Cons. bds ... 53⅛	Ohio 6s, '75 ... 101
Ga. 6s ... 79	Kentucky 6s ... 97⅛
Ga. 7s, new ... 90	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77 ... 95
N. Car. 6s, old ... 28⅜	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79 ... 95
N. Car. 6s, F. act, '66 .. 18	Michigan 6s, '78 ... 95
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July. 14¾	Michigan 6s, '83 ... 98
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct. 20	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L. 106⅛
S. Car. 6s, F. act, '66 .. 17	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L. 106¼
Mo. 6s ... 93¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74. 107
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss. 90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75. 107
Mo. 6s, Asyl. or Un'y. 93⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77. 107
Cal. 7s ... 115	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78. 107
Cal. 7s, Large bds ... 115	N. Y. 6s, C. L., gold, '87. 119
Connecticut 6s ... 102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74. 104
Rhode Island 6s ... 100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75. 102⅛
Ark. 6s, Funded ... 35	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76. 102⅛
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. iss 18	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York ... 135	Nassau ... 101
Manhattan ... 151	Shoe & Leather ... 150
Merchants' ... 116¾	Corn Exchange ... 123
Union ... 132	Continental ... 80⅜
America ... 155	St. Nicholas ... 109
City ... 255	Commonwealth ... 86
Phenix ... 100	New-York County ... 200
North River ... 88	Park ... 150
Tradesmen's ... 154	Central National ... 96
Gallatin National ... 120	First National ... 220
State of New-York ... 108	Fourth National ... 112
American Exchange. 108¼	Ninth National ... 105
Bank of N. America .. 100	Oriental ... 165
Hanover ... 107	Gold Exchange ... 112⅛
Irving ... 122	German-American ... 99⅝
Metropolitan ... 135¼	

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 23, 1873.

Gold receipts	$421,355 48
Gold payments	2,743,875 11
Gold balance	40,474,467 25
Currency receipts	2,132,105 97
Currency payments	727,729 51
Currency balance	23,524,387 47
Customs	324,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97⅜	
City 6s, New	101⅛	101½
Camden and Amboy	119⅛	119⅜
Pennsylvania Central	109⅛	109⅜
Reading	116	116⅛
Lehigh Valley	50⅛	60¼
Catawissa Preferred	43⅜	43⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	25⅜	26
Northern Central	36⅛	
Lehigh Navigation	42	42¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	93⅜	94

A petition to the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange is in circulation among the Brokers to have the Exchange close and all the business to cease at 3 o'clock P. M. in place of 4 o'clock through the four months of June, July, August, and September. And there is reason to hope the movement in favor of this earlier hour will prove successful, as we are quite sure it will be acceptable to nine-tenths of the Brokers and their customers, and also to the Banks with whom they have dealings. The arrangement would afford full five hours per day through the warm months, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., for business at the Exchange, which ought to be sufficient for all practical uses, besides affording relief and recreation to the Brokers and their Clerks, many of whom reside out of town during these months.

The London Cables to-day quote Money on three months' Bills, outside the Bank of England, at 5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, or 1 ₩ cent. below the Bank rate. The British Funds advanced this morning to 94@94⅛ ₩ cent. and the Americans generally firm. In our own market the 5-20s of 1867 Coupons advanced to 121⅛@121⅛ ₩ cent., and the 1865s (May and November,) to 118⅜ ₩ cent. The Bonds of 1862 called for redemption on June First are 118¼ ₩ cent. Of the $40,000,000 Coupon Bonds called in from European holders, about three-fourths had been exchanged through the Syndicate in London at the last advices, and of the remaining $10,000,000 the prospect is that not over $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 will be sent by other parties to Washington for redemption, where the Syndicate will furnish the Secretary with the Gold or sight Exchange on London answering the same purpose to the Treasury. Of the Registered $10,000,000 of 1862 called in at the same time from the National Banks and other American holders, nearly the whole has already been settled through the American members to the Syndicate; so that if the Gold clique are calculating on any disturbance to the market on the 1st of June through their exchanges they will find themselves mistaken.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,479,407; amount marketed, $1,496,956.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

No. 20 WALL-ST., New-York, May 23, 1873.

The 7.30 First Mortgage Gold Loan of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, is to be closed and withdrawn from market, in accordance with the following resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors, on the 13th of May:

Whereas, The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has built and has in operation over 500 miles of its line, through a favorable and valuable country; and

Whereas, A large and growing way and through traffic is already assured to the Company over its Road thus far completed; and

Whereas, The company has earned title to about Ten Million acres of its Land Grant, and placed a large part of this in market, and the same is being rapidly settled by immigration, foreign and domestic, and sales thereof have been made at an average price of nearly $6 per acre, to such an extent that a Sinking Fund has resulted, out of which the redemption and cancellation of the Company's bonds have been begun; and

Whereas, It is believed that on these results the credit of the Company is so established as to render inexpedient the payment of so high a rate of interest as 7 3-10 per cent. on future issues of its bonds; therefore,

Resolved, That the Loan of the Company under its present issue, bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest, be limited to a total amount not exceeding Thirty Millions of Dollars, and that no issue of bonds hereafter by this Company beyond the said Thirty Millions, shall bear a higher rate of interest than six per cent. per annum.

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be directed to arrange with the Fiscal Agents for the closing out of the 7 3-10 Loan, as indicated in the preceding preamble and resolution.

The President of the Company, in forwarding these resolutions to the Fiscal Agents, writes the following letter:

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 23 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure of inclosing to you a copy of a resolution passed unanimously by the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, on the 13th of May inst.

This preamble and resolve are in entire harmony with my own views and wishes, and agree in spirit and policy with the letter which I addressed to you on the 11th day of December last.

The completion of our Road to the Missouri River, and our control of the trade of Manitoba and Montana, the beauty and productiveness of the Red River Valley, and the valleys of Dakota, the value of the large Government trade to the Upper Missouri, for the carrying of most of which we have this year contracted, our having in operation and under contract 165 miles of road on the Pacific side, between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, the very successful inauguration of our immigration system, the large arrivals from Europe of bodies of colonists of the very best character, destined to our land grant, and the steady movement of settlers from various parts of the Union to the country tributary to the road—all this should, in my judgment, justify us in elevating the standard of our credit.

I trust that, when the limit of the present Loan is reached, the Company will find itself able to negotiate a six per cent. loan for the prosecution and completion of the enterprise.

Respectfully yours, G. W. CASS, President.

THE REMAINDER OF THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN IS NOW BEING DISPOSED OF, and offers to investors the advantages of

LIMITED AMOUNT,
PROFITABLE RATE OF INTEREST,
SATISFACTORY SECURITY.

As the bonds of this issue are made receivable in payment for the Company's land at 1.10, they will be in constant and increasing demand for this purpose, after the loan is closed—a fact which much enhances their value and attractiveness as an investment.

Other securities are received in exchange, at market rates.

JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, &c., NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 19, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, now built and in operation as a through line of travel and traffic between the chief cities of the Ohio Valley and the East, (420 miles,) makes regular connections at Richmond with railroads leading to all points along the seaboard, and with the Old Dominion line steamers for New-York, and at Huntington, on the Ohio River, with fast packets for Cincinnati, Louisville, &c. In order to accommodate the large traffic in Western produce seeking outlet to market over this road, the Company are extending the main line eastward to a deep-water terminus on the Chesapeake Bay, where the largest European steamers can load and unload alongside its tracks, and are adding to the equipment of the road, and otherwise enlarging the carrying and transfer facilities to meet the great traffic which its short line, low grades, and other operating advantages are attracting to it.

We offer for sale $3,000,000 of their SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS authorized for these purposes and amply secured by mortgage on the property. Bonds are of $1,000 each; principal and interest payable in gold coin, in New-York City, interest Jan. 1 and July 1. Price 90 and accrued interest.

Full information concerning the bonds, the railroad, and the resources of the country tributary thereto furnished on application.

We continue to deal in GOVERNMENT and CENTRAL and WESTERN PACIFIC Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for cash, and conduct a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota

RAILWAY COMPANY.

The present and prospective ease in the money market renders the present time a favorable one for investment of funds, while securities have not yet fully recovered from the depression caused by the excessive stringency of money during the past six months.

Assuming railroad bonds to be the most popular form of investment, an examination of the lists of the New-York Stock Exchange reveals none equally safe and cheap with those of the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY. These bonds, the whole of which have been sold by us, are secured on a line of completed railroad, the earnings of which in 1872 were $995,959 68

The net earnings being	534,788 29
Against interest requirement of	273,000 00

The earnings for the first four months of the present year were as follows:

January	$61,362 00
February	80,846 05
March	85,560 84
April	77,386 56
Total for four months	$305,156 45
The earnings during the same period of 1872 amounted to	$283,721 23
And in 1871	110,795 22
The total earnings during the year 1872 were	995,959 68
The percentage of increase thus far, if continued, would make the earnings for the year 1873	$1,145,000 00

That the increase thus far shown annually in this road is healthy and likely to continue, is demonstrated by the report of the Treasurer of the State, which shows that during the period of ten years past an almost unbroken annual increase of railway earnings has taken place throughout the State.

The above returns are from the Minnesota Division only of the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY, 360 miles in length. The Milwaukee Division, 110 miles in length, stretching toward Milwaukee, will add a very largely increasing business on its full completion in July next.

We recommend capitalists investing for themselves or others, to purchase these bonds, as yielding at once the largest return and most ready means of realizing their capital at any time when required.

We also recommend the seven per cent. gold bonds issued on the Milwaukee Division of the same road, the small remaining portion of which we are now offering at 90 and accrued interest in currency, to close out the loan.

These bonds, in addition to being a first mortgage upon the Milwaukee Division, which, as an independent enterprise, would render the bonds safe, are secured also by a lien upon the Minnesota Division, thereby rendering the securities now offered even more desirable than those upon the Minnesota Division, by reason of their being a double security.

The total bonded indebtedness of the company is:

On the Minnesota Division	$5,400,000
On the Milwaukee Division	2,200,000

The total interest requirements on both lines amounts to $532,000, whereas the net earnings of the Minnesota Division alone were $534,788 29 in 1872, and these are estimated in 1873 as in excess of $700,000. The earnings to be derived from the Milwaukee Division during the short period of the present year for which it will be open, it is believed, will make the total gross earnings in excess of $1,500,000, and net earnings in excess of $800,000.

The State of Iowa is the most prosperous State in the North-west, being the only State in the Union FREE FROM DEBT. The population has doubled in the last ten years, and now numbers a million and a quarter, which places the State in rank, as number eleven in the Union, against number twenty in 1860. Emigration is constantly seeking this State in preference to others, the freedom from taxation, the natural advantages of the soil, and the liberal laws which allow aliens to acquire and hold real estate without naturalization, offering special inducements to those going West.

Parties exchanging Government Bonds at present exceptionally high prices will realise an increase of their principal of about one-third, and of income about one-half.

As soon as the present sales on account of the Company are closed, these bonds, as well as those issued upon the Minnesota Division, will doubtless advance to par, that being the average price for First Mortgage Bonds of similar merit.

We quote the prices to which some of the leading Western Railway mortgages have now attained:

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago First Mortgage, Currency, 7s	107
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage, Currency, 7s	104
Michigan Southern First Mortgage, Currency, 7s	104
Chicago and North-western First Mortgage, Currency, 7s	103
Chicago and Alton First Mortgage, Currency, 7s	105
Illinois Central, First Mortgage, Currency, 7s	102
Galena and Chicago First Mortgage, Currency, 7s	106
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy First Mortgage, Currency, 8s	113
Milwaukee and St. Paul First Mortgage, Currency, 8s	109
Michigan Central First Mortgage, Currency, 8s	114

The Seven per cent. Gold Bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway are, for intrinsic value, or security of principal and interest, inferior to none of those above named.

We are prepared to execute orders for bonds of the Minnesota Division at the Stock Exchange at market prices, or to receive subscriptions for the bonds of the Milwaukee Division at 90, and accrued interest in currency. All marketable securities taken in exchange.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A Split National Bank Note.

From the Ithaca Journal, May 22.

We were shown a $1 bill yesterday, or rather a portion of it, which had been split in two, making two bills. The part shown to us was the face half, the back of which was blank, but the back half of the bill was, we were told, perfect on both sides. The operation of splitting the bill was performed here, and the skillful operators took the back part of the bill to one of our hotels and found no difficulty in passing it. When, after a short time, they went back to reclaim and redeem the bill, it was gone, and the hotel folks did not know on whom they had passed it! So it is doing duty somewhere as a representative of $1 of Uncle Sam's money, while its other half is loafing around doing nothing.

JOHN STUART MILL.

The Decease of the Philosopher—A Well-Spent Life—Story of His Career.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 10, 1873.

The news of the death of John Stuart Mill was a great shock to his friends. It is only a fortnight since he left London for Avignon in apparently good health and spirits. He was never a strong, robust man. From his childhood he had been delicate, and in later years a weakness of the chest compelled him to pass every Winter at Avignon. But, though delicate, he was not in bad health, and when he went away there was no apparent ground for any apprehensions. The attack of erysipelas, to which he succumbed, broke out on the head, and from the first left little room for hope. Miss Taylor, the daughter of his wife by her first marriage, but in love and tenderness on both sides altogether his own child, was with him during his last hours. Mill was not a cold philosopher, but a man of warm feelings, and impulsive character, and keenly sympathetic, and he had a large circle of deeply-attached friends. Never very fond of general society, he was of late years seldom seen beyond the circle of his immediate friends. He had a house at Blackheath, near Greenwich, but last year took rooms in Victoria-street, adjoining the Houses of Parliament, in London. He was a shy, nervous man, and required some little acquaintance with an interlocutor to be at ease with him. He had a wide range of sympathies and knowledge and read largely and variously. Works of philosophy, history, travels, fiction, general literature—all were welcome, and when he once broke into conversation, there could hardly be a more instructive or amusing companion. He had wit rather than humor, and a good fund of ready information and brilliant illustration. He was very fond of music, and had from his boyhood cherished a taste for botany. Indeed, botany had become the chief study and resource of his closing years. He was not only a thorough classical scholar—Plato was the great master at whose feet he loved to sit—but was acquainted with modern languages and literature. He had a thorough knowledge of French, and wrote and spoke it fluently. He had at one time a large acquaintance with eminent Frenchmen, and corresponded freely with them in their own language. His own English style bears a close resemblance in clearness and brilliancy to the best style of the best French writers, and this was perhaps its especial charm. Of the general outlines of his life I need hardly speak, as they must be sufficiently known already. His father, a man of a hard, forcible, though narrow character, made a deep impression on him. He started in life with an inherited Benthamism—his father was one of Bentham's chief disciples—though he afterward mingled a good deal of sentiment and impulse with his utilitarian principles. His father, a keen disciplinarian, took care that the boy should have a thoroughly well-grounded education, and there can be no doubt that he turned him out an admirable logician. If I were to attempt to generalize as to Mill's peculiar genius, I should say that he was a good reasoner, but a bad judge of facts. If his premises were right, he could advance boldly and surely; but he was by no means to be trusted in his own estimate of the soundness of the facts to which he applied his reasoning. It was here that his sentimentality and passionateness came into play. There was very conspicuously a feminine side to his character, which often warped and misled his judgment. The great charm of his writings is certainly their lucidity of exposition, and there are some who think that it has even been carried to a fault, inasmuch as he made things not really clear look very clear, and thus gave a fixed and inadequate impression of them. His appearance in the House of Commons had a good effect, because it directed attention to his opinions and mode of thought, but his direct influence on Parliamentary proceedings was very slight. Mr. Lowe's saying, that philosophers are not wanted in the House of Commons, was much carped at at the time, but it was essentially true. Philosophers are out of place in a practical assembly, because philosophy is not wanted there, but only the results of philosophy. You go into a baker's shop for a loaf of bread ready to be eaten, and not for the materials out of which a loaf is to be made. And so in the House of Commons, which is not merely a debating, but an executive body. You want ripe, practical counsels, capable of being at once carried into action, and not a supply of first principles and abstract speculation which might enable you, in the course of time, to discover the right line to pursue. Mill had a small, slight, slender figure, with a rather large head, the full, high, rather bulging forehead, marked by a large vein over one brow, contrasting with the thin, faint lips, and the feeble jaws and chin that tapered away almost to a point. He was subject to a kind of twitching about the muscles of the face, and spoke in a thin, shrill voice that scarcely reached beyond the people near him. He always wrote out his speeches beforehand, and recited them, but with conversational ease. A later part of his life was spent in the India Office, where he held a position of much trust and activity, and showed the qualities of genuine statesmanship. When he retired he declined the offer of a seat in the India Council, which assists the Secretary of State for India, and from that day henceforth never took any public nor, as far as I know, private part in the discussion of Indian subjects. They were as a closed book to him. I have by me a letter written by Mr. Mill toward the close of last year, in regard to the International Association, which may be taken as a good sample of his clearness of exposition and abhorrence of vague generalities. He begins by asking what advantage there is in designating the doctrines of the association by such a title as "The Principles of the Political and Social Revolution?" and then he proceeds:

The revolution, as a name for any set of principles or opinions, is not English. A revolution is a change of government effected by force, whether it be by a popular revolt or by a military usurpation; and, as "the man" in English always means some particular man, so "the revolution" means some particular revolution, such as the French Revolution, or the English Revolution of 1688. The meaning intended to be conveyed by "the principles of the revolution," can only be guessed at from a knowledge of French, in which language it seems to mean the political ideas of any person of democratic opinions who happens to be uttering. I cannot think that it is good to adopt this mode of speech from the French. It proceeds from an infirmity of the French mind, which has been one main miscarriage of the French nation in its pursuit of liberty and progress, that of being led away by phrases, and treating abstractions as if they were realities which have a will and great active power. Hitherto the character of English thought has been different; it has required propositions that express definite facts, not vague words which only seem to have a meaning. There is no real thing called "the revolution," nor any "principles of the revolution." There are maxims which your association, in my opinion, rightly considers to be essential to just government, and there is a tendency, increasing as mankind advances in intelligence and education, toward the admission of the doctrine of just government. These are all the facts there are in the case; and the more clearly and unambiguously these, and nothing but these, are stated, the better people will understand one another, and the more distinctly they will see what they are disputing about, and what they are avowed to prove. When, instead of this, men range themselves under banners as friends and enemies of "the revolution," the only important question which is just and useful is kept out of sight, and measures are judged, not by their real worth, but by the analogy they seem to bear to an irrelevant abstraction. The otherwise very salutary intercourse which has grown up of late years between portions of the English and French working classes will be dearly paid for if it causes the advanced politicians of this country to abandon one of the best characteristics of the English mind, and replace it by one of the worst of the French. F. H. J.

The Rage for Fences in New-England.

From the Boston Transcript, May 22.

Probably nowhere on earth is fencing carried to such an extent as in New-England. The very granite shafts, set up to commemorate the heroes of the Revolution, are carefully fenced in as though liable to be whittled by the curious boy of the period, or carried off by the thief in the night time. And even a well is sometimes thus guarded, whether to restrain the running tendencies of water, or to prevent the felonious abstraction of that precious jewel, truth, lying at its bottom, is one of those things no fellow can, &c. If a Yankee possess the worth of land beside that on which his house rests, the chances are that he will have an iron fence with granite posts for it, at a cost of $50.